ᔨᓚᐃ 21, 2022

ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑏᕕᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ: ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ
ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥ

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᕐᒧᑦ:

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ) ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᔭᕋᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᖓᓂ (RM001-2021) ᑕᒫᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 10, 2021-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ - ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒡᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 74-ᓃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᖔᖅᑐᓂᒃ-ᐊᖑᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐲᖅᓯᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᖓᑦ 2015–ᒥᒃ 2017-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 1,525 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ = 1,231– 1,819). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᖃᓂᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ 1998–ᒥᒃ 2000-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1,592-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅ.

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᒃᑯᑎᒃ 74-ᒥ, ᒪᓕᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᖃᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐃᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᓂᒃ (1) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (2) ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ-ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ (ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ; ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᑉ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᑰᒑᕐᕈᒃ, ᓇᐅᔮᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ).

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐅᖓᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓇᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (IC001-2021) ᑕᒫᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 11, 2021, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2021-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓗᒋᑦ HACCS - ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ)

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. ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ
ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ RM004-2021-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᒥᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1, 2022-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 7, 2022-ᒥ.

ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ,ᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᑕᒫᓂ ᐄᐳ 19, 2022-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒃᓴᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᔅᓱᕆᔭᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓐ 15, 2022.

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ (IC002-2022) ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓐ 17, 2022-ᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒎᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᒫᔾᔨ 2021-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓐ 2022-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ,
ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ:

ᐱᖁᔨᕗᖔᕈᒻᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(a)
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ
ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ:

1 ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᓪᓗ 2019-ᒥ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ-ᐊᕐᓇᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (2:1) ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᒃᑐᓂᒃ (1:1). ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᓄᒃᓯᒪᔪᖃᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖏᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᒍᖔᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᔾᔨᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐲᖅᓯᕕᐅᖃᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓕᕐᒥᔪᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ

i. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 61-ᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (73 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᑦ).
ii. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 17-ᖑᔪᑦ
ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (20 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᑦ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
iii. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 6-ᖑᕗᑦ
ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (7 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᑦ).

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᑐᕐᓴᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2015–2017-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ (ᐊᒥᔅᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑎᖅᑕᖅᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑎᒍᑦ) ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 1,525-ᓂ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 1998–2000-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 1,592-ᓂ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᒃᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᐊᓕᑦ ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂ 0.61-ᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᒫᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 0.57-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ 1998–2000-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖃᕋᔪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᓲᓂᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᑕᒫᓃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ 1.61 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ = 1.51–1.70) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᖃᕋᔪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂ 1.53 (ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ = 1.41–1.61), ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᕈᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᔮᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ
ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᑳᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓇᓄᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᐊᓂ, (ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ, ᓯᑯᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ, ᕼᐊᑦᓴᓐᐲᑉ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂ, ᕼᐊᑦᓴᓐᐲᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑦᓱᒃᓯᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ). ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᓂ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᒡᒋᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ, ᓯᑯᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓐᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ 2020-ᒥ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂ

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᕐᓂᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᑰᒑᕐᕈᒃ, ᓇᐅᔮᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕆᔭᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕝᕕᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ

ᑐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕙᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓗᓈᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᒋᐊᑲᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑏᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ.ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᑲᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᓃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᖃᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ

ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74, ᓇᓐᓄᒐᔪᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ 65.8-ᓂᒃ (88.9 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ) ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ 5 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ (2016–2021).

ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 2021-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓐ 2022-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᐅᓯᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᑦᑎᐊᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒫᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 2:1-ᒥ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᒃᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ 1:1 ᐊᑐᓂ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᒦᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1:1-ᒦᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ, ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ

ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖅᓱᓂᒋᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ.

ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ 100 ᕼᐊᓇᓚᓄᑦ. ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖁᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖏᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ 2:1-ᒥ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓗᖓᖅᑕᐃᓕᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓗᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᓐᓇᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (84% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓃᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᕗᑦ). ᑕᒫᓂ 2019-ᒥ, ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ 2:1 ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 1:1 ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓄᖅᓯᐅᖃᑕᓚᖓᖅ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1:1-ᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᑕ. ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐆᑎᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕋᖓᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓱᓕ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕆᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓂᖓᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᒃ 2005-ᒥ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓲᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ 0-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᐃᑦ

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᓕᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ “ᒪᕐᕈᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ” ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ. ᐃᓚᔭᐅᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᑎᑐᓇ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓅᑉ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐲᖅᓯᕕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᓂᖏᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᒪᔾᔨ 2021-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᕙᕇᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᓛᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᖁᔨᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐱᖁᔨᕗᖔᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑖᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ RM004-2021-ᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 2022-ᒥ. ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ.

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ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 159-ᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2005-ᒥᒃ 2021-ᒧᑦ (132.98 ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 26.76 ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ). ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᓕᒪᓂᒃ 5 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᓐᓂ (ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ=14, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ=20, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ=5). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓚᐅᑦᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᑯᑖᓗᐊᓕᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓗᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᕈᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓᑦ, ᓇᐅᔮᑦ

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ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᖃᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ.”

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5.4-ᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ (2021 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ)

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᑲᓴᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔭᒐᐃᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1, 2022-ᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑎᖃᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒌᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖔᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ 0-ᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ.” ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 7, 2022, ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ:

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᓂᖅ
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕋᓱᒋᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ

ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᓴᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᒃᓵᖅ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᖃᑕᕆᐊᓕᖏᓂᒡᓗ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᒌᐊᖃᕋᑦᑕ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᓂᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᕗᑦ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ. ᓱᓕᔪᕆᒐᒃᑯ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕈᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᔨᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᒐᔪᖕᓂᖅᐹᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ 6-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ: ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ (11), ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ (4), ᑰᒑᕐᕈᒃ (24), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Talojoak (25), ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ (5) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ (5). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ (ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5.6.17(b)) ᑎᓕᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᕐᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒫᓂ 2005-ᒥ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ 74-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ: ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ (15 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 20% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ), ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ (54 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 73% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ (5 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 7% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ). ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᖏᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐆᑎᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᓯᐊᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖏᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᓪᓗᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐸᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᑲᓪᓚᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᖃᒌᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᓯᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖔᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑕᕈᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᒧᑦ ᐋᖀᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 159-ᖏᓂᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᑲᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᑦᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑐᖃᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᒋᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕋᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᓵᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑑᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᕙᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕘᓇ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓐᓂᖅᓂᓴᐅᕙᖏᔅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᖢᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᖏᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᕕᓂᖏᑦ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᒑᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᕋᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᖃᐃᓐᓇᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ. ᑐᖓᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᖓᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᑐᕌᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᔪᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᕐᔪᐊᕋᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂ

ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒫᔨ ᒫᔾᔨ 2021-ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒡᓗ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᔪᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐊᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓴᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᕈᔭᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 0-ᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᖓᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ 74-ᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5.3.3(a), 5.6.16, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.6.17(b)-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ.

ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2019. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖑᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᓲᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑕᐅᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖅᖑᓕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕙᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔫᒥᓴᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᑦᑎᐊᖃᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔫᒥᓴᒃᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᖃᑕᐅᑎᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖔᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔨᐃᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓂᓕᒫᖅ.

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᕗᖅ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2019-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ). ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1,

ᐃᓱᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᑦ

2022-ᒥ, ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᐃᑦ ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐅᑕᕿᕗᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5-ᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᐱᖁᑎᒃᓴᖃᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᐊᖏᓚᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᔮᓱᐊ ᑎ. ᐋᕆᐊᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᕆᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ: ᑐᕋᐃᑲᔅ ᒋᓯᖕ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ.

