ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐲᑉ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃ ᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖏ **ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂ**

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ - ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᖁᔭᒥᒃ :

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᑦᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏ - ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 24, 2017-ᒥ :

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖁᑎᖏ :

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᓚ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅ ᐸᓯᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓪ ᓄᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒡ ᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭ ᐅᔪᓂᒃ

ᐅᐸ ᓗᖅ ᓯ ᕙᓪ ᓕᖅ 1: ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 9, 2018

ᖃᐸᓯᒨ ᐊᖅ ᐸᑦ ᑕᒡ ᕙᓂ ᐅᐸ ᓗᕐ ᒥ	ᐱᕕᒃ ᓴ ᐅᖁᔭ ᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖃᖅ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᕐ ᕕᒃ ᓴ ᐅᓂᖅ, ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᔭ ᓐ ᓇᖅ ᓂᖏᓄᑦᐊᓪ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐅᔭ ᓐ ᓇᖅ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ	ᐊᑯ ᓂᐅᕐᖑᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃ ᓴ ᖃᓂᖏᓄᑦ
9:00 – 9:20 ᐅᐸ ᓛᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᑭ ᓇᒃ ᑰ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᔭ ᖅᑐᖅ ᓯ ᒪ ᔪ ᑦ , ᐃᒃ ᓯ ᕚᐅᑕᖅ ᒪ ᑐᐃᖅ ᓯ ᓂ ᕐ ᒧ ᑦ ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᓂ ᕐ ᒥ ᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖃᕐ ᓗᓂ, ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᓂᖅ ᐱᒋ ᐊᖅ ᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᒃ ᓯ ᐊᕐ ᓂᒃ ᑯ ᑦ, ᐆᒪ ᔪ ᓕᕆᔨ ᕐ ᔪ ᐊᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᕿᒥ ᕐ ᕈ ᐊᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓯ ᕙᓪ ᓕᕐ ᒥ ᒃ ᐅᓪ ᓗᕐ ᒥ ᒃ 1 ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᔾ ᔪ ᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	20 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
9:20 – 10:00 ᐅᐸ ᓛᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐ ᕙᒪ ᐃᑦ - ᐱᓕᕆᕖᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ *ᐱᒋ ᐊᖅ ᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭ ᖏᑕᐃᓯᒪ ᓕᐅᕈ ᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨ ᖏᑦ*	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
10:00 – 10:15 ᐅᐸ ᓛᑯ ᑦ	ᐅᐸ ᓛᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᓚᐅᐱᓪ ᓚᖕ ᓂᖅ	15 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
10:15 – 11:15 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᓪ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐ ᕙᒪ ᒃ ᑯ ᖏᓐᓄᑦ *ᐱᒋ ᐊᖅ ᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭ ᖏᑦ* *ᐃᓯᒪ ᓕᐅᕈ ᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨ ᓂᖅ*	ᐊᑕᐅᓯ ᖅ 1 ᐃᑲ ᕐ ᕋ ᖅ
10:15 – 11:55 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐ ᖓᕕᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᑎᒥ ᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
11:55 – 1:00 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐅᐸ ᓗᕈ ᒥ ᑕᕐ ᕕᒃ	ᐊᑕᐅᓯ ᖅ 1 ᐃᑲ ᕐ ᕋ ᖅ ᐊᓪ ᒪ ᓗ 5 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
1:00 – 1:40 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᓪ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᒥ ᑐᓐ ᖓᕕᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᑎᒥ ᕐᑯᑎᖓᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᕆᔭ ᐃᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
1:40 – 2:20 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ ᑦ	ᑭ ᕚᓪ ᓕᕐ ᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱ ᒃ ᑏᑦ ᐆᒪ ᔪ ᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒧ ᑦ ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᔩ ᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
2:20 – 3:00 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᓪ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᑭ ᕚᓪ ᓕᕐ ᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱ ᒃ ᑏᑦ ᐆᒪ ᔪ ᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒧ ᑦ ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᕆᔭ ᐃᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
3:00 – 3:15 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐅᐸ ᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑲ ᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖅ	15 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ
3:15 – 3:55 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᕐ ᕕᐊᓂᒃ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᒋ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔅ ᔨ ᖃᑎᒌ ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓯᑦ

ᔭ ᓄᐊᕆ 9-10, 2018

ᓯ ᓂᒃ ᑕᕐ ᕕᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑐᔪ ᕐ ᒥ ᕕᖓᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪ ᕕᖓᓂᓗ, ᑲ ᖏᖅᖢᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

3:55 – 4:15 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᐊᕐ ᕕᐊᓂᒃ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᒋ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᒌ ᖏᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
4:15 – 4:55 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᑎᑭ ᕋ ᕐ ᔪ ᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐅᑦ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᒋ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᒌ ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
4:55 – 5:25 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᑎᑭ ᕋ ᕐ ᔪ ᐊᑉ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᒋ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᒌ ᖏᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯ ᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖖᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ Hᐊᑦᓭᓐᐸᐃᐱᖓᖕᓇᖅ ᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓪ ᓘᒋ ᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒡ ᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭ ᐅᔪᓂᒃ

ᐅᑉ ᓘᖅ ᑐᒡ ᓕᖅ 2: ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 10, 2018

ᖃᑉ ᓯ ᒨ ᐊᖅ ᐸᑦ ᑕᒡ ᕙᓂ ᐅᑉ ᓘᕐ ᒥ	ᐱᕕᒃ ᓴ ᐅᕐᑯᔭ ᐅᓂᖏᑦᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖃᕐ ᕕᐅᔪ ᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᕐ ᕕᒃ ᓴ ᑦ , ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪ ᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓄᑦᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐅᔪ ᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ	ᐊᑯ ᓂᐅᓛᖑᓇᔭᑦ ᐱᕕᒃ ᓴ ᖃᓂᖏᓄᑦ
8:30 – 8:45 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᐃᒃ ᓯ ᕗᐅᑕᖅ ᒪ ᑐᐃᖅ ᓯ ᓂᕐ ᒨ ᑦ ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᓂᕐ ᒥ ᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖃᕐ ᓘᓂ, ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᓂᖅ ᐱᒋ ᐊᖅ ᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᒃ ᓯ ᐊᕐ ᓂᒃ ᑯ ᑦ , ᐆᒪ ᔪ ᓕᕆᔨ ᕐ ᔪ ᐊᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᕿᒥ ᕐ ᕈ ᐊᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᑉ ᓘᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᒡ ᓕᕆᔭ ᕐ ᒥ 2 ᑲ ᑎᒪ ᔾ ᔪ ᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	15 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
8:45 – 9:25 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᑲ ᖏᖅᓵᓂᕐ ᒥ ᐅᑦ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ /ᐊᖑᓇᓯ ᒃ ᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
9:25 – 10:00 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᑲ ᖏᖅᓵᓂᕐ ᒥ ᐅᑦ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᔩ ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	35 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
10:00 – 10:15 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᓄᖃᖖᑲ ᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖅ	15 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
10:15 – 10:55 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᐃᒡ ᓗᓖᒐ ᕐ ᔪ ᖕ ᒥ ᒃ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ /ᐊᖑᓇᓯ ᒃ ᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
10:55 – 11:30 ᐅᑉ ᓛ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᐃᒡ ᓗᓕᒐ ᕐ ᔪ ᖕ ᒥ ᒃ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᔩ ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
11:30 – 12:10 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᖃᒪ ᓂ’ᑐᐊᑉ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᔩ ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 minutes
12:10 – 1:10 PM	ᐅᑉ ᓗᕈ ᒥ ᑕᕐ ᕕᒃ	ᐊᑕᐅᓯ ᖅ 1 ᐃᑲ ᕐ ᕋ ᖅ
1:15 – 1:45 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᖃᒪ ᓂ’ᑐᐊᑉ ᒪ ᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᒥ ᑭ ᕆ ᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᑏᓪ ᓗ ᑲ ᑐᔾ ᔨ ᖃᑎᔩ ᖏᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
1:45 – 2:25 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᕗᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᓯ ᓚᐅᓪ ᓗ ᐊᓯ ᓐ ᖑᖅ ᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑲ ᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖏᑦ	40 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ
2:25 – 2:55 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ ᐊᕗᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᓯ ᓚᐅᓪ ᓗ ᐊᓯ ᔾ ᔨ ᖑᖅ ᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑲ ᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᓰ ᑦ

2:55 – 3:10 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐅᑉ ᓗᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᓄᖃᖓᑲ ᐃᓐ ᓇ ᕐ ᓂᖅ	15 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᔫ ᑦ
3:10 – 4:40 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	WWF-ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖏᑦ	30 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᔫ ᑦ
4:40 – 5:00 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᐱᓪ ᓗᒋ ᑦ WWF-ᑯᓐᓄ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ	20 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᔫ ᑦ
5:00 – 6:00 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᐃᓄᖕ ᓂᒃ ᑭ ᓇᒃ ᑯ ᑐᐃᓐ ᓇ ᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᖃᕐ ᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ /ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭ ᐅᔪ ᓪ ᓗ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᑭ ᐅᔾ ᔪ ᑎᒃ ᓴ ᕆᔭ ᐅᔪ ᑦ	60 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᔫ ᑦ
6:00 – 6:50 ᐅᓐ ᓄᒃ ᓴ ᖅ	ᑭ ᖑᓪ ᓕᕐ ᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ ᒃ ᓴ ᐃᑦ ᓈᓚᒋ ᐊᖅ ᑐᕐ ᕕᐅᓯ ᒪ ᓂᕐ ᒧ ᑦ ᐃᓚᒋ ᔭ ᐅᔪ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪ ᓗ ᐆᒪ ᔪ ᓕᕆᔨ ᕐ ᔪ ᐊᕐ ᓂᒃ	50 ᒥ ᓂᑦ ᔫ ᑦ

ᒪᓕᒐᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ H ᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐲᑉ ᐱᖕᖑᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒡᕕᐅᖅᑦ ᑕᑭᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᒃ

ᐊᒃᑐᕙ 20, 2017

ᐊᑑᑎᒋᔭᖕᖑᐆᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ) ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᒡᕕᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ (ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ) ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᒃ ᕿᒥᒡᕈᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᒡᕕᖓ (www.nwmb.com).

ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ:

1. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᒫᓂᐅᙲᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓗ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ (30) ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᒡᕕᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᑉ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ.
2. ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ [1] ᑭᒡᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ - ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ - ᑎᑭᙱᓐᓂᖓ 5:00 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖓᑦ ᐅᓇ ᓄᕕᕙ 24, 2017.
3. ᐃᓛᒃ ᓱᓕᔪᓇᔭᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒌᙱᖏ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓐᓂᖏ ᐸᑕᑭᖑᕙᕋᑎᒃ.
4. ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᙱᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ.
5. ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᙱᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ 10 ᒪᑉᐱᕐᑐᓚᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᙱᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐ ᐸᑕᓱᓕᔪᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑎᓂᒃ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ) ᒪᒡᕉᓐᓂᒃ (2) ᒪᑉᐱᕐᑐᓘᓐᓂᒃ.
6. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓐᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᑕᑉᕗᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑕᖏ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᐅᖓᑐᐃᓐ ᓈᓇᐊᖅᑲᙳᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᖑᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑏ.
7. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓂᖓ
8. ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ.

9. ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᒡᒐᖓᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ.
10. ᐃᓛᒃ ᖃᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᒪᙱᑯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓈᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ.
11. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓛᖅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
12. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑲᐃᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ.
13. ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᓂ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ.
14. ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ.
15. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᒧᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑲᐃᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᓂᒃ.
16. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᒪᔭᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᒪᔭᑦ ᐃᓵᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓚᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓ ᑕᐃᑉᐸᒋᑦ.
17. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᒧᐊᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᓱᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᖃᓚᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
18. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ.

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[1] “*ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ*” ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᒪᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒃ ᑰᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑉ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᑐᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᙳᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᑐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᘁ

ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖁᔭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐆᒧᖓ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦ: X

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓄᑦ Ꮯᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᕐᒋᓄᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ:

- ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ Ꮯᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ (WH) ᓇᓄᕐᒋᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒍᑦ ᑲᑐᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 1).
- 2005/2006–ᒥ, ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ (MOUs) ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ (TAH) WH ᓇᓄᕐᒋᓄᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 47–ᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ 56–ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐ. WH MOU (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.7.1) ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᑲᓕᕈᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᐃᑉᐸᑕ.
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᑰᓂᑦ (CWS), ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ECCC) ᕿᕝᕗᐊᕆᒥ 2005 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᓵᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᖦᖢᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᕐᒋᓐᓂ 22% ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂ 1200 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 935 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂ 1984 ᐊᒻᒪ 2004. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᕆᔾᔪᑎᒋᓲᒋᔭᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᑯᖃᕈᓐᓃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ.
- ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕐᒋᑦ (TEK) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᒋᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᖓᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᓱᓕᔪᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑭ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᒋᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᕐᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ WH ᓇᓄᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᓄᒻᒥ TAH WH–ᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 38 ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓄᑦ 2007-2008, ᐊᒻᒪᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ 8–ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ 2008-2009, 2009-2010 ᐊᒻᒪ 2010-2011 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒋᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐃᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ),

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑭᓪᓗᓂ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᒐᐸᔪᑦᑐᓂ, ᐅᖓᑕᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ (8) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑎᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

- 2011–ᒥ, TAH ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 21 ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᐅᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎ 2012.
- ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒫᒥ WH ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ (GN) 2011–ᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎ ᒫᓂᑑᐸ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑎ 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (754 – 1406, 95% CI). ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, "ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 2004 ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕗᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ".
- ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (NWMB) ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᑦ TAH WH–ᒧᑦ 24–ᖑᓗᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ 2014-15 ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓱᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑕᖃᓕᕈᓂ.
- NWMB ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᐊᓐᖓᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 31 ᒫᑦᓯ 2015 ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ TAH WH–ᒧᑦ 14–ᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ 38 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑕᖓ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᒋᒋᐊᓐᖓᖅᑕᖓᓂᑦ. NWMB–ᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐃᓱᓯᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 7–ᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᐱᓈ 2015 38–ᒦᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓐᓂᖅᑲᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ NWMB ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᓂ 23 ᐅᑦᑑᐱᓈ 2015 ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ TAH 28 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ 2015/2016 ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓱᓐᓇᐅᔪᒧᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2).
- 2011–ᒥᓂᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ WH ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ––ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᓄᑦ (1984 – 2011) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ECCC. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ 2011 WHᓂᒥ ᓇᓄᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 806 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (715-1398, 95% CI), ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᐸᓗᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒥᑦ.
- ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1987 ᐊᒻᒪ 2004, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓇᕈᔪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑑᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ (ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ) ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓈᖏᓐᓇᖅᑑᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 2% ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ 1991-ᒥᑦ 2011–ᒧᑦ (Lambda = 1.02 (0.98-1.06, 95% CI)).
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓴᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ (1979-2012) ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑯᓇᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓐᓂᖅᑑᔭᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᑦ (2001-2011), ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ:

- ᓄᑖᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 12 – 22 ᐋᒡᒌᓯ, 2016 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓄᓗᑎ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ WH ᓇᓄᖏᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3).
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 842 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (562-1121, 95% CI; 16.9% ᒪᓕᔨᓐᓂᖅᑲᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ) ᐋᒡᒌᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2016.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᖃᑏᓐᓇᕈᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (~5.3%) ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅᓯᐅᖅᑐᑎ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥ.
- ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ ᕿᑐᙱᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ WH–ᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ 2016 ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ).
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ (2011) ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᐊᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᖁᓚᐃᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᓅᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓚᐅᖓᑕ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓐᓂᖃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ 2011–ᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ 949 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (618–1280, 95% CI) ᑐᙵᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ (t=0.48, df=452,p=0.63).

ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕐᓃᑦ:

- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᒧᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 4 ᐊᒻᒪ 7 ᔪᓚᐃ 2017, ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᓐᓂᑦ (NTI) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KWB).
- ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓃᑦ 2016 GN-ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᖓ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑯᖅ, ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ GN ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH 28–ᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓱᖅᑐᑎ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖃᓂ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᔅᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᒧᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 0–ᒨᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᑯᖓᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑲᑕ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ.
- ᒫᓂᑑᐸ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2016 WH ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ TAH ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH 28 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓗᓂ NWMB–ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ TAH.
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ECCC ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᒫᓂᑑᐸ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ECCC ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓗᑎ NWMB–ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᒋᔭᖏᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎ.

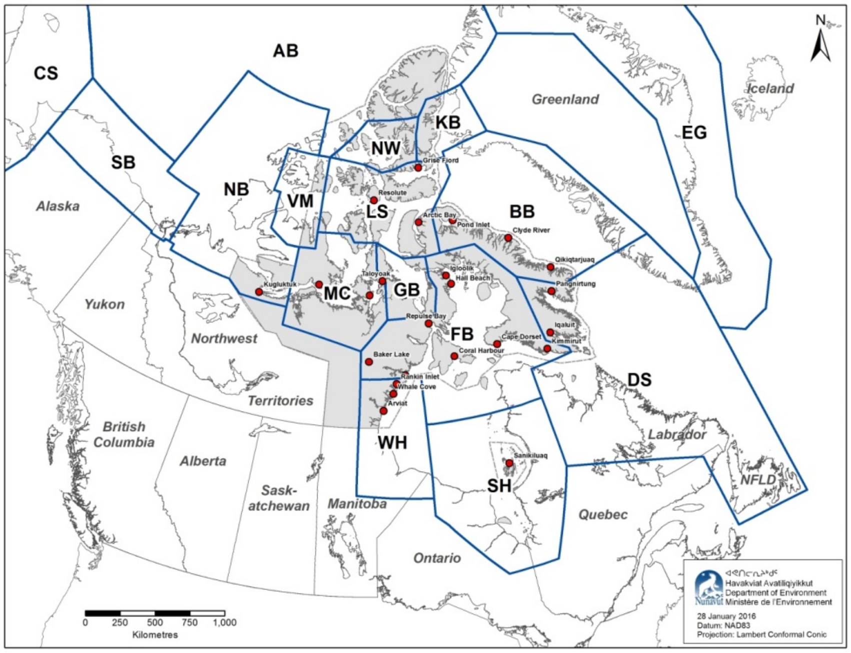
ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ:

1. DOE ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑦ **ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖕᒋᓪᓗᓂ** ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ WH TAH−ᖓ 28 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ.
2. DOE ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑦ **ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᓂ** TAH 0−ᒨᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐅᑑᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑲᓯᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ WH−ᒥ ᐃᓕᓯᕙᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑲᐅᖕᒋᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖃᕈᑎ.

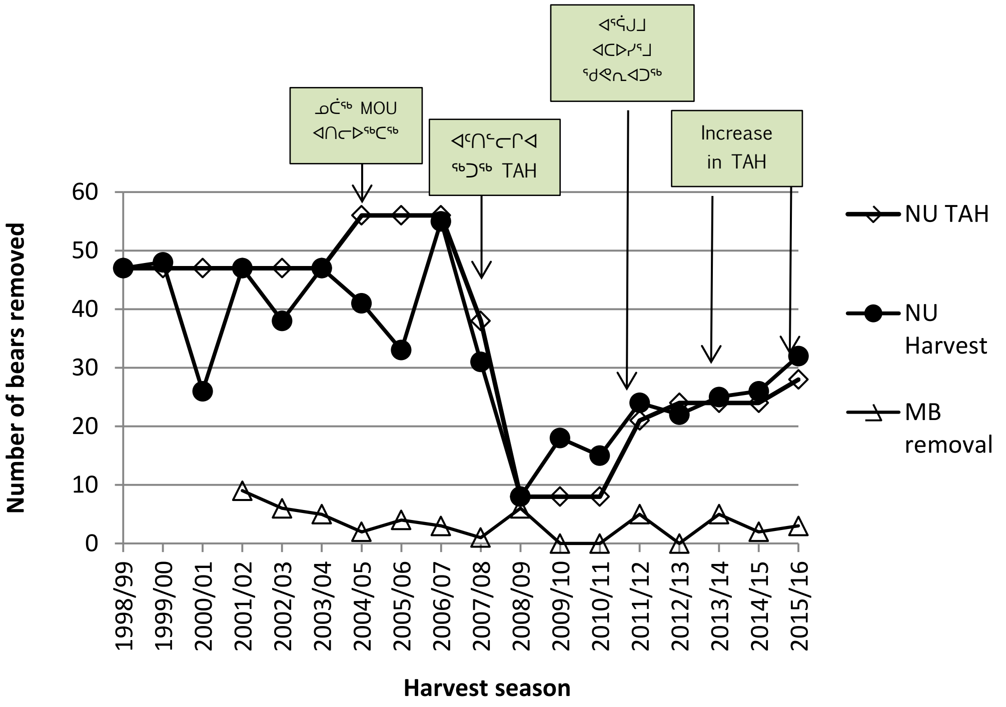
ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕ ᐱᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂ ᓇᑭᙶᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓄᑎ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓪᓗᑎ:

- GN ᖃᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᖕᒋᑦ 2011 ᐊᒻᒪ 2016 ᑕᒪᒃᑭ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᐸᓘᔩᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᓂᖃᓗᐊᖄᓗᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ. ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑦᑏᓇᕈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ 18% ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙳᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᐅᔩᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ WH ᓇᓄᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᕈᔪᔅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.
- ECCC ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ WH ᓇᓄᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓐᓈᖕᒋᓐᓇᕈᔪᔅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᔅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ 1987 ᐊᒻᒪ 2004.
- ᓯᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑯᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᖑᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᒨᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (1979-2012) ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᓯᑯᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕙᓱᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᐊᓱᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᖅᓵᖃᐃᓐᓂᖅᓵᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓂᑦ ᐱᖕᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᓈᔅᓂᓵᓪᓗᓂ.
- ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓇᓚᐸᔪᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ (ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ) ᐃᓄᑑᔪᓐᓇᒻᑐᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᓇᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1980−ᖕᒋᓐᓂᓂᑦ. ᑎᒥᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓇᔭᖓ ᐊᑎᓪᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᑐᕐᓂᐅᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᖅ (ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ). ᐊᔾᐸᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᓚᑕᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑭ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓱᕈᓕᖅᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙳᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ.
  - ᑲᑎᙵᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ−ᓂᑑᐸ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ WH ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᐊᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 3.2 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ2003/2004 – 2015/2016). ᒫᓂᑑᐸ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 8−ᓂ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ (ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᔅᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ 2.8 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ/ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ).
- DOE ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ−ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑐᐊᖅᓴᐃᖅᓯᒪᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓴᖕᒋᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᕿᒫᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᓄᑦ.
- DOE ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.7.6 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᒻᒥᑦ, TAH ᐅᓂᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᔭᕿᐊᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ WH ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯ,ᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑕᖃᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

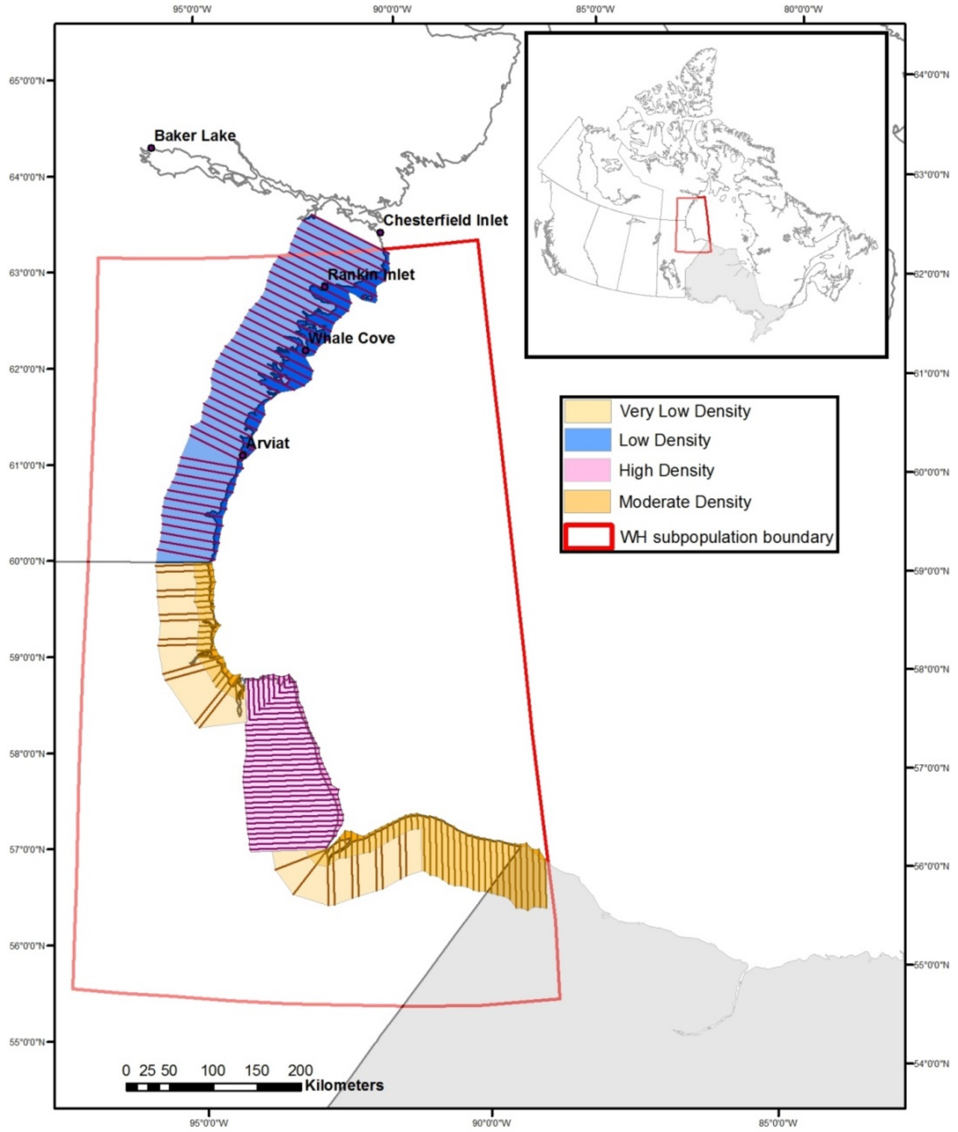
- DOE ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH 28 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓕᒧᓐᓂᕐᑲᓃᙳᔪᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᓪᓕᐊᒡᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᙱᓪᓗᓂ WH ᓇᓄᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᓪᓗ.



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1. ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (WH = ᐱᙳᓐᓇᙳ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ; SH = ᓂᒋᙳ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, FB = ᓴᓂᕐᑲᔭᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᙳ).



ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 2. ᓚᓗᓴᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᒥᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1998/99 ᐊᒻᒪ 2015/16



ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 3. ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᒡᒌᓯᒥ 2016 ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ.

2016 AERIAL SURVEY OF THE WESTERN HUDSON BAY POLAR BEAR SUB-POPULATION

FINAL REPORT

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Disclaimer

The opinions in this report reflect those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment.

Summary

Climatic change has been experienced across the globe during the past 30 years with some transformations now being observed in the Arctic. For example, the sea-ice habitat for some polar bear subpopulations is now experiencing later freeze-up and earlier melt. Other studies documented correlations between these environmental changes and reduction of body mass, survival rates, and reproductive performance of a few polar bear subpopulations. These type of population-wide changes require careful, and at times intense, monitoring in order to inform the status of these subpopulations.

In August 2016, the Government of Nunavut (GN) conducted an aerial survey of the Western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear subpopulation in order to update its status. Pre-survey consultations with Nunavut HTOs and communities, and with the Manitoba Department of Sustainable Development were conducted in order to utilize local and traditional knowledge in the study design. Nunavummiut living within the range of this subpopulation have repeatedly indicated that they feel the abundance of polar bears has increased within Nunavut. Other studies of WH suggest that numbers appear to have stabilized between 2001-2011 following a period of decline between 1987-2004. The last GN aerial survey produced an estimate of 1030 bears (95% CI: 745–1406) in 2011. Final survey results of this study (2016) produced an estimate of 842 bears (95% CI: 562–1121). The estimate is not significantly different from the 2011 aerial survey estimate of 949[1] bears (95%CI: 618–1280) based upon similar transect sampling methods and analysis of covariates.

A double observer distance-sampling method was employed to estimate abundance. During this survey, bears were observed by front and rear observers from aircraft following inland transects oriented perpendicularly to the coastline. During August 2016, the majority of bears were distributed within 10km of the coast, with the exception of Wapusk National Park where some bears were observed greater than 80 km inland. Very few bears were observed in Nunavut, and a substantial proportion of

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[1] During the 2011 aerial survey, coastal and inland transects were flown, which were not identical to the 2016 survey and therefore these estimates are not directly comparable. Regardless, when the derived abundance estimate of 1030 bears from the 2011 survey is statistically compared with the 2016 estimate, no significant difference between those two estimates can be detected.

bears, mostly adult males, were encountered in large concentrations in the south-east section of the study area towards the Manitoba-Ontario border. Cubs and yearlings comprised a small proportion of the sample size, which was also observed during previous studies. This suggests that reproductive performance is low for this subpopulation but this was not a specific objective of this study.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 30 ᐊᓂᒎᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᓂᖅᖁᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᖁᐊᖅᓴᕋᐃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᒃᓵᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᕗᒪᖔᑕ, ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕆᓴᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᒋᓴᐅᔪᓕᒫᓄᑦ-ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓅᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓴᕐᓗᓂ, ᓇᐅᑦᑎᓱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᕆᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗ.

ᐊᐅᒎᑎ 2016-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖏᑦ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᙳᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᕆᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᐱᒃᕙᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕘᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖅᖁᑎᒃ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᔫᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕙᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑫᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑎᑦᑐᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 2001-ᒍ 2011-ᒍ ᐊᑐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᒥᑦ 1987-ᒥᑦ 2004-ᒧᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 745-1406) 2011-ᒥ. ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕝᔫᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᖅᑫᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ (2016⍰ᒧᑦ) ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ 842 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 562–1121). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖅᒪᑦ 2011-ᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 949[2] ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 618-1280) ᐊᑐᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᑯᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕝᕙᓴᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑎ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᓯᙵᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕝᕙᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᓂᒥ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᖃᕝᕙᓯᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓴᓂᙵᔪᓕᙵᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᒧᑦ. ᐊᐅᒎᑎ 2016-ᒥ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 10km⍰ᒥ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᔪᒥ ᓯᒡᔭᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᓇᓪᓗᓂ ᕗᐋᐳᔅᒃ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕖᖑᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 80km ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᖃᕝᕙᓯᒃᑐᒥ. ᖃᔅᓰᓐᓇᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᖏᕗᑎᒻᒪᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ, ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓱᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᖅ⍰ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖏᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂᑑᐸ⍰ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ ᑭᒡᓕᖓᓂ. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᕙᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᕙᓗᐊᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕙᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ

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[2] 2011-ᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓯᔾᔭᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᕝᕙᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᒋᕐᓗᓂᒋᑦ 2016-ᒥ ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᒍᓐᓇᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ 2011-ᒥ ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔩᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ 2016-ᒥ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᔾᔩᙱᓂᖃᓗᐊᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖅᑎᒋᖑᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

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Person Days

Field work during the 2016 field season (12 – 21 August) involved approximately 76 person days (24 person days by Twin Otter, 52 person days by helicopters).

Aircraft Hours

We flew a total of approximately 132.5 hrs during our field study, including ferry times. These hours were distributed as follows: 55.2 hrs by Twin Otter, 33.7 hrs by the EC135, and 43.6 hrs by the Bell 206 L4.

Field Dates

Field activities for the aerial survey of the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear subpopulation took place between 12 and 21 August 2016. There was only one weather delay day during the survey affecting only the EC135 crew. The Bell LR4 crew was stationed in a different field location and was able to fly all survey days.

Fieldwork Location

The survey began with a Twin Otter aircraft positioned initially in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. We worked the Nunavut coastline including islands, south towards Churchill, Manitoba. During the Nunavut portion of the survey we were positioned in Rankin Inlet and Arviat, finally completing the Twin Otter portion in Churchill, Manitoba. Once in Churchill, the survey utilized two helicopters including an EC135, which was based in Churchill and working south, and a Bell LR4 which was positioned in the York Factory area (Marsh Point) and working north within Wapusk National Park. Once the high-density area between Churchill and the Nelson River was completely surveyed, the EC135 relocated to York Factory National Historic Site while the LR4 remained positioned at Marsh Point, and surveyed the Cape Tatnam area west to Kaskattama near the Manitoba/Ontario border. Both field camps were used to complete the survey area between the Nelson River and the eastern extent of the study area (Figure 1). For this survey we flew a total (transect) distance of approximately 9,700 km.

1. INTRODUCTION

Polar bears (*Ursus maritimus* Phipps, 1774) hold a place of cultural and spiritual significance in Inuit traditional lifestyles (Honderich 2001; Henri et al. 2010). Aside the spiritual value, in many communities polar bears are also utilized as a source of food, material for clothing and crafts, social/cultural bonding, transfer of hunting and land-use skills, and economic benefits through sport hunting and the sale of hides and skeletal materials (Wenzel 1983, 1995, 2004; Freeman and Wenzel 2006; Freeman and Foote 2009). As the Arctic became more attractive to European explorers in their efforts to map northern sea routes, other resource exploitation including the harvest and sale of marine mammal products including the fur trade, polar bears began facing threats largely due to their prized hides. Historical records estimate a non-native harvest of 55,000 polar bears within the Canadian arctic alone between 1700 and 1935 (Honderich 2001; Wenzel 2004). With seemingly unsustainable harvest rates, and drastically reduced abundance levels on a global scale, the polar bear was becoming endangered (Prestrud and Stirling 1994; Freeman 2001). Concern over such depletion caused the five range states (Canada, United States, Russia, Greenland [Denmark before Home Rule Government], and Norway) to sign an international agreement and to implement conservation and management actions, including quotas, protection of family groups, and hunting prohibitions/restrictions to allow recovery (Fikkan et al. 1993; Prestrud and Stirling 1994; Freeman 2001).

After approximately 45 years of conservation actions as laid out in the international agreement (Fikkan et al. 1993; Prestrud and Stirling 1994), global polar bear abundance estimates increased from a questionable 5,000-19,000 in 1972 to about 26,000 (95% CI: 22,000-31,000) in 2015 (Freeman 1981, 2001; Wiig et al. 2015). This increase in abundance also was confirmed and supported by many Inuit living across the Canadian Arctic (Tyrrell 2006, 2009; Dowsley and Wenzel 2008; Henri et al. 2010). Despite this management success (Prestrud and Stirling 1994; Freeman 2001), polar bears are facing a new potential threat in the form of climatic changes (Derocher et al. 2004; Stirling and Derocher 2012). Across the Arctic, warming temperatures and changes in circulation patterns have led to a deterioration of sea-ice availability, quality and quantity (Maslanik et al. 2007; Stroeve et al. 2012; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2013; Overland and Wang 2013; Stern and Laidre 2016).

Out of the 19 polar bear subpopulations recognized world-wide (Obbard et al. 2010), the western Hudson Bay subpopulation (WH) in Canada is one of the most-studied large carnivore populations (Jonkel et al. 1972; Stirling et al. 1977; Derocher and Stirling 1995; Regehr et al. 2007; Stapleton et al. 2014). Long-term monitoring and research, predominantly through a capture-mark-recapture program, suggest that the abundance increased during the 1970s, remained somewhat stable, and then declined by an estimated 22% between 1987 and 2004 (Derocher and Stirling 1995; Lunn et al. 1997; Regehr et al. 2007). A more recent analysis suggests that the population remained stable between 2001 and 2011 which appears to be due to temporary stability in sea-ice conditions (Lunn et al. 2016; but see Castro de la Guardia et al. 2017).

In more recent decades polar bear research and monitoring has increased though not without challenges. Concerns over wildlife handling (e.g., immobilization, collaring, tagging, etc.) were expressed by Nunavut hunters and Inuit organizations over the past decade (Henri et al. 2010; Lunn et al. 2010; Wong et al. 2017). As a response to these apprehensions the Government of Nunavut collaborated with the University of Minnesota to develop less-invasive monitoring techniques, such as aerial surveys (Stapleton et al. 2014). Although only fairly recently applied to study polar bear abundance, aerial surveys have not only proven effective in monitoring the abundance of other wildlife species but have also become more technically advanced over the last two to three decades (e.g., through the introduction of survey methods such as distance sampling and double observer sight and re-sight methodologies) (e.g., Norton-Griffiths 1978; Caughley et al. 1976; Tracey et al. 2008; Aars et al. 2009; Stapleton et al. 2014, 2015; Obbard et al. 2015; Lee and Bond 2016). Aerial surveys have become the method of choice in Nunavut to monitor this sentinel polar bear subpopulation over the long-term to provide less invasive, less expensive, up-to-date information to decision makers and user groups (Yuccoz et al. 2001; Nichols and Williams 2006; Peters 2010; Stapleton et al. 2014). In keeping with community recommendations and previous aerial survey methods used in August 2011, we set out to up-date the status of the WH subpopulation using a distance sampling, and double observer sight re-sight method in August 2016 during the ice-free period.