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ᔪᓚᐃ 14, 2022

ᔭᓱᐊ ᐊᕆᐊᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖃᐅᑎᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾᔪᑎᖓᓄᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᐊᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ,

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᕋᑦᓯ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᔪᓚᐃ 20, 2022 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ (NWMB):

“ᐋᖅᑭᓕᕐᓕ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(a) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ 74-ᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ:
i. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 61 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (73 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ).
ii. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 17 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (20 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
iii. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 6 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (7 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᑦ).

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 5.3.9(a) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ), ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᕋ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓯ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᖑᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ 84-ᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᙱᓂᕐᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᕐᖑᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ.

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ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓴᖅᑐᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᖁᔭᓕᔪᖓ ᐊᑦᓱᕉᑎᖃᕐᓂᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑖᖅᑐᖅ: ᕼᐃᐊᓐᕆ ᑰᒪᓐ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒡᓕᒋᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

July 20, 2022

Honourable David Akeeagok
Minister of Environment
Government of Nunavut

Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut's Recommendation not to change the Total Allowable Harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation

Dear Minister Akeeagok:

During the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board's (NWMB) Regular Meeting (RM001-2021) on March 10, 2021, the Government of Nunavut - Department of Environment (Department of Environment) recommended that the NWMB maintain the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 74 for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation.

The recommendation followed a genetic mark-recapture biopsy survey of the Gulf of Boothia polar bears conducted by the Department of Environment between 2015–2017. The survey resulted in an abundance estimate of 1,525 (range = 1,231–1,819). This abundance estimate is very close to the 1998–2000 estimate of 1,592, suggesting that the subpopulation abundance has remained stable.

The Department of Environment said a TAH at 74 would be in line with the management objective to maintain a viable polar bear subpopulation. The Department of Environment's submission included (1) the science survey report and (2) a summary report of the Department of Environment's in-person consultations with Hunters and Trappers Organizations that harvest from the sub-population (HTOs; Gjoa Haven, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kugaaruk, Naujaat, and Taloyoak).

Deferral Pending HACCS Review

At the NWMB's In-Camera Meeting (IC001-2021) on March 11, 2021, the NWMB decided to defer consideration of the Department of Environment's 2021 submission pending ongoing consultation and NWMB consideration of the polar bear Harvest

Submission to the NWMB

Administration and Credit Calculation System (HACCS)1

. After consideration of the
HACCS at RM004-2021, the NWMB approved HACCS by decision letter dated February 1, 2022. The Minister accepted the NWMB decision on February 7, 2022.

Return and Decision on Gulf of Boothia

On April 19, 2022, the NWMB provided notice of return to its decision-making process regarding the TAH for the Gulf of Boothia. The Board received additional evidence and argument during its Regular Meeting on June 15, 2022.

At the NWMB's In-Camera Meeting (IC002-2022) on June 17, 2022, the Board considered the oral and written evidence and arguments from co-management partners from the March 2021 and June 2022 Regular Meetings and made the following decision:

RESOLVED that pursuant to sections 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), and 5.3.3(a) of the
Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the
overall total allowable harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation
from 74 to 84 polar bears and modifies the regional total allowable harvest as
follows:

i. A Kitikmeot regional TAH of 61 polar bears (73 percent).
ii. A Qikiqtaaluk regional TAH of 17 polar bears (20 percent); and
iii. A Kivalliq regional TAH of 6 polar bears (7 percent).

1
The purpose of the HACCS is to administer the polar bear harvest management in Nunavut following the decision by NWMB and Minister in 2019 to change the sex-selective harvest ratio from two males for every female (2:1) to up to one female for every male (1:1). HACCS administers the system where communities can accumulate credits for future use when the annual allocation is under-harvested, or in situations where polar bears are over-harvested, for credits to be deducted from the following year's base allocation.