2. METHODS

2.1. Study Area

The WH polar bear subpopulation is part of the Hudson Bay complex that includes the neighboring Foxe Basin and southern Hudson Bay subpopulations (Obbard et al. 2010; Thiemann et al. 2008, Peacock et al. 2010; Figure A4.1). Although there is spatial overlap of polar bear movements from these three subpopulations apparent on the sea-ice (e.g., Stirling et al. 1999; Obbard and Middel 2012; Sahanatien et al. 2015), past capture-mark-recapture studies (Stirling et al. 1977; Derocher and Stirling 1990; Ramsay and Stirling 1990; Kolenosky et al. 1992; Taylor and Lee 1995; Derocher et al. 1997; Lunn et al. 1997, 2016), genetic studies (Paetkau et al. 1995, 1999; Crompton et al. 2008; Malenfant et al. 2016), and analyses of satellite telemetry data (Stirling et al. 1999; Sahanatien et al. 2015; Obbard and Middell 2012) support the currently accepted WH subpopulation boundary (Obbard et al. 2010).

Our study area has been well-described by Brook (2001), Dredge and Nixon (1992), Ritchie (1962), Clark and Stirling (1998), Peacock et al. (2010) and Richardson et al. (2005) and includes the areas described by Stapleton et al. (2014) and Lunn et al. (2016). The terrestrial portion of the study area stretches for approximately 1,500 km from about 35 km southeast of the Manitoba-Ontario border all the way into Nunavut (approximately 20 km south of Chesterfield). In general, the southern portion of the study area displays the characteristics of the Hudson Plains ecozone and the Coastal Hudson Bay and Hudson Bay Lowlands. The northern portion exhibits Taiga and the Southern Arctic ecozone (Ecological Framework of Canada 2016). Where trees (black spruce [*Picea mariana*], white spruce [*P. glauca*], and tamarack [*Larix laricina*]) are quite common in the southern extents, dwarf birch (*Betula nana)*, willows (*Salix* spp.), and ericaceous shrubs (*Ericaceae* spp.) are the norm to the north. The near-coastal southern areas exhibit elevated beach ridges, marshes and extensive tidal flats. There is very little relief (<200 m) with underlying continuous and semi-continuous permafrost.

Sea-ice is absent in this region generally from July to November (Stirling et al. 1999; Scott and Marshall 2010; Stern and Laidre, 2016), and biting insects are plentiful during the summer (Twinn 1950).

Polar bears of WH come ashore when sea ice levels diminish to ≤ 50% (Stirling et al. 1999; Cherry et al. 2013, 2016), which generally occurs during July (Stern and Laidre, 2016). Once on land, the bears segregate by sex, age class, and reproductive status within the study area where they exhibit fidelity to their terrestrial summer retreat areas (Stirling et al. 1977; Derocher and Stirling 1990). Adult males are generally found along the coastline, pregnant females and females accompanied by offspring are found in the interior denning area which is mostly included within Wapusk National Park, and subadults are distributed throughout the study area (Stirling et al. 1977; Derocher and Stirling, 1990; Ramsay and Stirling 1990; Clark and Stirling 1998; Clark et al. 1997; Richardson et al. 2005). When sea ice reforms during November all bears except pregnant females return to the ice. Pregnant females give birth in terrestrial dens during December and early January, and family groups generally depart their dens in March and April to return to the sea ice (Jonkel et al. 1972; Stirling et al. 1977; Ramsay and Stirling 1988).

2.2. Survey design

The 2016 WH polar bear distance sampling abundance survey used double observer pairs (sight/re-sight) and was based out of the communities of Rankin Inlet and Arviat within the Nunavut Settlement Area, and Churchill and the remote camps of York Factory and Marsh Point within northern Manitoba. The comprehensive stratified aerial survey was flown between 12 and 21 August. The survey was timed to coincide with the ice-free period because; (a) all polar bears of the WH population are forced to be on land during this time, (b) any overlap with neighboring subpopulations is very likely minimal, and (c) bears are readily visible against the terrestrial landscape. In addition, females will likely not have begun to den yet and can be detected while moving towards their inland denning area (Stapleton et al. 2014). The survey was structured into two main components: 1) Pre-stratification using telemetry, past survey results and traditional, local, and ecological knowledge collected during the consultation process, and 2) Distance sampling double observer pair (sight re-sight) aerial visual survey methods using fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

The establishment of the survey area and the division of that study area into strata of individually consistent relative densities of polar bears was modeled after Stapleton et al. (2014). Modifications were based on their 2011 aerial survey results as well as previous and current telemetry findings (n = 8 collared bears in summer of 2016, A. Derocher, University of Alberta and Environment and Climate Change Canada, unpublished data; Manitoba Sustainable Development, unpublished data; Derocher and Stirling 1990; Lunn et al. 1997; Stirling et al. 2004; Richardson et al. 2005; Towns et al. 2010; Stapleton et al. 2014). In addition, we consulted coastal survey maps and den emergence information provided by Manitoba Sustainable Development.

Following a thorough review and spatial plotting of past survey observations across the WH polar bear population boundary, an in-depth round of HTO (Hunters and Trappers Organizations) and community-based consultations were undertaken in January and February of 2016. During those consultations, HTOs from the communities of Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and Arviat were invited to comment on preliminary stratification of polar bear densities as well as transect placement. Comments and concerns raised during these meetings were incorporated into the survey design. The merging of past survey observations and telemetry data, with the mapped density distributions from consultations, yielded 4 survey strata that slightly varied from those used by Stapleton et al. (2014) in 2011. The 2016 survey strata included the following derived polar bear density distributions: 1) very low, 2) low, 3) moderate, and 4) high (Figure 1).

All survey transects were oriented perpendicular to the bear density to improve precision and to reduce possible bias during sampling (Buckland et al. 2001) (Figure 1). Survey effort, measured as transect spacing, was then allocated across survey strata based on the following constraints: strata with the highest estimated polar bear density for the survey period would receive the highest level of coverage with survey effort for the remaining strata being allocated proportionally to the approximate relative density of polar bears. Effective strip width varied depending on sightability, which in turn was dependent on measured covariates including cloud cover, speed, ground cover, terrain, and observer ability.

The very low density strata and transects represented the inland portions of the survey area outside of the Wapusk National Park high density stratum boundaries (Figure 1). These strata were divided further into two main areas, one north and west of the Churchill River up to the Nunavut/Manitoba boundary in the north, and the second south and east of the Nelson River bounded to the east by Cape Tatnam. The very low density strata covered only inland transects generally ending within 20 to 30 km of the Hudson Bay coastline. Transect spacing was irregular but averaged 17 km across the strata.

The low-density stratum and transects occupied the northern extents of the WH polar bear population boundary (approximately 20 km south of Chesterfield Inlet) to the Nunavut/Manitoba border (Figure 1). Modifications from Stapleton et al. (2014) included IQ-based transect extensions both over water and inland within the northern extent of this stratum. Overwater extensions within the remaining extents including 2 transects bi-secting Sentry Island were derived solely from *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ) reports and recommendations. Transect lines in this stratum were spaced 10 km apart, and extended up to 90 km inland, and up to 30 km into Hudson Bay beyond the coast to incorporate the many off-shore islands characterizing this coastline. The development of this stratum was largely based on local knowledge which strongly recommended the extension of coastal transects inland and across open water and coastal islands.

The moderate-density strata and transects were divided into two areas, one north and west of the Churchill River up to the Nunavut/Manitoba boundary in the north, and the second south and east of the Nelson River, approximately 60 km east into Ontario to the eastern extent of the WH polar bear population boundary. These strata primarily covered a Hudson Bay coastal strip that was approximately 20 to 30 km wide. Transect spacing within this strata was 7 km with transects extended beyond the tidal flats into open water. Recent information collected by the Manitoba Department of Sustainable Development on summer and spring polar bear habitat including denning sites, spring emergence habitat, and coastal summer retreat, led this survey effort to modify Stapleton et al. (2014) survey design to define a moderate-density stratum from Cape Tatnam east toward East Penn Island with transects extending beyond the coastal strip up to 70 km inland into known denning habitat (Figure 1).

The high-density survey stratum and transects followed those described by Stapleton et al. (2014). The stratum boundary ran between the Churchill River in the west to the coast of Hudson Bay in the east with Churchill forming the northern boundary and the Nelson River approximating the southern boundary. The core of the high density stratum included Wapusk National Park which is known to be a high density summering area, and further inland, a heavily used denning area (Lunn et al. 2016). Transects in this stratum extended up to 100 km inland and were spaced 6 km apart. As with all other survey strata, all transects were extended 5-30 km beyond the coast into Hudson Bay which enabled the survey design to include bears either in water or on the extensive tidal flats known to be occupied by bears during summer and fall periods (Dyck, 2001; Clark and Stirling 1997).

Financial and logistical constraints as well as examination of weather patterns dictated the survey window and total number of aircraft required to successfully and efficiently complete the survey without the concern over long-disance polar bear movements between survey days. One de Haviland Twin Otter fixed wing aircraft with radar altimeter, a Eurocopter (model EC135) twin engine rotary wing aircraft with radar altimeter, and a Bell Long Ranger (model L4; Bell LR4) single-engine rotary wing aircraft with pop-out floats were used to complete the August 2016 WH polar bear abundance survey. All aircraft throughout the survey maintained, as close as possible, an altitude of 400 feet above ground level (AGL) and an air speed of between 70 and 90 knots for the fixed wing, and 70 to 80 knots for the rotary wing aircraft while flying on transect. The Twin Otter fixed wing aircraft was used to complete the low density stratum within Nunavut and the very low and moderate density strata west and north of the high density stratum bounded by the Churchill River, Manitoba, in the south. The twin engine fixed wing configuration and its ability to fly on one engine was chosen to increase safety while flying over extensive water transects characteristic of the northern half of the survey study area within Nunavut.

The Eurocopter EC135 helicopter was incorporated into the survey study design as it has the ability to seat six (6) forward facing observers, four dependent observers (two on the left side of the aircraft and 2 on the right) and two non-dependent observers (a data recorder/observer on the left and a pilot/observer on the right; Appendix 1). We utilized this configuration to test the assumptions that the pilot and navigator, considered non-dedicated observers due to their additional roles that at times would impact continuous observations and associated search patterns. The goal of this configuration was to test whether these non-dedicated observer positions could observe polar bears as effectively as a dedicated observer.

The LR4 was used within the more remote extents of identified survey strata south of Churchill due to its greater fuel economy while operating out of remote fuel caches. The LR4 was configured for four (4) observers: two dedicated observers in the left and right secondary (rear) positions and a data recorder/observer in the front left primary position and a pilot/observer in the front right primary position. Both rotary wing aircraft were used to complete the remaining high, moderate, and very low density strata within the southern half of the survey study area in northern Manitoba.

2.2.1. Double observer pair

The double observer pair (sight/resight) method is a variation of physical mark-recapture (Pollok and Kendall 1987). Simply, the aircraft's front and rear observers comprise two independent survey teams, visually 'marking' (i.e., front observers' sighting) and 'recapturing' (i.e., rear observers' resighting) polar bears. Observer teams must be independent to estimate detection probabilities (see Appendix 2). This resultant information provides an independent estimate of the number of bears present in the survey strip that were not observed by either team (Laake et al. 2008; Buckland et al. 2010).

The double observer pair method requires two pairs of observers on each of the left and right hand sides of the aircraft (Figure 2) (Buckland et al. 2001; Pollock and Kendall 1987). One “primary” observer sits in the front seat of the aircraft and a “secondary observer” is located behind the primary observer on the same side of the aircraft. To insure visual isolation, a barrier was installed between same side observers to remove any visual cues that could modify an observer’s ability to sight the animal (Appendix 1). Observers waited until bear groups passed before calling out the observation to ensure independence of observations. The data recorder/recorders, categorized and recorded counts of each bear (group) into “primary only”, “secondary only”, and “both”; The observers switched places approximately half way through each survey day (i.e. at lunch or during re-fueling stops) as part of the survey methods to address possible differences in sightability between the primary and secondary positions. Though the methods during all phases of the survey followed these 4 basic steps, there were differences in the methods deployment made between the three aircraft.

2.2.2. Fixed wing

Within the fixed wing aircraft we utilized an 8 person platform; 4 dedicated observers, 2 data recorders (for each of the left and right primary and secondary observer pairs) and a pilot and co-pilot. Observers within the fixed wing survey crew included two experienced Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) observers (one from Rankin Inlet and one from Arviat), 3 experienced wildlife biologists (two from the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment and one NTI wildlife biologist), and one experienced wildlife technician. The observers were further divided into primary and secondary teams, each isolated from the other using visual barriers between the seats as well audio barriers through the use of two independent intercom systems monitored by each of a primary data recorder/navigator and a secondary data recorder/navigator (Appendix 2). The pilot’s responsibilities were to monitor air speed and altitude while following transects pre-programmed on a Garmin 650T Geographic positioning system (GPS). The data recorder/navigators were responsible for monitoring a second and third identically programmed GPS unit for the purposes of double-checking the position as well as to record the geographic position, body condition, composition and numbers of observed polar bear groups on data sheets. The pilots, data recorders, one right side observer, and both left side observers remained consistent throughout the fixed wing portion of the survey, while one right observer position was occupied by 3 different individuals. The primary and secondary observer pairs were alternated between the front and rear positions halfway through the day during scheduled re-fueling stops.

2.2.3. Rotary wing

The EC135 rotary wing platform was configured to have 6 forward facing seats with observation windows, 3 on the left side of the aircraft and 3 on the right. We utilized a 6 person configuration for the first two days of surveying and a 5 person platform for the remainder of the survey to address weight and balance issues as they pertained to extending endurance.

Within the EC135 six (6) person configuration, 4 were dedicated observers, two on the left side of the aircraft and 2 on the right. The remaining 2 positions were within the forward most seats and included a data recorder/observer on the left side and a pilot/observer on the right. Though the final population analysis utilized the observations exclusively from the 4 dedicated observers, the data recorder/observer and pilot/observer observations were also recorded to compare with the observations from respective side dedicated observers for an assessment of a non-dedicated observer's ability to sight bear groups. As only one data recorder could be accommodated using this configuration, front and rear audio isolation was not possible leading to a modification of the fixed wing configuration where the two front most observers (pilot and data recorder) waited until the observation moved to their 5 and 7 o'clock positions respectively to ensure all same side dedicated observers had ample time to independently sight the group. Additionally the primary dedicated observers waited until the bear observation passed their 4 o'clock (right) and 8 o'clock (left) position to allow the secondary observers ample opportunity to make their sighting. As in the fixed wing, the same-side dedicated observers changed between primary and secondary positions half way through the day. Only one change was made between dedicated observers over the two day period. Additionally all but one dedicated observer remained consistent over the period.

The EC135 five (5) person configuration followed the same basic configuration indicated for the 6 person configuration with the single exception of the removal of the pilot as an observer. The data recorder/observer position continued to further test the comparability between a dedicated and non-dedicated observer. All observers were experienced and remained consistent throughout the remainder of the survey. For this configuration the data recorder/observer position moved back one seat to the left primary position opposite the right primary dedicated observer. Once again primary and secondary positions were exchanged half way through the day.

The Bell LR4 only allowed for a four person configuration due to weight and balance issues while carrying full fuel as well as seating configuration. Using this configuration only the secondary observers were dedicated observers while the left primary observer seat was occupied by a data recorder/observer and the right primary position by a pilot/observer. Additionally, observers could not exchange primary and secondary positions using this configuration to determine sightability differences between seating positions. Though only two dedicated observers could be accommodated within the LR4 configuration, this study used the assessment of non-dedicated observers within the EC135 to inform on the reliability of the non-dedicated observers within the LR4. While the methods used during this study generally followed those used by Stapleton et al. (2014), it is important to note that no pooling of front and rear observers was made. All observations made during this study were independent.

2.2.4. Distance Sampling

In addition to the deployment of the double observer pair method within all aircraft, we also collected observations using distance sampling. The distance sampling method followed Buckland et al. (1993, 2004, 2010) and used Program Distance, Version 6.0

(Thomas et al. 2009), to model stratified line transect observation data and estimate density and abundance for polar bears. Using the conventional distance sampling approach (CDS), we modeled the probability of detecting a group of polar bears and their densities within five delineated strata as a function of distance where the detection function represents the probability of detecting a group of polar bears, given a known distance from the transect (Buckland et al. 2001). Recognizing that other variables may affect the detection probability, density estimates were also derived using multiple covariate distance sampling (MCDS), which allowed us to model probability of detection as a function of both distance and one or more additional covariates (Buckland et al. 2004). This approach was explored in order to increase the reliability of density estimates made on subsets of the data based on terrain, vegetation, and environmental conditions, and to increase precision of the density estimates within each unique density-derived strata (Marques et al. 2007).

For the fixed wing portion of the survey only, and in addition to flying to the observed bears for position and data collection, we also used distance bins marked out with streamers and tape on the wing struts after Norton-Griffiths (1978) (Figure 4). In total, 6 distance bins were used including the following; 0-200 meters, 200-400 meters, 400-600 meters, 600-1,000 meters, 1,000-1,500 meters, and 1,500-2,000 meters. Though binned observations were not used during analysis, they did inform on the precision of binning for distance sampling platforms when compared to the actual observation waypoint recorded.

2.2.5. Observations

Polar bears observed while flying along a transect line were considered on-transect while those observed while ferrying to, from, or between transects, or to bear and/or wildlife sightings, where considered off-transect. Because polar bears are often found in groups, each observation (whether individual or group) represented a group of polar bears. In this work a group of polar bears was defined as one or more individuals within a visually estimated 100 meter radius of one another. All observations were investigated by moving off the transect line to the center of the group as they were initially observed, to record the location, group size, sex/age classes, body condition, and activity. Additional covariates including topography, habitat, visibility, cloud cover, and ground speed were also recorded for each observation. Observation times were kept to a minimum to reduce disturbance and stress. All distances to the observations were measured perpendicularly (90^0) from the transect line to the center of the observation, and recorded along with the observation's date and time of day.

We determined gender and body condition, to the extent possible, from approximately 30 meters altitude. A general, relatively robust though subjective fat index has been successfully used in past studies to assess body condition of polar bears (Stirling et al. 2008; SWG 2016; Government of Nunavut, unpublished data). Gender of bears was determined based on body size, the presence of morphometric characteristics (e.g., such as scars, large head, thick neck, long fur on front legs, vulva patch and urine stains) and behavior when encountered (SWG 2016). Age class assessment from the air can be accomplished reliably for adult males, pregnant females, and members of family groups (Government of Nunavut, unpublished data; SWG 2016). Based on these methods, polar bears were classified as male or female, and as adult males (6+ years), adult females (5+ years), sub-adult males (2 to 5 years), sub-adult females (2 to 4 years), yearlings (>1 and < 2 years), and cubs of the year (<1 year). Standardized body condition indices [i.e., poor (1), fair (2), good (3), excellent (4) and obese (5)] were scored for each individual bear (Stirling et al. 2008) as was the activity at the time of observation (i.e., either laying down, sitting, walking, running or swimming). Each aircraft had at least one experienced biologist on board that could identify age classes and body conditions of observed bears with confidence.

For each observation, habitat structure and topography were recorded as covariates as well as cloud cover, visibility and ground speed. Habitat structure was recorded as rocky (1), boulders (2), trees (3), high shrubs (4), grassland (5), sand/mudflats (6), open water (7) and lichen tundra (8). Topography was broken down into an index for slope measured as flat (1), moderate (2) or steep (3), and an index for terrain measured as flat (1), rolling (2) and mountainous (3). By way of example a moderate slope within a rolling terrain would receive a score of 2/2. Visibility of 100%

was indexed as excellent (1), moderate or 75% to 100% (2), and poor or less than 25% (3). All aircraft deployed the distance sampling methods and collection of covariate data consistently across the study.

2.3 Analyses

2.3.1. Data screening and truncation

Data were initially screened for outlier observations that occurred at far distances therefore creating a tail on the detection function that can be difficult to fit. A right truncation distance that eliminated the upper 5% of observations was considered to minimize the influence of these observations (Buckland et al. 1993, Stapleton et al. 2014). Unlike the previous survey (Stapleton et al. 2014) we left-truncated both the front (pilot and data recorder) observations from the Bell helicopter rather than only left truncating the rear observations. The rationale for this was that we wanted to keep the data sets as similar as possible for the double observer analysis. There were 3 observations of 7 bears that were only observed in the rear observer blind spot by the front observers in the Bell helicopter. Therefore, the degree of reduction due to left truncation of the Bell helicopter data was not large.

The blind spot under each aircraft was estimated using geometric formulas. From this, left truncation distances were estimated for the twin otter as 98.9m, 67.2m for the EC135 helicopter, and 73.5 m for the Bell L-4 helicopter. Adjusted distance from the transect line was then estimated as the distance from the transect line minus the left truncation distance for each aircraft.

2.3.2. Co-variates

Covariates that affected bear sightability were considered that included environmental, observer and survey factors (Table 1). These covariates included group size, aircraft type, observer, and visibility. Visibility was reasonably good during the survey where only 15 of 178 observations were recorded as non-optimal conditions. Therefore, visibility was reduced to a binary covariate as was done in previous analyses (Stapleton et al. 2014).

A habitat (*hab*) category based on classification by observers was derived from field observations. This classification included open, shore, shrub, tree, and water habitat classes. A shrub habitat category was also initially considered, however, the number of observations was low and the distribution of observations was disjoint. Therefore, this category was pooled with shore category for observations that occurred on the shore and tree for inland observations.

A remote sensing based covariate (*RSveg*) based on LANDSAT 8 vegetation classification was also considered (Figure 5). The rationale behind this covariate was that it would systematically index dominant vegetation types in the proximity of observations therefore providing the best comparison of habitat and potential obstruction of observations across all observations. Remote sensing covariates based upon the habitat class of the pixel ($625m^2$) where the observation occurred as well as the dominant habitat class within a 90X90m and 150X150m area around the observation were used. The main categories in Figure 5 that were present in the study area were gravel, shrub, trees, low vegetation, and water.

A combination of remote sensing and observer-based habitat scores was also considered (*RSveg-hab*) which re-classified the *RSveg* water category based upon observer habitat scores. For this category *RSveg* that were classified as water were reassigned to gravel (habitat class shore or habitat class water), low-vegetation (habitat class open), shrub (habitat class shrub), and tree (habitat class tree).

All of the survey aircraft except the Bell LR4 (and 3 survey days in the EC135 with only 3 dedicated observers and one observer-recorder on the left hand side) helicopter had 2 dedicated observers per side. The Bell LR4 had 2 dedicated surveyors in the back seat of the helicopter and the pilot and data recorder/navigator as observers in the front. The pilot and data-recorder did not have the same view as the observers, and were distracted by piloting the helicopter and navigating/data recording. Therefore, special covariates were formulated for the pilot and data recorder/observers in this aircraft.

We also noted that the angle of the sun in the afternoon affected our ability to sight bears given that cloud cover was minimal during the survey. This occurred when the sun was lower on the horizon and was directed towards the observers reflecting of the many lakes and ponds characteristic of the survey area. To test for this effect we calculated sun azimuth (e.g., the direction of the sun in the sky) and altitude relative to the path of the survey aircraft. From this we were able to determine when the sun was directed towards the observers (based on sun azimuth relative to flight path) and sun altitude based on time of day. Using this information we constructed a sun covariate which was only considered if the sun was facing the observers. If the sun was facing the observers then sun altitude relative to the horizon was tested as a sightability covariate with the expectation that sightability would be lower at lower sun angles.

2.3.3. Models and modeling approach

Mark-recapture distance sampling methods were applied to the survey data (Buckland et al. 2004, Laake et al. 2008a, Laake et al. 2008b, Buckland et al. 2010, Laake et al. 2012). A mark-recapture/distance sampling model assuming point independence was used which allows estimation of the detection probabilities at the transect line (or left truncation distance) using independent double observer pair methods with distance sampling methods used to model the decline in sighting probabilities as a function of distance from the survey line.

A sequential process was used for model building. First, parsimonious distance sampling models were formulated using a mark recapture model with constant detection probabilities. Once the most supported distance model was determined, parsimonious mark-recapture models were formulated using the most supported distance model as a base model in the mark-recapture model analysis. As a final step, optimal distance and mark-recapture models were combined and assessed for goodness of fit and overall parsimony. Information theoretic methods (Burnham and Anderson 1992) were used to assess relative model fit. More exactly, Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) were used as an index of model parsimony with lower scores indicating a model that explained the most variation in the data set with the least number of parameters. The difference between the most supported model and given model was evaluated (ΔAIC) to indicate relative support with models at ∆AIC values of less than 2 being of interest. Akaike weights were used to estimate proportional support of models. Models were averaged based on AICc weights using the *AICcmodavg* (Mazerolle 2016) package in program R (R Development Core Team 2009). The AIC score indexes relative fit but does not provide a test of overall goodness-of-fit. Goodness-of-fit tests incorporated in program DISTANCE were used to further evaluate fit of the most supported models.

The 2016 data set was also analyzed using only distance sampling methods to assess if estimates were significantly different when mark-recapture double observer methods were used given that previous surveys did not use the mark-recapture method.

One of the primary objectives of the analysis was to compare the 2011 and 2016 distance survey estimates given that the field sampling designs for the 2 surveys were nearly identical. To ensure that estimates were comparable, the 2011 data set was re-analyzed with the remote sensing based *RSveg* habitat classes to assess whether inclusion of this covariate would influence abundance estimates compared to the structure covariate used in the 2011 analysis (Stapleton et al. 2014). A t-test was used to compare estimates with degrees of freedom estimated using the formulas of Gasaway et al. (1986).

Analyses were conducted using program DISTANCE 7.0 (Thomas et al. 2009) for initial model input and fitting with additional analyses conducted in the *mrds v2.1.1.17* (Laake et al. 2012) R package version 3.3.3 (R Development Core Team 2009). Data were explored graphically using the *ggplot2 R* package v 2.2.1 (Wickham 2009) and QGIS program (QGIS Foundation 2015).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Sightings, Habitat, and Detection

The WH polar bear survey was flown between August 12 and 21, 2016. Survey strata flown between Chesterfield Inlet and Churchill with the Twin Otter took 4 days to complete. The remainder of the study area was completed utilizing 2 rotary wing aircraft in 5 days. During the survey we flew approximately 35 hrs with the Twin Otter and 80 hrs total with the two rotary wing aircraft for an estimated total distance of approximately 17,100 km, including ferry time.

In total, 339 bears were observed during the survey (Table 2). Of these observations, 17 were in the blind spot of the plane and 25 were beyond the right truncation distance. The remaining 297 bears were in the survey strip, however, 280 of these were seen by one or both of the dedicated observers and only 17 were observed by non-dedicated observers including the data recorder/observers and pilot/observers.

Graphical illustration of the distribution of observations revealed differences for our initially selected habitat types. More distant observations occurred within coastal as well as more open habitats whereas reduced detections and detection distances were observed for the water and tree habitat categories (Figure 6). The majority of observations occurred at distances of less than 2700 meters from survey aircraft (Figure 7). The 95th percentile of this observation data was within 2250 meters of the aircraft and therefore the data was right truncated to this distance value. Sensitivity analyses were conducted at a later stage of the analysis to determine if estimates were sensitive to both left and right truncation distances.

The distribution of LANDSAT remote sensing categories (*RSveg* covariate) revealed a broad distribution for the gravel category with sparse distributions of low vegetation (Figure 8). The tree category had most observations close to the survey line suggesting lower sightability, while the shrub distribution suggests moderate sightability. In contrast to the observation-based habitat water classification (Figure 6), the LANDSAT classification of water in Figure 8 reflected habitat in and around water as opposed to water alone as indicated by the presence of non-water habitat class observations, such as shore, in the water *RSveg* class. As a result, the water category had higher sightability with more observations further from the survey line than the water observation-based habitat class. Most of the gravel category corresponded to observations that occurred on the shore line with mixed distributions of habitat categories for the other *RSveg* classes. The distribution of the low vegetation class was potentially problematic due to few observations close to the survey line. This issue, which was most likely due to sparse data, was alleviated by pooling the shrub and low vegetation classes (Figure 9). This new pooled covariate class was called *RSveg2*.

Distributions of detections for aircraft type were relatively similar with relatively similar ranges of distance for observations (Figure 10). The main difference was the relative number of observations for each aircraft which created distributions that were more disjoint when the number of observations was lower.

Twelve observers were used during the survey of which 2 also were data recorders for at least part of the survey (Table 3). Naïve detection probabilities were estimated as the total number of times a bear was detected when an observer was active divided by the total number of observation event/trials. This is a naïve estimate given that other factors such as distance from the aircraft of the bear is not considered and therefore this probability will underestimate the detection probability on the survey line for any observer. In addition, the actual probability of detection on any side of the aircraft is based on 2 observers and will be higher than a single observer detection probability. Regardless, the average naïve detection probability for an observer was 0.77. Of most interest were detection probabilities below this amount. The Bell LR4 pilot and recorder both had lower detection probabilities and were therefore considered in detail in subsequent analyses.

We observed 39 cubs of the year (COY), and 10 yearlings (YRLG), which resulted in a mean COY and YRLG litter size of 1.63 (SD: 0.49; n = 24) and 1.25 (SD: 0.46; n = 8), respectively. COYS and YRLGs represented 11.5% and 2.9% of the entire observed sample of 339 bears. Approximately 53% of all observations were adult males (Table 4).

3.2. Distribution

A break-down of observed bears by strata, and across the study area is shown in Figure 11 and Table 2. The distribution of bears within the study area during August 2016 was not uniform. The majority (93.5%) of observations occurred in the high and moderate density strata. When the WH polar bear population study area was broken down into areas according to Lunn et al. (2016), Nunavut (their area A or our low density strata) exhibited the lowest bear density whereas area C (i.e., the high density area) contained 50% of all observed bears (Table 4). Area D (or the area east of the high density area) had the highest density of adult males. We only report the pooled mean ± SD distance from coast for areas C and D since these are the areas with the highest sample size. In general, adult males were found near the coast (1.3 ± 1.8 km; range: 0.02 – 12.1 km), whereas adult females were found an average of 25.5 ± 23.4 km (range: 0.5 – 84.3 km) from the coastal areas. For family groups, the mean distance from shore was 11.5 ± 16.2 km (range: 0.1 – 54.2 km).

3.3. Distance/Mark-recapture analyses

3.3.1. Distance analysis

The distance component of the analysis used a constant mark-recapture model probability which basically assumed that detection at the left truncation distance did not vary (but was less than 1). Initial fitting revealed that both the hazard rate and half normal models showed some support from the data with a tendency of the hazard rate to be supported when covariates were not used (Table 5, model 13). Of covariates considered, models with group size (*size*), habitat (*hab*), remote sensing veg (*RSveg2*) and visibility (*vis*) were more supported than constant models. Of all models considered, a model with a hazard rate detection function with sightability varying by *RSveg2* and *size* was most supported. However, models with just *RSveg2* as well as models with the half normal detection function with habitat and visibility as covariates (model 3) also showed some support as indicated by ∆AICc values of less than 2. Therefore, these models were considered further in the joint distance/mark-recapture phase of the analysis.

The most supported hazard rate (*RSveg2*+*size*) model was used for the mark-recapture analysis phase. Estimated abundance varied between 770 and 966 for models with abundance around 850 for the more supported models in the analysis (Table 5).

3.3.2. Mark-recapture analysis

The most supported distance model (HR (*RSveg2+size*) was then used as a baseline distance model for the mark-recapture component of the analysis (Table 6). Of covariates considered, *group size, aircraft type, sun*, and *observers* were more supported than a constant model (model 12). Of the observer models, a model with unique detection probabilities for the Bell LR4 pilot (*Bellp*) and data recorder/navigator (*Bellr*) and equal probabilities for all other observers (model 4) was more supported than a model with all observer detection probabilities being different (model 6). Overall, a model with the Bell pilot, Bell recorder, sun, and group size was most supported (model 1). A model without group size included (model 2) also had marginal support as indicated by ∆AICc values of less than 2.

3.3.3. Distance/mark-recapture analysis

The most supported covariates for distance sampling (Remote sensing vegetation (*RSveg2*), observer-based habitat class (*hab*), visibility (*vis*), and group size (*size*)) and mark-recapture (group size (*size),* Bell pilot *(Bellp),* Bell recorder *(Bellr), and sun angel (sun)*) were considered in the joint distance/mark-recapture analysis. Of the models considered, a model with the most supported stand-alone distance sampling covariates (Table 7; *RSveg2+size*) and most supported mark-recapture covariates (Table 5; (*Bellp +Bellr+sun+size*) was most supported (Table 7; model 1). Other models that did not include group size for distance (model 2), used a half-normal detection function with habitat visibility (model 3) as well as other combinations of covariates with a hazard rate detection function (models 4-6) were supported as indicated by ∆AICc values of less than 2. Estimates from the most supported models were close ranging from 774 to 896 with reasonable levels of precision for all models.

3.3.4. Goodness of fit

Goodness of fit for the most supported model (Table 7) revealed acceptable fit for the distance component (χ^2=4.33,df=2, p=0.11) with 250meter bin intervals and the mark-recapture component (χ^2=12.4,df=13, p=0.49) leading to an overall acceptable goodness of fit score of (χ^2=16.7,df=15, p=0.34). Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests (0.045, p=0.91) and Cramer-Von-Mises tests (0.035, p=0.89) also suggested reasonable fit.

Predictions for various combinations of distance sampling and mark-recapture covariates were plotted to explore the effect of covariates on detection probabilities as well as assess fit to the main *RSveg2* classes (Figure 12). If model fit is adequate then the general pattern of points should parallel the histogram bars. The size of each data point was proportional to group size with larger groups having larger symbols. Larger groups had higher detection probabilities than smaller groups which created the most scatter in the observation points at different distance intervals. In addition, observations that were most affected by sun altitude (as indicated by a sun altitude of less than 30 degrees) are denoted as red dots with yellow dots representing situations where the sun was facing the observer but was higher in altitude (with less of an estimated effect on detection probabilities). Finally, black dots indicate when the sun was behind the observer therefore not affecting detection probabilities. A few patterns arise from Figure 12. First, the fit of the data to each *RSveg2* class is reasonable with the general pattern of observations following the shape of the histograms. Most notably, the tree observations decline steeply with distance with moderate declines in vegetation-shrub, lesser declines in habitat areas in and around water, and minimal decline in the gravel categories. Larger group sizes of bears show a less substantial decline compared to smaller group sizes with some large groups having higher sighting probabilities at further distances from the survey aircraft. However, observations that were affected by the sun (denoted by red points) have lower detection probabilities than other observations at similar distances and group sizes.

The other factor affecting sightability was reduced sightability near the line for the Bell helicopter recorder and pilot. This basically reduced the y-intercept of the detection probability to be lower than one; an effect that is most noticeable when group size is smaller (Figure 13). A plot of pooled detection probabilities superimposed on the detection frequencies also suggests reasonable fit (Figure 14). The points on Figure 14 are for each observation whose probability will vary by covariates such as habitat, visibility, group size, and observer as described in Figures 12 and 13.

Average front observer detection probabilities for the front and rear observer was 0.63 and 0.76 which resulted in a combined double observer detection probability of 0.90 at the survey line (Figure 15). Plots of detections by front (observer=1) and rear observer (observer=2) reveal similar detection function shapes for situations when a bear was only detected by a single observer as well as both observers (duplicate detections) (Figure15). The conditional detection probabilities were similar with distance for observer 1 given detection by observer 2 but slightly higher for observer 2 when detected by observer 1 at further distances. This could be due to cueing or more time for the rear observer to spot animals at further distances.

3.3.5. Abundance estimates

A model averaged estimate of abundance that considered all of the candidate models in the analyses (Tables 5-7) was 842 bears (SE=142.6, CV=16.9%, CI-562-1121) during August 2016. This estimate was very close to the most supported model estimate of 831 (Table 7). The corresponding model averaged estimate of density is 9.9 bears per 1000 km^2 (SE=1.67, CI=6.62 -13.18).

Abundance estimates are given by strata for the most supported model (model 1) in Table 7. One issue we encountered was that only one observation of 8 bears occurred in the very low strata leading to very imprecise estimates. The low and very low could be pooled into a single strata to confront this issue. However, the actual estimates will not be affected greatly (Table 8).

3.3.6. Sensitivity of estimates to truncation

The most supported model (model 1, Table 7) was rerun at various right truncation distances to determine the overall sensitivity of estimates to deletion of observations that occurred far from the transect line. Decreasing the right truncation distance to 1800 meters which is closer to the data limit by the previous survey (Stapleton et al. 2014) decreased the estimate slightly to 826 bears whereas increasing the right truncation distance to 2700 m include further observations (Figure 7) decreased the estimate by 6 bears. Overall, the effect of truncation was minimal on estimates (Table 9).

3.3.7. Analysis of the 2016 data set using only distance sampling methods

The data were also run through the most supported distance model (HR(*RSveg2*+size) to assess estimates if data observed by non-dedicated observers was included but with sightability assumed to be 1 on the survey line. For this analysis the 17 bears that were not observed by the 2 dedicated observers were included in the analysis given that they were observed from the aircraft by data recorders or pilots . Of the 17 bears not seen by the dedicated observers, 7 were observed by the front left data recorder at 696 meters on the EC135, 7 were observed on the twin otter by the front right data recorder, and 3 were observed by the front left pilot on the twin otter. All of these bears were within the survey strip.