Consideration of the total allowable harvest

Input from the Department of Environment

The Department of Environment 2015–2017 science study results (abundance, productivity, and body condition index) suggest that the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation is healthy. The abundance estimate of 1,525 is very close to the 1998– 2000 estimate of 1,592, indicating a stable population. The survey report shows that the proportion of adult females relative to males increased to 0.61 compared to 0.57 in the 1998–2000 study. The report also showed a cub-of-the-year litter size of 1.61 (range = 1.51–1.70) and a yearling litter size of 1.53 (range = 1.41–1.61), all in the typical range for healthy populations with good population growth potential. The NWMB heard that density and reproductive performance indices for the Gulf of Boothia are higher than those reported in other polar bear subpopulations (e.g. Baffin Bay, Foxe Basin, Western Hudson Bay, Southern Hudson Bay, and the Chukchi Sea). Rates of migration between the Gulf of Boothia sub-population and neighbouring subpopulations in M'Clintock Channel, Foxe Basin, and Lancaster Sound are unknown and may have influenced the current population abundance estimates.

The Department of Environment conducted an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study in 2020. The Department of Environment staff and consultants interviewed active hunters and elders from Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Sanirajak via zoom to document their knowledge of polar bears. The study results suggest the Gulf of Boothia subpopulation is increasing. This is based on reports of increased observations of healthy bears, including females with cubs and young bears. Feedback from Inuit interviewed
suggested that polar bear management today must find ways to address the lack of Inuit knowledge. The Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study was submitted to complement the scientific survey to provide further evidence of female and cub survival and good body condition.

Harvest records

The NWMB reviewed harvest records submitted by the Department of Environment for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation. The records show that communities have historically harvested below the TAH of 74, with an average harvest of 65.8 polar bears per

Summary of Evidence and Argument

year (88.9 percent of the TAH) in the last five years (2016–2021).

Input from co-management partners

The NWMB considered oral and written evidence and argument from co-management partners during the March 2021 and June 2022 Regular Meetings and records of community consultation attended by NWMB staff. The NWMB also took account of Inuit responses included in the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit study.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) repeated their caution in both Regular Meetings that there is a risk associated with maintaining the TAH at 74 because the harvest sex ratio was changed from 2:1 to 1:1. ECCC said that a TAH of 74 under the 1:1 harvest ratio would result in an increase in the number of females that may be harvested. To explain this, ECCC stated adult females are the most important contributors to population growth. They recommended conducting a harvest risk assessment to assess the potential risks from the increased female harvest.

The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board (KRWB) and Taloyoak HTOs recommended an increase in the TAH. Taloyoak HTO said they would like the TAH to increase to 100. Naujaat and Gjoa Haven HTOs supported Taloyoak HTOs' position.

The NWMB asked affected communities to justify their recommendation to increase the TAH, given the current TAH is not fully used. The NWMB heard that when the 2:1 harvest sex ratio was in place, communities proactively closed the harvest once the female portion of the TAH was reached to avoid female overharvest and subsequent quota reductions. The NWMB understands this practice led to the accumulation of mostly male credits (84% of the accumulated credits at present are male credits). In 2019, the 2:1 harvest sex ratio was replaced by the 1:1 harvest sex ratio. HTO representatives said they do not expect the same level of under-harvesting under the 1:1 harvest system.

The HACCS and harvest credits
The collateral consequence of credit resets from a new TAH was a significant focus of submissions in both Regular Meetings. The issue of resetting credits after a new TAH remains a contentious issue among co-management partners.

The practice of resetting credits after a new TAH is established has been the standard polar bear policy since 2005. The NWMB understands the Department of Environment's position that resetting credits to zero when a new TAH is established avoids "double counting" polar bears because unharvested bears (credits) are counted within new population estimates like the genetic mark-recapture biopsy survey used to determine the recommendation for the Gulf of Boothia.

The NWMB deferred consideration of this TAH question in March 2021, pending the completion of the HACCS decision-making process. This was in part to allow more time for consultations on the HACCS and credit impacts of the TAH decision, a position promoted by the QWB with an Executive Motion calling for deferral of the TAH issue. After separate NWMB consideration at RM004-2021, the HACCS was approved by the NWMB and the Minister in February 2022. The practice of zeroing credits remains part of the HACCS approved earlier this year.2

Communities that harvest from the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation accumulated 159 credits between 2005 and 2021 (132.98 males and 26.76 females). Only a few credit requests have been made in the previous five years (Taloyoak=14, Sanirajak=20, and Igloolik=5). Inuit harvesters described challenges with accessing information and understanding how to make requests to use credits.