The HR (*RSveg2*+size) displayed adequate fit to the data ($\chi 2=7.71$,df=6, p=0.26). Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests (0.041, p=0.95) and Cramer-Von-Mises tests (0.032, p=0.97) also suggested reasonable fit. The resulting abundance estimate was 843 bears (SE=104.2, CV=16.8%, CI=607-1170) which is very close to the mark-recapture/distance sampling estimate of 831 (Table 8).

3.3.8. Additional analyses

We conducted additional analyses with the main objective of comparing abundance estimates from the 2011 and 2016 surveys to allow a robust estimate of trend. The rationale behind these analyses was to ensure similar modelling and analysis methods were used in each survey year therefore allowing direct comparison of the estimates.

3.3.8.1. Re-analysis of 2011 data set using LANDSAT covariates

We re-analyzed the 2011 data set using the remote sensing (LANDSAT) based habitat classification scheme to determine if this covariate was also supported as a detection function covariate for the 2011 data set, and to assess any change in estimates with this covariate. A full suite of models were considered including those from the original analysis (Stapleton et al 2014). A model with the LANDSAT covariate (along with visibility and habitat structure) with a hazard rate detection function was most supported. The model averaged estimate of abundance from this analysis was 949 bears, (SE=168.9, CI=618-1280, CV=17.7%). This analysis is detailed in Supplemental Material 1.

3.3.8.2. Trend analysis based on distance sampling and coastal surveys

The 2011 estimate of 949 derived from the LANDSAT covariate analysis was used to estimate trend between the two surveys with the rationale that the most comparable estimates would be obtained by models that used the same covariates for sightability and employed similar survey methodologies. We note that another estimate of abundance of 1030 that combined coastal surveys and inland samples was produced for the 2011 data set (Stapleton et al 2014). Coastal surveys were not conducted in unison with distance sampling in 2016 and therefore this type of estimate could not be derived for 2016. Therefore, the most comparable estimates in terms of assessing trends are the distance sampling only estimates from the two years which used similar methodologies and detection function covariates.

A comparison of model averaged abundance estimates from 2011 using the LANDSAT covariate of 949 bears (SE=168.9, CI=618-1280, CV=17.7%) and the 2016 estimate of 842 bears bears (SE=142.6, CV=16.9%, CI-562-1121) using t-tests suggested the difference between the 2 estimates was not significant (t=0.48, df=452,p=0.63). The ratio of the 2 estimates resulted in a 5-year change of 0.89 which translates to an annual change (λ) of 0.98 (0.89-1.07). The λ estimate in this case suggests a very slight annual decline in abundance, however, the confidence intervals overlap 1 and therefore this decrease is not significant.

We also performed a trend analysis that used coastal survey data collected by the government of Manitoba and compared trend estimates from these surveys to trend based on the ratio of the distance sampling estimates. Estimates of trend based on coastal surveys from 2011 to 2016 suggested a non-significant annual increase (λ=1.06, CI=0.98-1.14) in abundance based on coastal surveys.

One relevant question was whether changes in abundance were apparent in adult male and adult female bears. To explore this we conducted a post-stratified analysis with age-sex groups defined by adult males and adult females (lone and with offspring). Subadults and unknown bears, for which classification is less certain, were excluded from this analysis. The 2011 and 2016 distance sampling estimates were post-stratified to produce estimates for each age-sex group. In addition, trend analyses were conducted for coastal surveys based on these 2 groups.

Results from both the distance sampling and coastal survey analyses suggest a stable to declining adult female segment of the population and an increasing adult male segment. While trends are apparent in both data sets, neither are statistically significant. These results suggest that any apparent increase in abundance may be more based upon increase in adult males compared to adult females. The details of this analysis are described in Supplementary Material 2.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Distribution

As with the previous 2011 aerial survey (Stapleton et al. 2014), the 2016 data provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of summer polar bear distribution across the entire study area. The recent data suggest that, at least during the summer, the majority of WH polar bears reside in Manitoba; only about 5.3% of the sightings occurred in Nunavut. These findings are consistent with previous studies (Stapleton et al. 2014, Peacock and Taylor 2007) but are in contrast to local knowledge where communities along the Nunavut coastline report increasing numbers of polar bears (Tyrell 2006, 2009; Kotierk 2012). Kotierk (2012) suggested that Inuit see more bears in coastal areas than they ever have and that this creates a number of public safety concerns. However, that report is not specific about the time of year. It is generally understood that more bears frequent the Nunavut coastline during fall before freeze-up when compared to summer, but more empirical or traditional data should be collected to verify the timing.

With the exception of the high density strata, bears generally occupied a narrow strip along the coastline (Figure 11), rarely farther inland than 20 km. Most adult males were observed < 10 km from the coastline. Polar bears are sexually dimorphic with males being about twice as large as females (Derocher et al. 2005, 2010). Being near the coastline likely offers opportunities to reduce thermal stress, and may also be beneficial in reducing attacks by biting insects due to the cooler temperature and ability to enter the water. In the high density stratum (or area C in Lunn et al. 2016) bears were distributed throughout the general area with distances ranging up to > 80 km from the coastline for solitary adult females. Sexual segregation became most apparent in this stratum, which has been reported in previous studies (Derocher and Stirling 1990; Jonkel et al. 1972; Stirling et al. 1977).

4.2. Abundance

As in 2011, the 2016 WH polar bear study represents a systematic and geographically comprehensive survey of the WH polar bear population (Stapleton et al. 2014). Thus, we provide an updated abundance estimate for the WH polar bear population as well as a comparison between the two aerial study results. Additionally the current study's methods parallel those of Obbard et al. (2015) who also used a distance mark-recapture sampling method to estimate polar bears in southern Hudson Bay.

Stapleton et al. (2014) produced two population estimates. An estimate of 1030 bears was derived that combined coastal surveys and inland transect observations for the 2011 data set (Stapleton et al 2014). In 2016, because two helicopters were utilized to conduct a systematic transect survey to cover the entire study area, a separate coastal strip survey was not required. Therefore, we used estimates that were the most comparable between 2011 and 2016 to assess trend. In general it is challenging to detect declines in abundance between two surveys unless the change is quite large (Gerrodette 1987, Thompson et al. 1998). In addition, comparison of two survey estimates does not allow separation of sampling variance from natural "process" variance in the population (Buckland et al 2004). For this reason we also considered annual coastal survey trend estimates (conducted by Manitoba) as well as an estimation of age-sex group specific trends to allow further inference on overall population trend and demography. Coastal surveys assume that similar proportions of the population occur on the coast during the survey each year. This assumption needs to be vigorously investigated prior to validation of this key assumption. For example, documented long range movements of male bears suggest that their aggregation points and localized movement rates may not be consistent and less predictable. A comparison of counts of adult males in coastal surveys suggest a larger degree of annual variation compared to females with offspring (as detailed in Supplementary Material). Despite these differences, the coastal surveys and distance sampling surveys suggest similar trends with the adult male segment increasing and adult females (with offspring) stable to decreasing from 2011– 2016.

Very few bears were observed in Nunavut, and a substantial proportion of bears, mostly adult males, were encountered in the south-east section of the study area towards the Manitoba-Ontario border. Cubs and yearlings comprised a small proportion of the sample size, which was also observed during previous studies. This suggests that reproductive performance is low for this subpopulation but this was not a specific objective of this study (Table 10). These findings are consistent with previous mark-recapture studies (Regehr et al. 2007). Of three polar bear subpopulations that inhabit the Hudson Bay complex, WH had the lowest reproductive performance values (Table 10). Whether this phenomenon is linked to a reduction in sea ice (e.g., Stirling et al. 1999), high intra-species offspring predation due to a high proportion of adult males in the population (Table 4), or a combination would require further examination. Until recently, the neighboring southern Hudson Bay (SH) polar bear subpopulation has exhibited a relatively healthy reproductive performance despite observed long-term changes in sea-ice conditions in the area (Gagnon and Gough 2005, Etkin 1991, Hochheim and Barber 2014, Stern and Laidre 2016, Obbard et al. 2016).

Southern Hudson Bay polar bears have been experiencing a significant decline in body condition between 1984 and 2009 that was linked to a later sea ice freeze-up (Obbard et al. 2016). The decline in body condition for cubs, however, was less than for adult males, suggesting that adult females may be allocating a greater amount of energy to their dependent offspring at an energetic cost to themselves. Obbard et al.

(2016) argue that declines in reproductive success are likely in the future if body condition of reproductive-age females continues to decrease.

Aerial surveys (e.g., distance sampling methods) rely on techniques that minimize heterogeneity of sighting conditions with one of the assumptions that similar sighting probabilities exist by a given observer for all encountered animals or animal groups. Sightability may also be affected by internal factors (e.g., observer fatigue, observer skill, and/or aircraft type), external factors such as animal behavior, group size, and distance from observer, and environmental factors (e.g., cloud cover, topography, vegetation cover, sun angle, etc.) (Ransom 2012, Fleming and Tracey 2008, Lubow and Ransom 2016). The 2016 WH survey protocol and analyses included several topographical and vegetation indices, and land classification studies (including post-survey inclusion of LANDSAT imagery), sun angle and position, and observer position and function as covariates which were most supported through our modeling approach (Tables 1, 3, 5-7).

It has been assumed that there was little difference between a dedicated and non-dedicated observer's ability to observe and detect wildlife during an aerial survey, meaning that sightability is equal. We were able to demonstrate for this survey that the ability of the pilot and data recorder for all aircraft to detect animals appeared to be influenced by their primary responsibilities (e.g. flying the aircraft and observing weather conditions and aircraft equipment, and recording observation data and monitoring transects and survey equipment, respectively). Even when animals are conspicuous against their background and environment (e.g., polar bears during the summer against a white/green environment), we recommend individually assessing the detection ability of animals by all dedicated and non-dedicated observers, so that the option to include observer performance as a co-variate into final models remains open and some assurances that model assumptions are not being violated.

We included sun angle and position into our modeling approach because observers found that this factor reduced sightability. When facing the sun during aerial surveys, additional glare is created on lighter-coloured background (e.g., lichen, water body surfaces) that makes the detection of animals more difficult, which can subsequently lead to missed observations, even within a double observer pair platform.

4.3. Assumptions and potential biases

One assumption during aerial surveys is that animals are detected at their initial location (Buckland et al. 2001). During the 2016 WH survey, behavioral response to survey aircraft varied depending on age and sex class and distance from aircraft. Adult males appeared to be the least affected by aircraft, while other age and sex classes appeared to react more strongly to aircraft when groups were approached that were close to transect lines or being overflown by survey aircraft to record detailed group and animal observational data. The majority (approximately 88%) of bears when first observed from survey transects were either laying down, sitting, standing, or swimming. Given an aircraft speed of 130 to 148 km per hour, any movement that may have occurred prior to detecting the bears further away from transects was minimal (Buckland et al. 1993, 2001). Bears did, however, display greater avoidance behaviors when aircraft broke off transect and flew to the observed group for age and sex determination. In many cases and depending on proximal habitat, bears fled into water in order to avoid the aircraft while some moved into thick shrub to hide from the oncoming aircraft. Large mature males appeared to be the least disrupted upon initial approach of the aircraft, with some exceptions.

The analysis also assumed that the distance from the survey line was measured accurately and that detections were independent of each other. Each observation was marked at the exact point at which the group was observed from transect even in the instance where bears had moved off that location assuring accurate off transect measurements. We used groups to define observations and ensured that observers did not search for additional bears while flying to observed groups to waypoint and classify the animals, therefore ensuring independence of observations. Additionally, observers on the same side were at all times visually separated by a screen therefore ensuring that detections were independent between observers.

It is possible that some bears were missed during the survey because they were unavailable for observations when in a den or visually obscured by vegetation. Dens are used quite frequently during the ice-free period by WH polar bears, at times as early as mid-to-late August, where pregnant adult females are more likely to be missed if inside a den (Stirling et al. 1977, Clark et al. 1997, Clark and Stirling 1998, Richardson et al. 2005, Jonkel et al. 1972). We encountered several freshly constructed dens excavated into peat. In several instances the bear was standing near the den entrance and could be observed. Moreover, our methods allowed for aerial inspection of any den to check for bear presence. Most freshly excavated dens that were observed during the 2016 survey effort also observed a polar bear and/or polar bear group in the vicinity. Therefore, the number of bears hidden from sight inside dens was low.

Habitats within the 2016 survey study area are diverse ranging from both coastal and fresh water shoreline, open tundra, to densely vegetated areas of shrubs and trees farther inland, where the detection of bears becomes challenging (Appendix 3). Including vegetation as a covariate into our modeling approach was important to capture the variation of detection among these varying habitats (Figure 9). Detection distances were reduced in treed habitat when compared to the other habitat types.

The point independence mark-recapture distance sampling model that we used in our analysis assumes that sightability at the left truncation distance (closest distance to the plane) is in part accounted for by covariates. However, variation in sightability due to vegetation and other factors away from the survey line can occur with minimal effect on estimates (Laake et al. 2008, Burt et al. 2014). Similar to Obbard et al. (2015) we found that sightability at the left truncation distance was not exact (or 1). Through the use of covariates in our analysis, factors influencing sightability both on the survey line as well as the shape of the detection functions were utilized to account for these potential biases to produce more robust abundance and density estimates.

5. CONCLUSION

The WH polar bear population has been subjected to changes in sea ice conditions reported in other studies resulting in reductions of body condition and vital rates (Gagnon and Gough 2005, Scott and Marshall 2010, Regehr et al. 2007, Stirling et al. 1999, Lunn et al. 2016). Under such conditions, and in order to provide goal-oriented conservation and management recommendations, up-dated information is needed in regular monitoring intervals. Traditional capture-mark-recapture studies are logistically challenging, locally unpopular, and they are time-consuming until results are disseminated. Comprehensive aerial surveys have become a useful monitoring tool for this subpopulation especially in response to the apprehension by Inuit toward intrusive physical handling of wildlife. As with any research methods, aerial surveys have their own limitations in terms of the scientific information that they can provide. Nevertheless, they have been proven to be an additional tool that can provide quick and updated information on the abundance, trend, distribution, and insights into reproductive success of a population.

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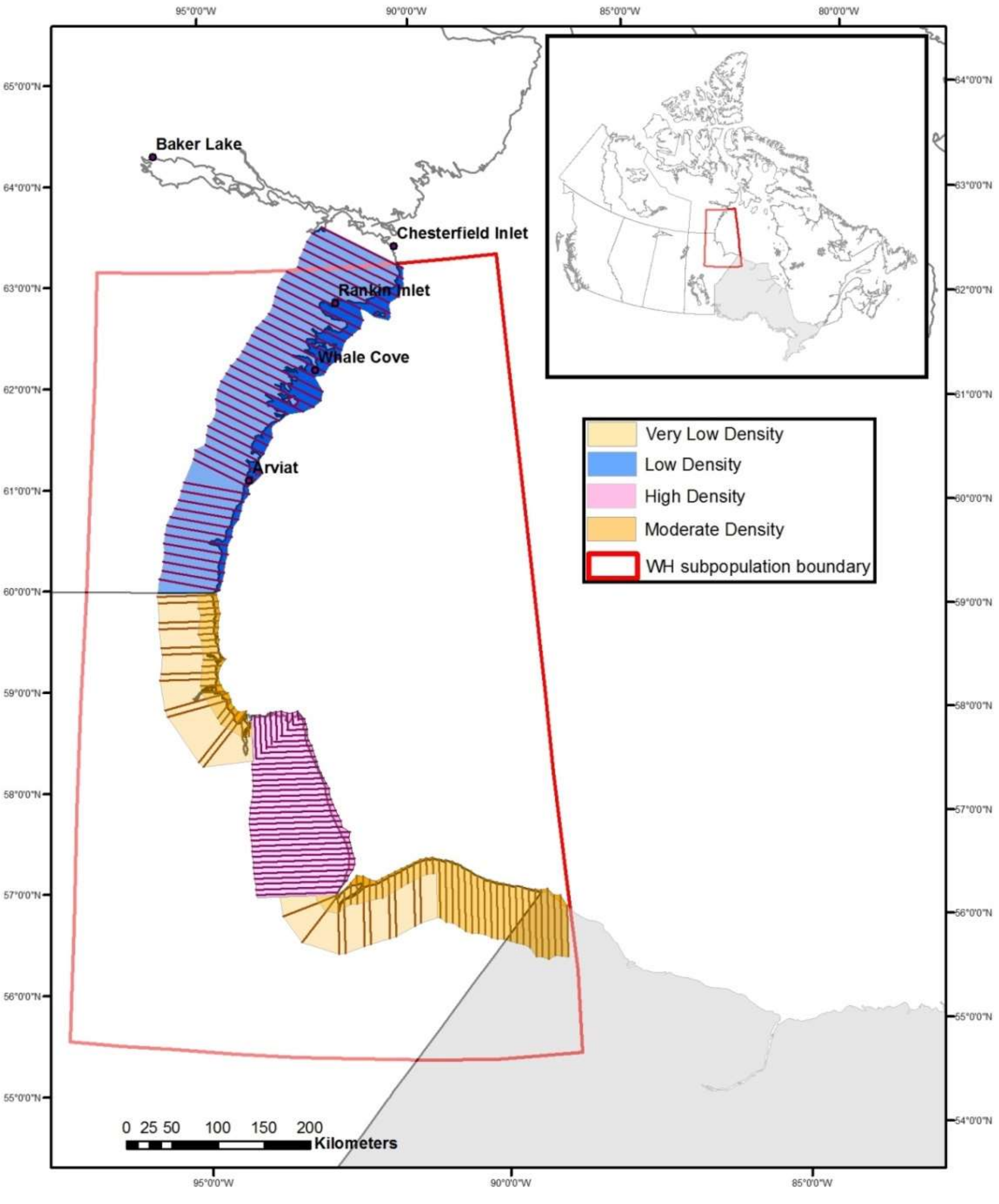


Figure 1. The August 2016 western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear abundance survey strata and transects. All transects were run perpendicular to known polar bear densities. Extension of transects outside of the delineated WH polar bear population boundaries were based on Inuit knowledge of the area.

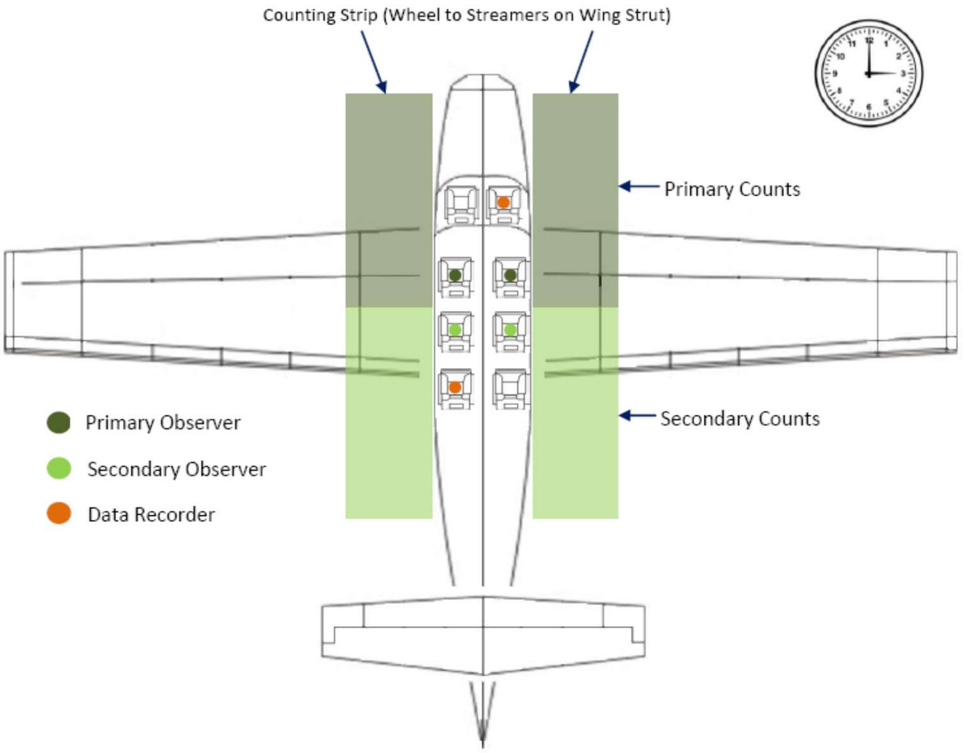


Figure 2. **Observer position for the double observer method employed on this survey. The secondary observer calls polar bears not seen by the primary observer after the polar bear/bears have passed the main field of vision of the primary observer at a point half way between same side primary and secondary observers. The small hand on a clock is used to reference relative locations of polar bear groups (e.g. "Polar bear group at 3 o'clock" would suggest a polar bear group 90o to the right of the aircrafts longitudinal axis.).**

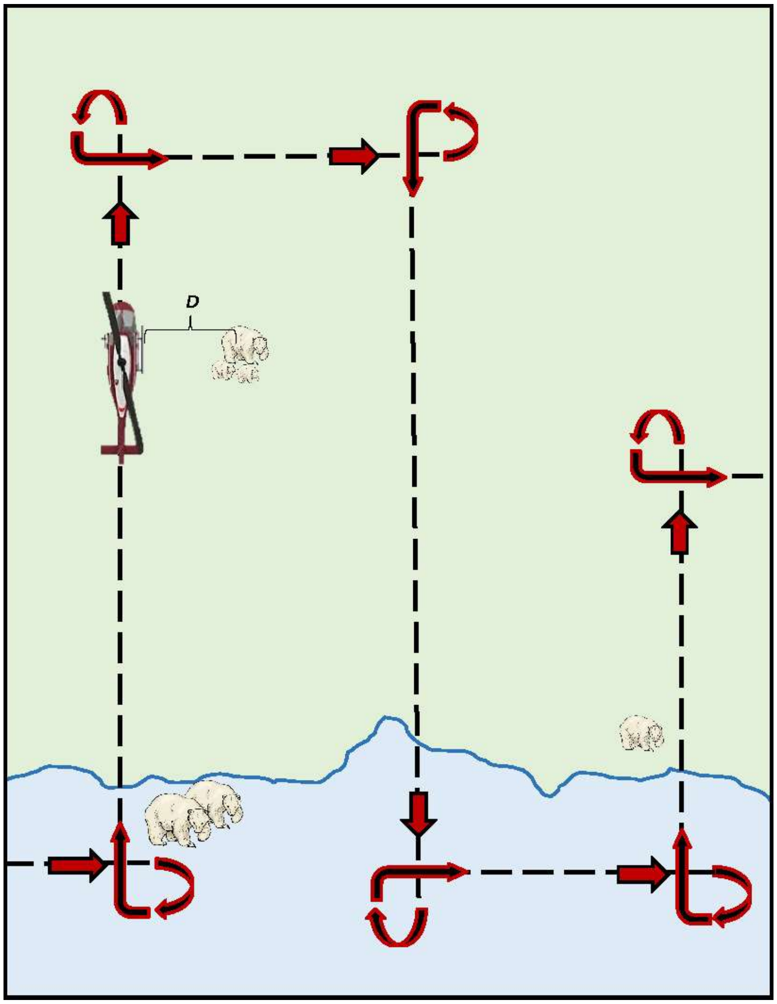
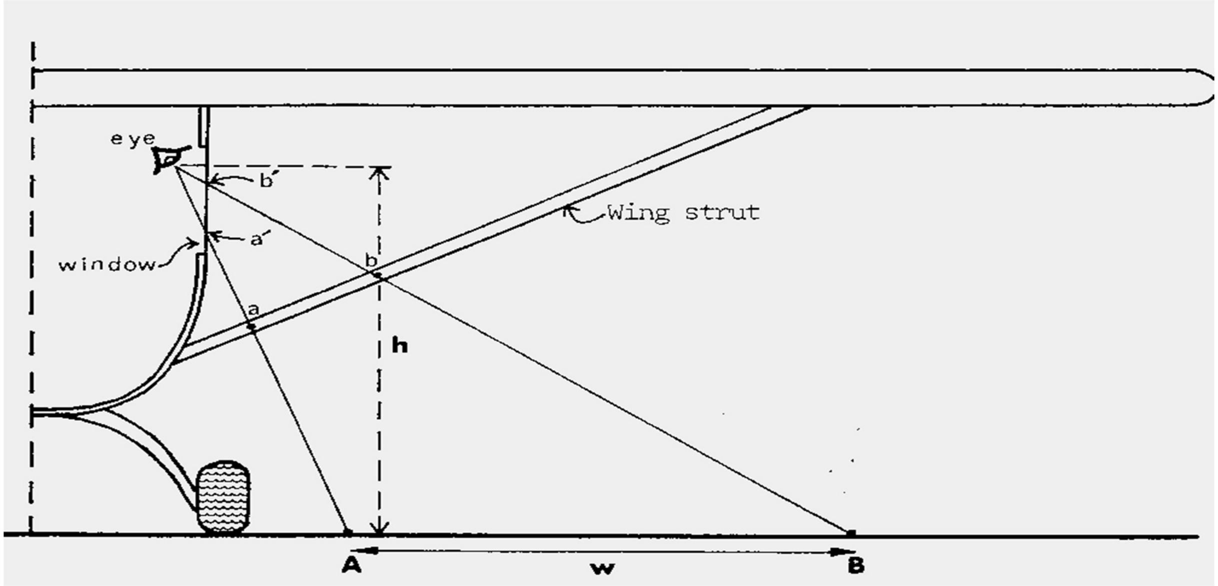


Figure 3. Application of the distance sampling method during the August 2016 polar bear aerial survey in western Hudson Bay. Once observed the aircraft would move off the transect to the center of the observation to record location via a GPS, and assess and record field age, sex, and body condition for all individuals within the group as well as environmental covariate information (Note: D = the distance as measured 900 from the transect to the center of the observation/group).



$$w = W * h/H$$

Where:

W = *the required strip width;*

h = *the height of the observer's eye from the tarmac; and*

H = *the required flying height*

Figure 4. **Schematic diagram of aircraft configuration for strip width sampling (Norton-Griffiths, 1978). W is marked out on the tarmac, and the two lines of sight a' – a – A and b' – b – B established. The streamers are attached to the struts at a and b, whereas a' and b' are the window marks.**

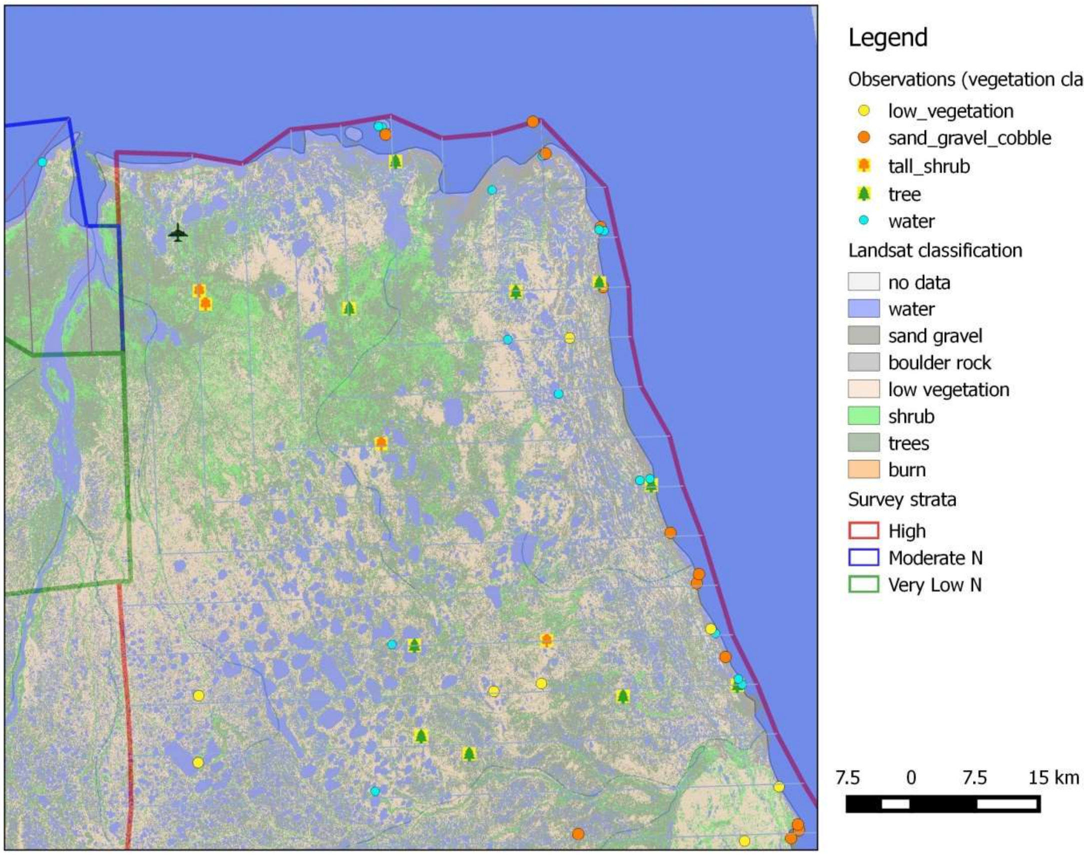


Figure 5: Landsat habitat classification and observations for a section of the high-density stratum of the 2016 study area.

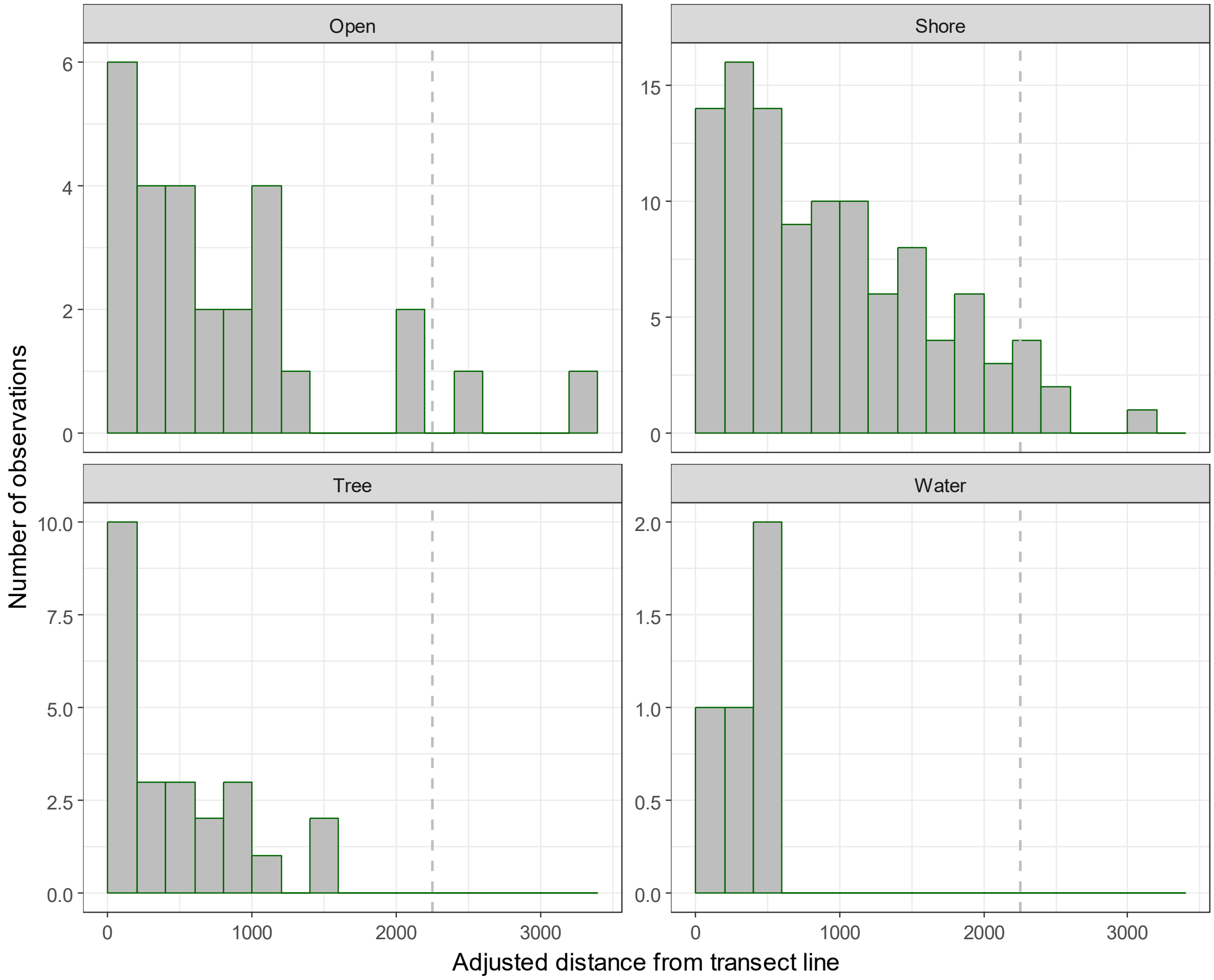


Figure 6. Distributions of detections for habitat classes.

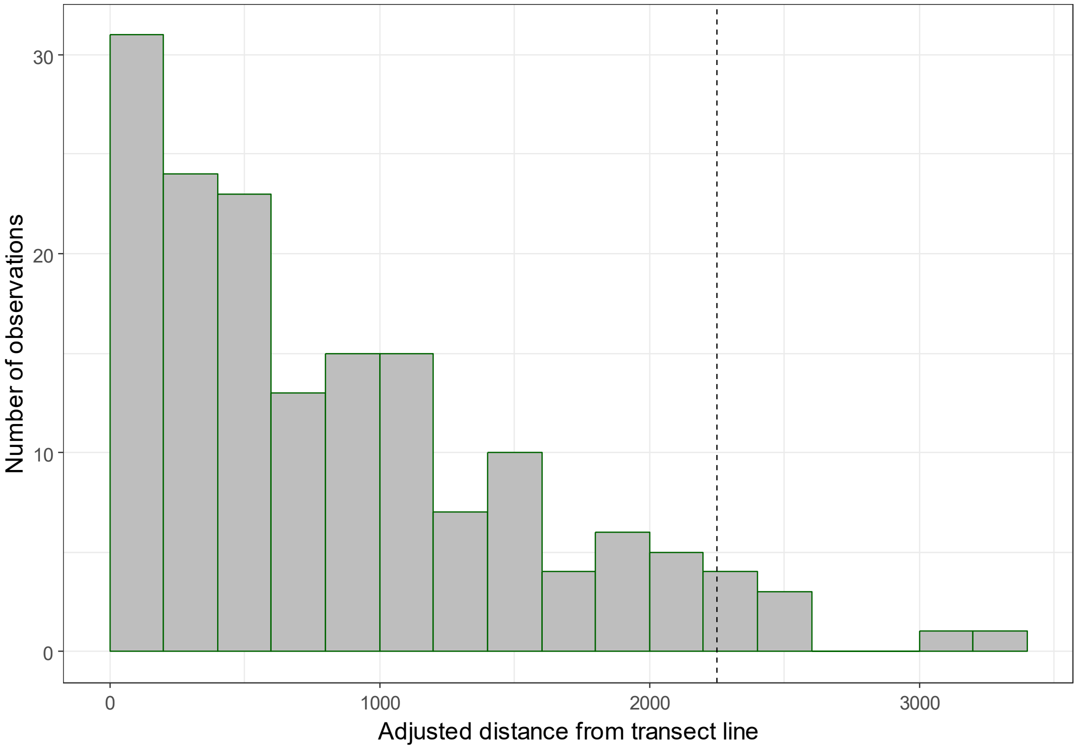


Figure 7. **The distribution of observations relative to adjusted distance from the survey line (Distance from transect line-blind spot distance for each aircraft). The right truncation distance of 2250 meters used in the analysis is shown as a vertical line.**