The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board said that resetting credits to zero is a disincentive to years of community stewardship. They suggested that credits could be used for defense of life and property kills or target older, sick, or bears behaving unusually. Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Naujaat HTO, and Gjoa Haven HTO representatives made similar submissions. Inuit harvesters who addressed the NWMB were unanimous in their appeal for an increase in the TAH to offset hunting opportunities that will be lost when credits are reset to zero following a new TAH for the Gulf of Boothia.

2
"When a new TAH decision is made, all unused credits are set to zero because the credits have been carried forward through inclusion in the latest population estimate provided by science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)." Section 5.4, HACCS (2021 Version)

In the NWMB's February 1, 2022, decision letter regarding the Harvest Administration and Credit Calculation System, the NWMB recommended that "the Government of Nunavut and co-management partners work together towards a fair and acceptable alternative to resetting harvest credits to zero when a new Total Allowable Harvest is set." The Minister's letter dated February 7, 2022, acknowledged the NWMB recommendation. The Minister's statements are worth recalling here:

The Department of Environment is committed to working with co-management partners as evidenced by the development of the HACCS based on feedback
from these partners. My department is optimistic that after filling their technical advisor positions, the RWOs will fully realize their roles and responsibilities in
polar bear harvest management.

We must strive to balance management using sound science, Indigenous
knowledge, and conservation principles. To that end, the department recognizes
that the increases in co-management organizations' capacity will likely allow the
full utilization of the harvest management system, as it is designed. I believe
active engagement with co-management partners will address concerns of credit usage and management as well as improve public access to harvest information.

Consideration of regional sharing arrangements

Polar bears in the Gulf of Boothia subpopulation are harvested by more than one community, with communities in this case from the three regions of Nunavut. The current TAH for the Gulf of Boothia is shared by six Inuit communities as follows: Igloolik (11), Sanirajak (4), Kugaaruk (24), and Talojoak (25), Gjoa Haven (5) and Naujaat (5). In such a situation, the Nunavut Agreement (s. 5.6.17(b)) directs the NWMB to express the TAH in terms of a regional total allowable harvest.

In 2005, the TAH of 74 was allocated between the three regions as follows: Qikiqtaaluk Region (15 polar bears, or 20% of the TAH), Kitikmeot region (54 polar bears, or 73% of the TAH), and Kivalliq region (5 polar bears, or 7% of the TAH). Harvest records from the Department of Environment show that over the last five years, although communities have harvested below the TAH, each region has stayed within its allocated proportion. The NWMB specifically requested submissions from RWOs on the issue of tag allocation within communities and on the issue of regional TAH, but no submissions were received specifically addressing regional sharing arrangements.

In light of the absence of submissions on this issue, tor the current Gulf of Boothia polar bear
TAH

decision, the NWMB kept the same proportion as existing previously when it re-calculated the regional TAH for this decision.

The NWMB considered that harvest credits were a significant factor in the Gulf of Boothia TAH decision, given the significant number of accumulated harvest credits for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation and the need to continue to work toward a fair and acceptable alternative to resetting harvest credits to zero when a new TAH is set. The NWMB agreed that resetting the accumulated 159 credits for this subpopulation to zero could act as a disincentive to responsible harvest practices after years of community stewardship. However, the NWMB recognized the long-standing stated practice of resetting credits and the recent adoption of the HACCS, which maintains the practice of resetting credits. The NWMB acknowledges the collateral consequence of credit reset is not central to its decision because there is no distinction in the HACCS for resets in either positive or negative credit situations, nor the relative accumulated "balance" being affected, when credits are zeroed with a new TAH.