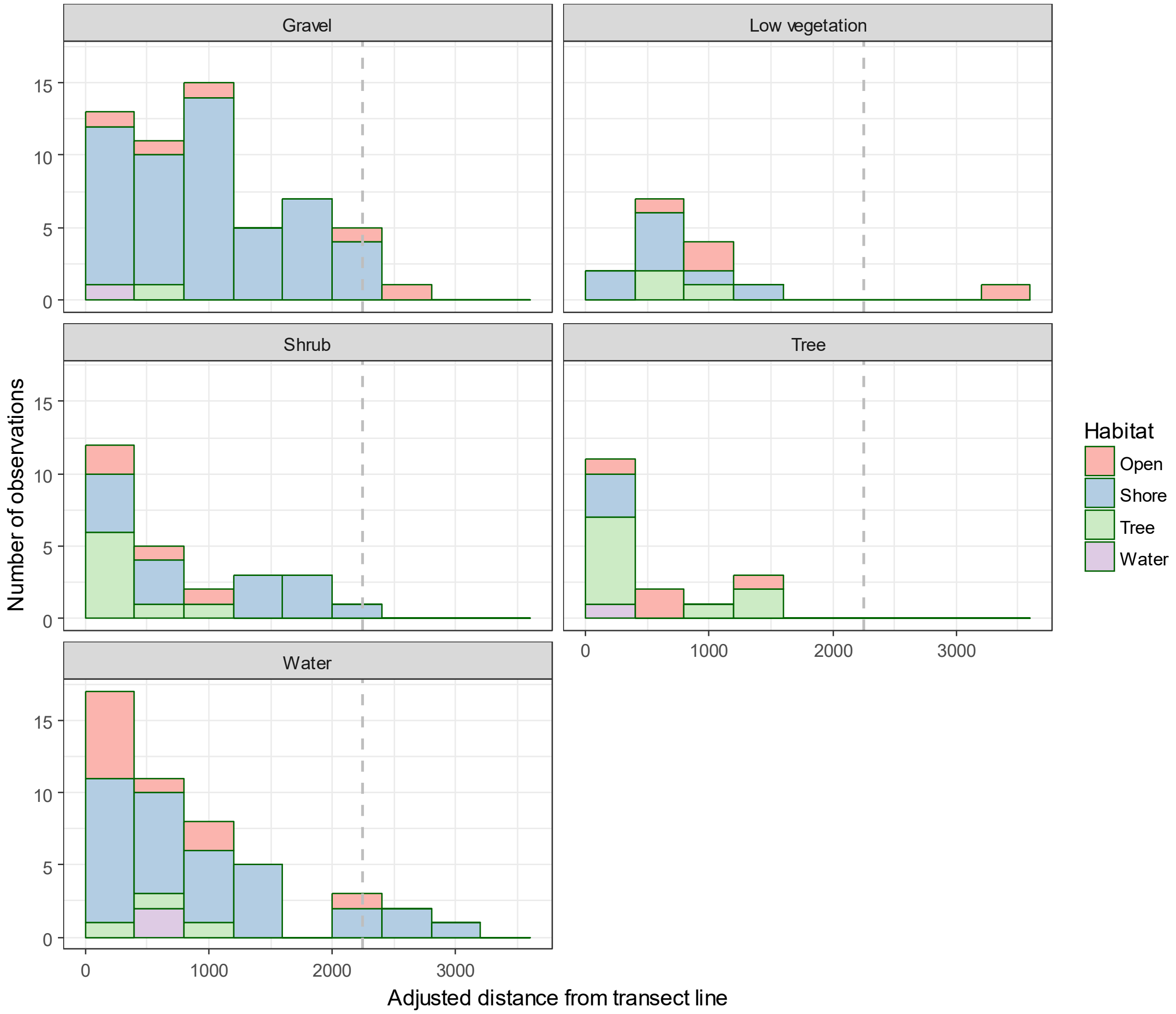


Figure 8. **Distributions of detections for Landsat remote sensing-based covariates with observer-based habitat classes shown as sub-bars to allow comparison of the 2 methods of habitat classification.**

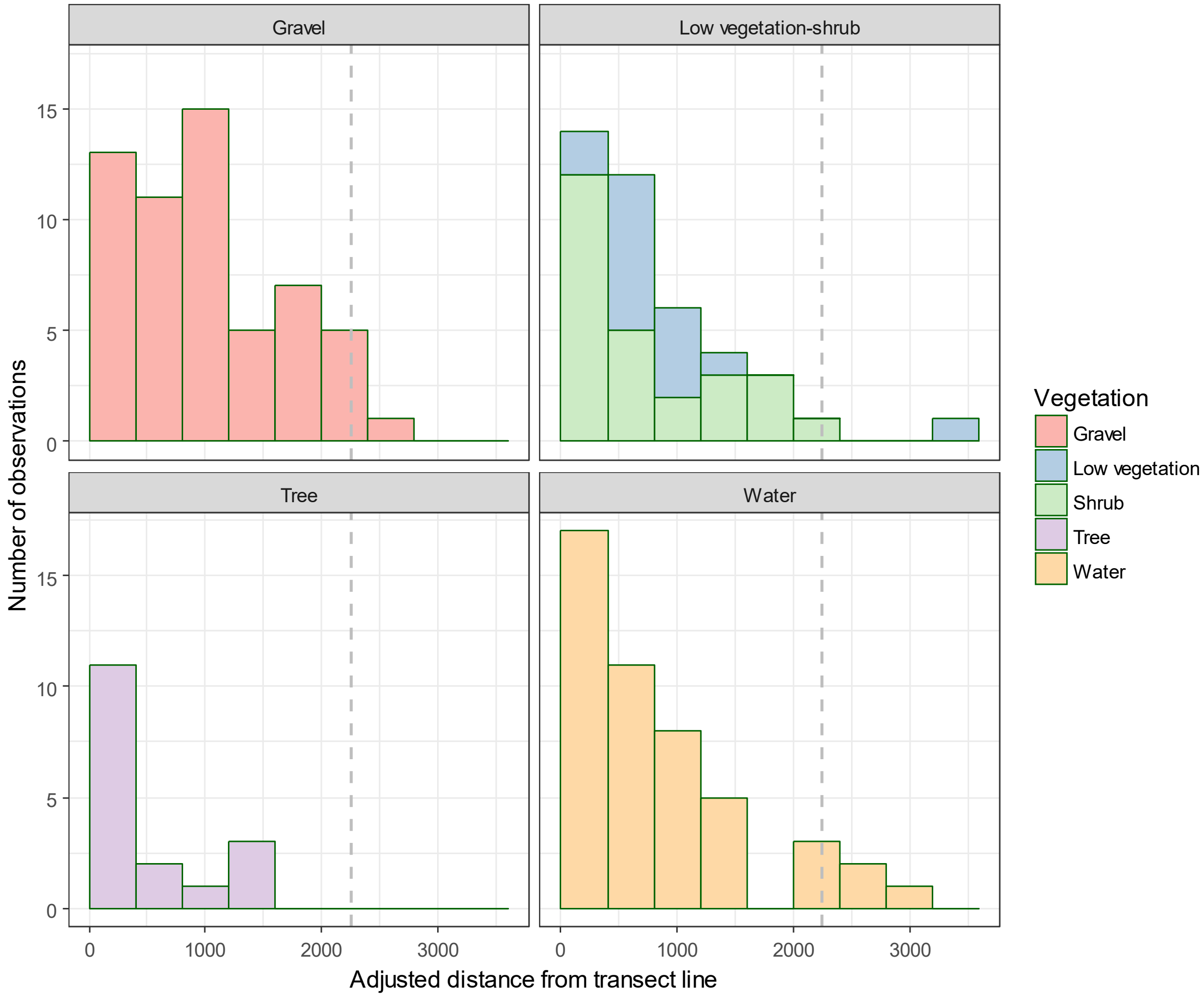


Figure 9. **Remote sensing vegetation classes with the shrub and low vegetation category pooled. This covariate was termed RSveg2.**

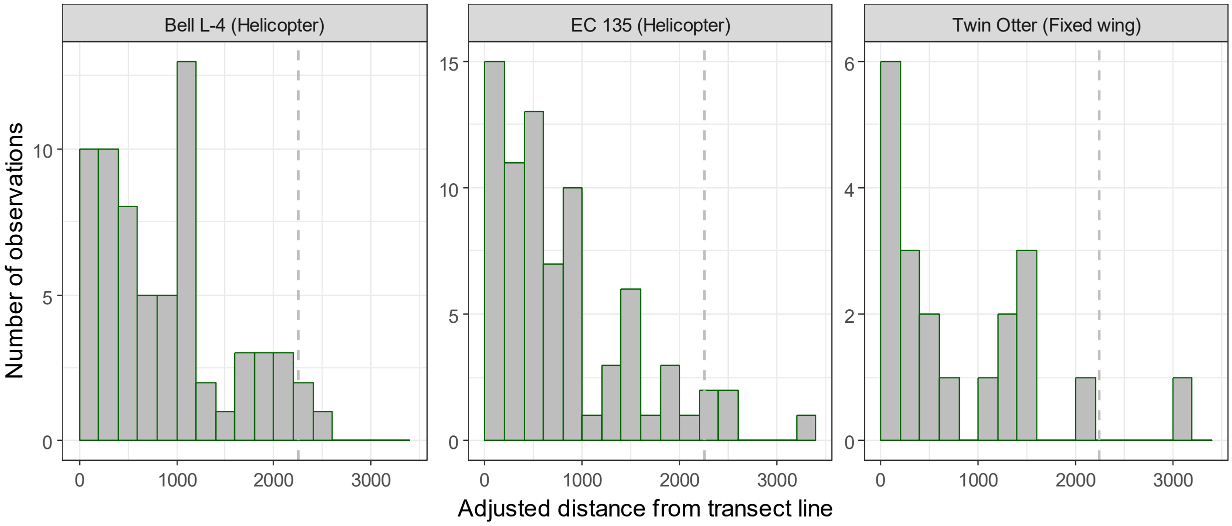


Figure 10. Distributions of detection for aircraft type.

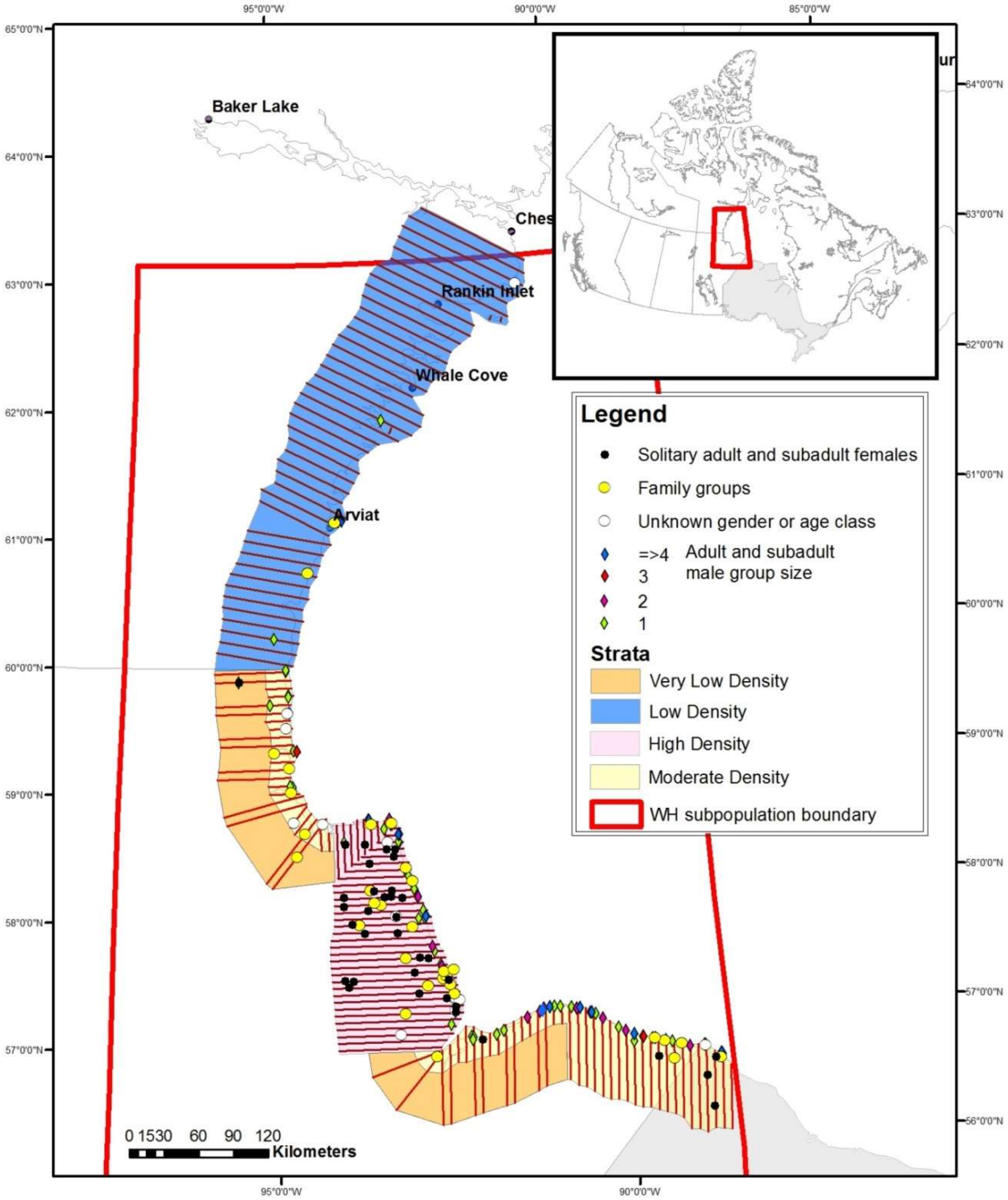


Figure 11. Distribution of polar bear group observations by age/sex class and strata within the study area during the 2016 western Hudson Bay aerial survey. Note that classifications of bears are based on aerial inspection.

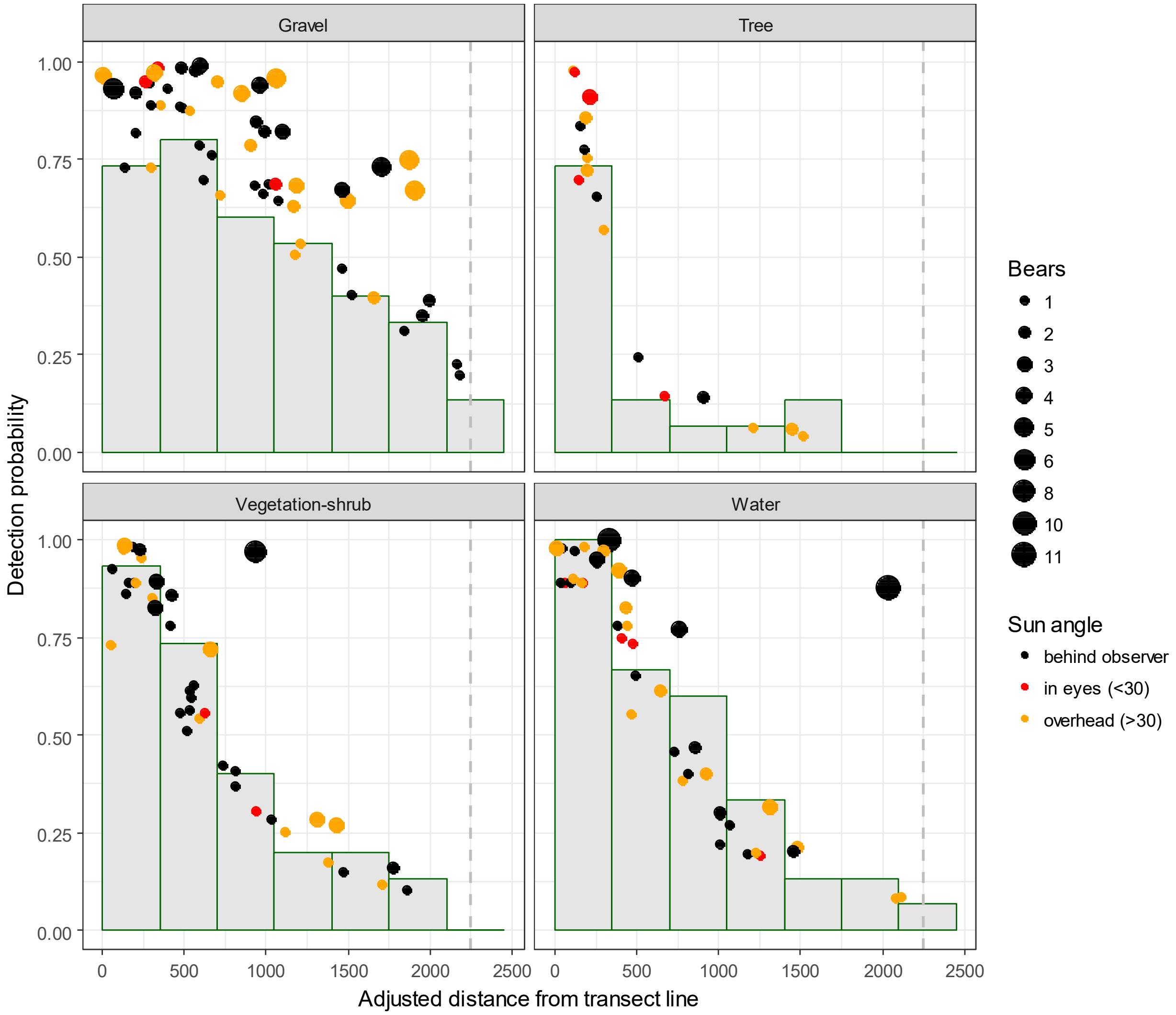


Figure12. Comparison of the observed detection distributions with predicted detection probabilities as a function of remote sensing vegetation classes (RSveg2) , group size (Bears), and angle of the sun from model 1 (Table 6).