The NWMB understands that the management objective for the Gulf of Boothia is to maintain a viable polar bear subpopulation. Based on the evidence and argument from parties at the NWMB's two Regular Meetings as well as the science and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit studies submitted for this issue, the NWMB determined a TAH increase from 74 to 84 would not necessarily lead to a population decline. Parties did not raise concerns about the population abundance of the subpopulation, indicating that the subpopulation seems to be stable or increasing. In March 2021, the NWMB determined the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation was healthy and productive. The recommendation to maintain the TAH combined with the consistent under-harvesting suggests responsible harvest management and stewardship practices at the community level. The NWMB was persuaded by arguments made by Inuit representatives that the TAH should be increased to offset hunting opportunities that will be lost when the credits are reset.

Relying on this evidence and argument, the NWMB decided to modify the TAH for Gulf of Boothia polar bears from 74 to 84 pursuant to Sections 5.3.3(a), 5.6.16, and 5.6.17(b) of the Nunavut Agreement.

Reasons for Decision

Need for improved communication regarding harvest credits

The Nunavut's polar bear harvest co-management system has undergone significant changes since 2019. The NWMB heard more calls in its most recent Regular Meeting on the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation TAH for improved communication and information dissemination between the Government of Nunavut and Regional Wildlife Organizations and Hunters Trappers Organizations. These calls emphasized credit accumulation and use, as well as harvester support programs. Some communities stated that until recently, they were not aware of their harvest credit status. The Minister's statement about the Department of Environment's commitment to continue working with co-management partners remains valid and important to pursue.

The NWMB continues to encourage co-management partners to work together towards sustained engagement, improved communication, increased transparency, and constructive feedback. The NWMB was encouraged to hear that Department of Environment staff are working with KRWB and other Regional Wildlife Board staff to find agreeable solutions to the credit issue. NWMB staff will continue to support and facilitate communication among co-management partners on these matters as much as possible.

Polar bear management in Nunavut is complex. The 2019 Nunavut Polar Bear Management Plan represents a significant achievement for setting out a shared vision for the approach to wildlife management for this species. However, serious issues still need attention, such as counting polar bears killed to defend life and property as part of the TAH, the definition of subpopulations and the respective management unit boundaries, and the co-management administration of polar bear harvesting (and credits). The NWMB stands by its recommendations from its February 1, 2022, HACCS decision letter again now as it modifies the TAH for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation, a situation where a significant number of accumulated credits will also, as a consequence, be reset.

The NWMB looks forward to your reply and completion of the Nunavut
Agreement Article 5 decision-making process. If you have questions regarding this letter, do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Joshua T. Arreak
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

c.c. Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Management, Government of Nunavut.

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July 14, 2022

Mr. Joshua Arreak
Acting Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O. Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut’s Recommendation not to change the Total Allowable Harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation

Dear Mr. Arreak,

Thank you for your decision sent on July 20, 2022 concerning the Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation.

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

“RESOLVED that pursuant to section(s) 5.6.16, 5.16.17(b), and 5.3.3(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board modifies the overall
total allowable harvest for the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation from 74 to
84 polar bears and modifies the regional total allowable harvest as follows:
i. A Kitikmeot regional TAH of 61 polar bears (73 percent).
ii. A Qikiqtaaluk regional TAH of 17 polar bears (20 percent); and
iii. A Kivalliq regional TAH of 6 polar bears (7 percent).

As per section 5.3.9(a) of the Nunavut Agreement, I hereby accept your decision to increase the TAH in the Nunavut settlement area of the Gulf of Boothia polar bear subpopulation to eighty-four (84) polar bears.

This TAH decision will be implemented forthwith and the TAH will be put into regulation. This decision will remain in place until I receive a new NWMB decision following the submission of updated population information.

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I trust that we will work collaboratively in the continued implementation of this management decision and the close monitoring of this polar bear subpopulation to ensure that the management objective is maintained. I appreciate the efforts that have been put
forth in its consideration.

Sincerely,

Hon. David Akeeagok,
Minister of Environment

Cc. Henry Coman, A/Deputy Minister, Environment