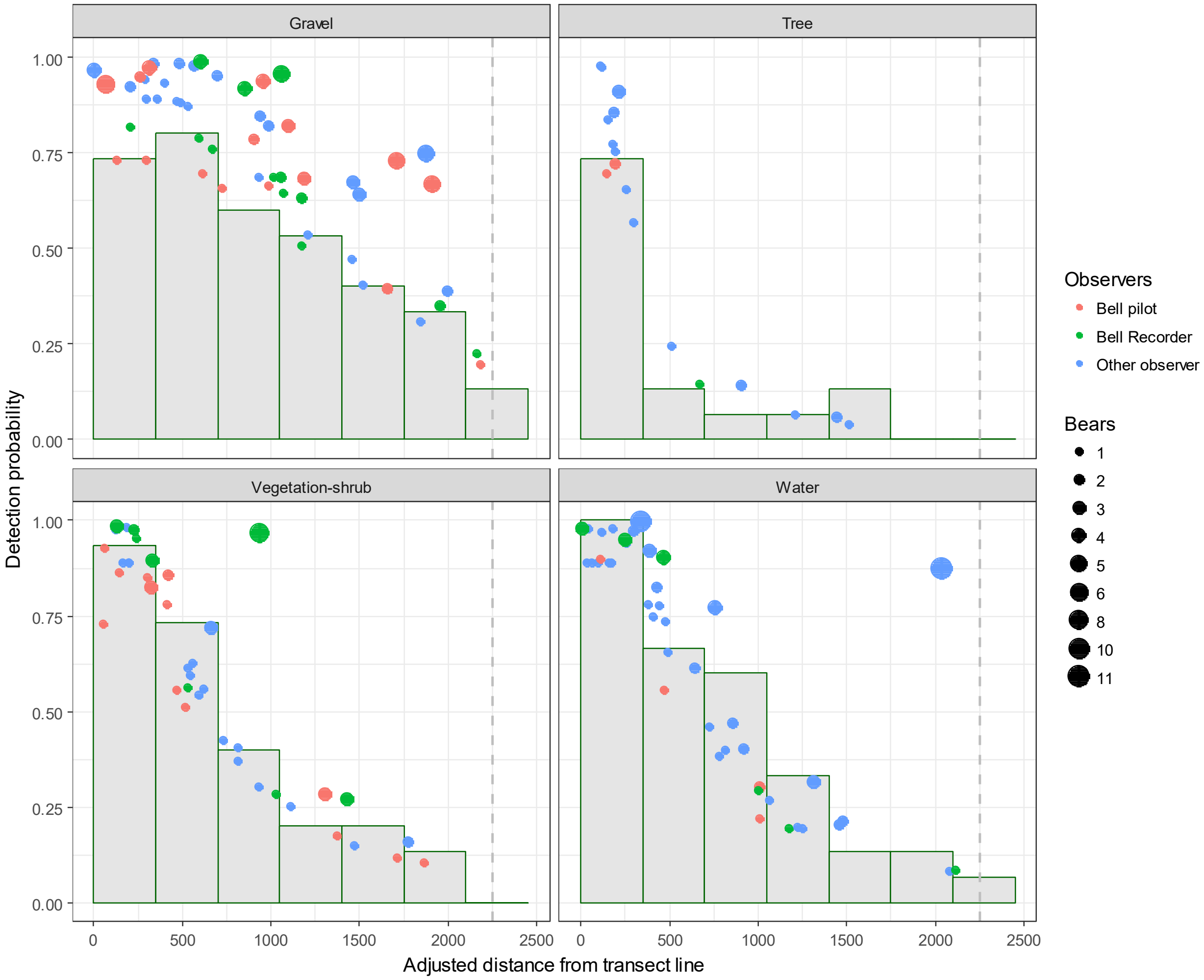


Figure 13. **Comparison of the observed detection distributions with predicted detection probabilities as a function of RSveg2 class, group size (Bears), and observer type from model 1 (Table 6).**

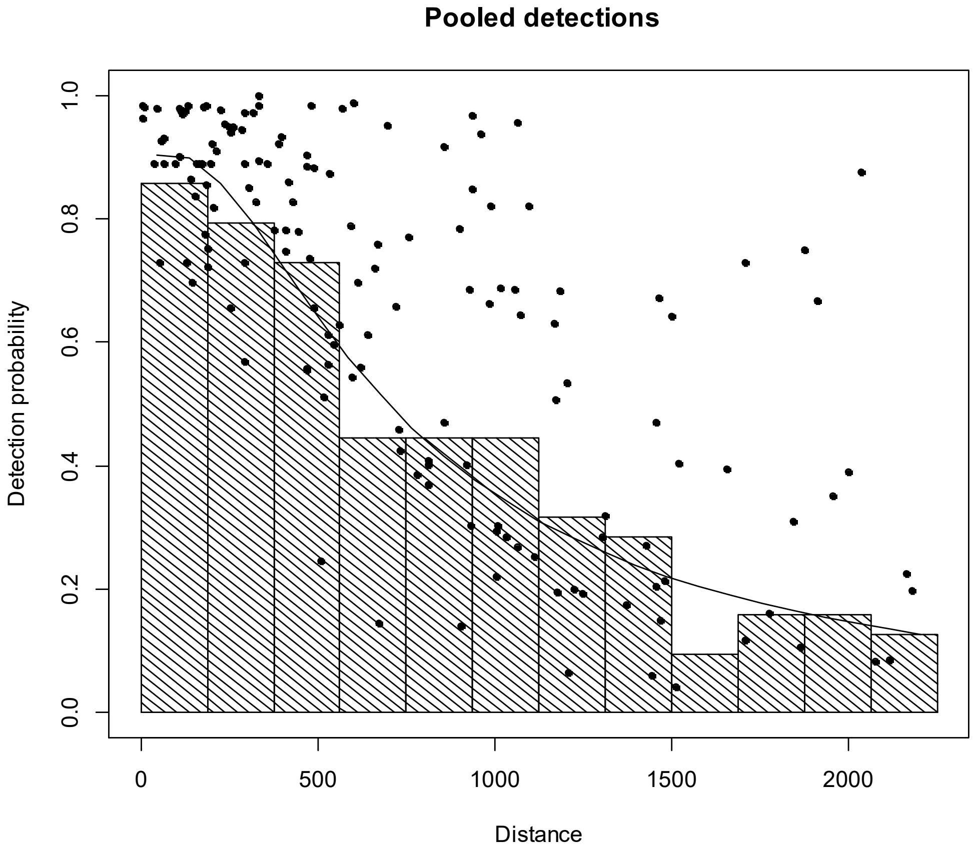


Figure 14. Predicted double observed detection probabilities (points) and mean detection (line) superimposed on detection frequencies for model 1 (Table 6).

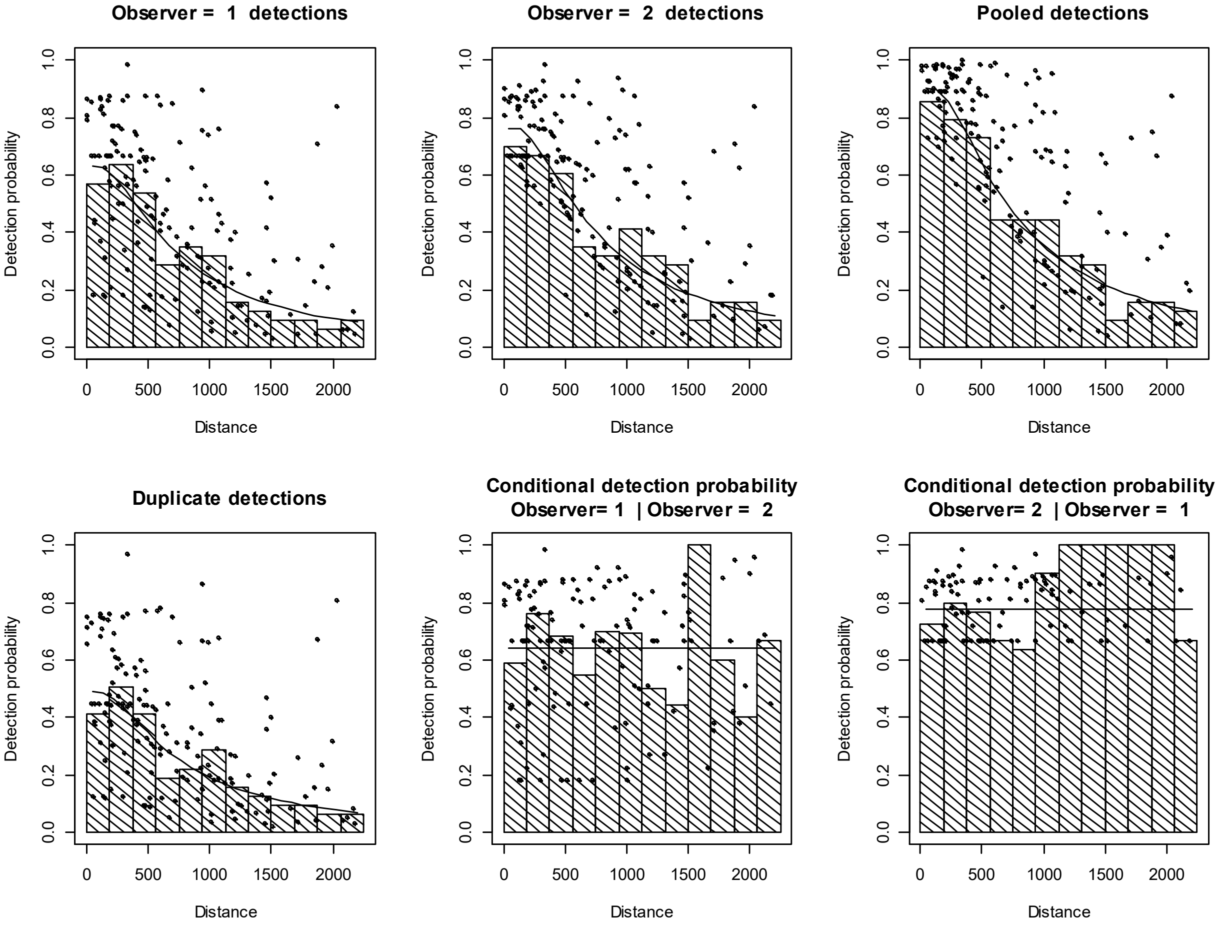


Figure 15. Detection plots for the front observer (1) and rear observer (2), pooled observers and duplicate observations (where both observers saw a bear. Conditional probabilities are also given for detection of bear by observer 1 given detection by observer 2 and vice versa. All estimates are from model 1 in Table 6.

Table 1. Covariates considered in the mark-recapture/distance sampling analysis. The primary use of the covariate for distance sampling analysis (DS) and mark-recapture analysis (MR) is denoted.

Covariate	Type	DS	MR	description
size	continuous	x	x	group size
aircraft	categorical	x	x	aircraft (Twin Otter, Bell, or EC135)
heli	binary	x	x	helicopter or airplane
Bell	binary	x	x	Bell helicopter
Bellp	binary	x	x	Pilot of Bell helicopter
Bellr	binary	x	x	Recorder/Navigator of Bell helicopter.
hab	categorical	x	x	habitat within 30m of observation as classified by observers (Open, Water, Shore, and Tree)
RSveg	categorical	x	x	Landsat habitat (Gravel,Low vegetation, Shrub, Tree, and water) at pixel (625 m^2) scale
RSveg2	categorical	x	x	RSveg habitat category with the Low vegetation and shrub category pooled.
RSveg90	categorical	x	x	RSveg at 90X90m scale
RSveg150	categorical	x	x	RSveg at 150X150m scale
RSveg-hab	categorical	x	x	RSveg water class re-assigned based on habitat classes.
vis	binary	x	x	ideal (163) or marginal (15 observations)
obs	categorical		x	Observers (12)
Sun	continuous	x	x	Sun altitude; only in equation if sun was facing observer
pilot	binary	x	x	if observer was a pilot
rec	binary	x	x	if observer was a data recorder

Table 2. Summary of observations by strata. Mean group sizes and numbers of bears by distance category are shown. LT (Blind spot) observations occurred under the planes and were usually only seen by the pilot and front seat navigator. Bears in the survey strip were observed by at least one of the 2 observers, or only seen by data recorders or non-observer personnel.

Strata		Group size				Numbers of bears by distance category				
	n	mean	std	min	max	LT (Blind spot)	Observed	Not observed	RT >2250m	Total
High	98	1.72	1.17	1	7	5	150	7	7	169
Low	8	2.25	2.12	1	7	1	6	4	7	18
Moderate	69	2.14	1.98	1	11	8	123	6	11	148
Very Low	3	1.33	0.58	1	2	3	1	0	0	4
Totals	178					17	280	17	25	339

Table 3. Summary of observer data during the Hudson Bay polar bear survey. The naïve probability is the number of detections divided by the total trials. The Bell pilot had the lowest probability.

Individual	Role	Bear observations			Naïve probability
		Not detected	detected	Total trials	
1	observer	2	22	24	0.92
2	observer	3	28	31	0.90
3	Bell recorder	11	20	31	0.65
4	observer	6	16	22	0.73
5	observer	4	10	14	0.71
6	observer	1	6	7	0.86
7	observer	5	15	20	0.75
8	observer	12	35	47	0.74
9	Recorder	1	14	15	0.93
10	observer	3	37	40	0.93
11	Bell pilot	22	13	35	0.37
12	observer	4	34	38	0.89
		74	250	324	0.77

Table 4. Overview of observed polar bears during the western Hudson Bay aerial survey, August 2016, by field age class and spatial occurrence. Areas A-D are defined as in Lunn et al. (2016).

Age Class§ 1	Area					
	NU (A)	MB (B)	MB/WNP (C)	MB EAST (D)	Total (bears or km)	PPN
ADF+1COY	0	2	7	0	18	0.053
ADF+2COY	2	2	7	4	45	0.132
ADF+1YRLG	0	1	4	1	12	0.035
ADF+2YRLG	0	0	2	0	6	0.018
ADF+1 2-yr old	0	0	1	0	2	0.006
ADF	0	1	27	5	33	0.097
ADM	11	23	63	84	181	0.532
SAM	0	0	21	4	25	0.074
SAF	0	0	2	0	2	
U	1	5	9	1	16	0.047
Flown distance (km)	4 900	1 870	6 200	4 300	17 270	
Transect flights (km)	3 511	1 053	2 881	2 237	9 682	
TOTAL bears observed	18	41	173	108	340	
PPN	0.053	0.121	0.509	0.318		

§ ADF=adult female; COY=cub-of-the-year; ADM=adult male; SAM=subadult male; SAF=subadult female; U=unknown; YRLG=yearling; 2-yr=2-year old.

[1] all classifications are based on aerial assessments from helicopters

Table 5. Model selection results for distance sampling analysis. The mark-recapture component of the MRDS model was set at constant for this analysis step. Covariates are listed in Table 1. Estimated abundance is given for reference purposes. Constant models are shaded. Akaike information criterion (AIC), the differences between AIC of the given model and most supported model ΔAIC, Akaike weight (wi), and Log-likelihood of each model is also shown.

No	DF	Distance	AIC	ΔAIC	w_i	K	LogL	N	Conf. int		CV
1	HR	Rsveg2 +size	2611.6	0.00	0.22	7	-1298.8	836	602	1160	16.7%
2	HR	Rsveg2	2612.3	0.78	0.15	6	-1300.2	908	644	1279	17.5%
3	HN	hab+vis	2612.9	1.31	0.12	6	-1300.4	816	625	1067	13.6%
4	HR	RSveg2+size+vis	2613.2	1.67	0.10	8	-1298.6	833	603	1152	16.5%
5	HN	hab+vis+size	2613.5	2.00	0.08	7	-1299.8	779	588	1033	14.4%
6	HR	RSveg-hab	2613.7	2.14	0.08	6	-1300.8	900	643	1262	17.2%
7	HR	Rsveg2+vis	2613.7	2.19	0.07	7	-1299.9	898	641	1258	17.2%
8	HN	hab	2613.8	2.26	0.07	5	-1301.9	813	622	1065	13.7%
9	HN	hab+size	2614.0	2.46	0.06	6	-1301.0	770	581	1019	14.3%
10	HR	hab+vis	2617.0	5.48	0.01	7	-1301.5	862	633	1173	15.7%
11	HR	size	2617.4	5.82	0.01	4	-1304.7	773	578	1035	14.9%
12	HN	vis	2619.2	7.68	0.00	3	-1306.6	800	615	1040	13.4%
13	HR	Constant	2619.9	8.33	0.00	3	-1306.9	931	658	1316	17.7%
14	HR	RSveg90m	2619.9	8.33	0.00	7	-1302.9	966	675	1381	18.3%
15	HR	RSveg150m	2620.0	8.42	0.00	7	-1303.0	955	670	1362	18.2%
16	HR	bellheli	2620.5	8.91	0.00	4	-1306.2	904	644	1269	17.3%
17	HN	Constant	2620.6	9.05	0.00	2	-1308.3	799	614	1040	13.4%
18	HR	bellpilot+bellrec	2621.4	9.80	0.00	5	-1305.7	922	652	1302	17.7%
19	HR	Sun	2621.6	10.04	0.00	4	-1306.8	939	661	1333	18.0%
20	HR	vis	2621.7	10.17	0.00	4	-1306.9	917	652	1290	17.5%
21	HR	aircraft	2622.1	10.59	0.00	5	-1306.1	944	661	1348	18.2%

Table 6. Model selection results for mark-recapture analyses. The most supported distance model (HR(RSveg2+size)) was used in all the models in this analysis. Covariates are listed in Table 1. Estimated abundance is given for reference purposes. . Akaike information criterion (AIC), the differences between AIC of the given model and most supported model ΔAIC, Akaike weight (wi), and Log-likelihood of each model is also shown.

No	Mark-recapture model	AIC	ΔAIC	w_i	K	LogL	N	Conf. Limit		N CV
1	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2575.5	0.00	0.65	11	-1278.1	896	638	1258	17.4%
2	Bellp+Bellr+sun	2577.0	1.48	0.31	10	-1279.9	911	647	1282	17.5%
3	Bellp+Bellr+size	2582.2	6.70	0.02	10	-1282.5	884	630	1240	17.3%
4	Bellp+Bellr	2584.0	8.52	0.01	9	-1284.4	897	638	1260	17.4%
5	aircraft+Bellp+Bellr	2585.1	9.61	0.01	11	-1282.9	893	634	1256	17.5%
6	observers	2591.9	16.47	0.00	18	-1279.4	891	633	1255	17.5%
7	sun	2605.1	29.64	0.00	8	-1295.9	922	654	1301	17.6%
8	aircraft	2605.6	30.08	0.00	9	-1295.2	926	658	1304	17.5%
9	heli	2607.9	32.37	0.00	8	-1297.3	914	648	1288	17.5%
10	size	2611.2	35.75	0.00	8	-1299.0	896	637	1259	17.4%
11	constant	2611.6	36.08	0.00	7	-1300.2	908	644	1279	17.5%
12	vis	2612.2	36.72	0.00	8	-1299.5	908	645	1279	17.5%
13	pilot	2612.2	36.73	0.00	8	-1299.5	908	645	1279	17.5%
14	hab	2613.2	37.71	0.00	10	-1298.0	921	652	1300	17.7%
15	recorder	2613.5	38.06	0.00	8	-1300.2	908	644	1279	17.5%
16	distance	2613.5	38.06	0.00	8	-1300.2	908	644	1279	17.5%
17	Rsveg	2617.0	41.55	0.00	11	-1298.9	915	648	1292	17.7%

Table 7. Model selection results for the combined distance and mark-recapture analysis. The most supported distance model and mark-recapture models given in Tables 4 and 5 were considered in this analysis. Covariates are listed in Table 1. Estimated abundance is given for reference purposes. Akaike information criterion (AIC), the differences between AIC of the given model and most supported model ΔAIC, Akaike weight (wi), and Log-likelihood of each model is also shown.

No	DF	Distance	MR	AIC	ΔAIC	wi	K	LogL	N	Conf. Limit		N CV
1	HR	Rsveg2+size	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2575.5	0.00	0.22	11	-1276.7	831	599	1151	16.7%
2	HR	Rsveg2	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2576.3	0.78	0.15	10	-1278.1	896	638	1258	17.4%
3	HN	Hab+vis	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2576.8	1.30	0.11	10	-1278.4	808	619	1056	13.6%
4	HR	Rsveg2+size	Bellp+Bellr+sun	2577.0	1.48	0.10	10	-1278.5	840	605	1165	16.7%
5	HR	Rsveg2+size+vis	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2577.1	1.67	0.10	12	-1276.6	828	600	1143	16.5%
6	HN	Hab+vis+size	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2577.5	2.00	0.08	11	-1277.7	774	585	1024	14.3%
7	HR	Rsveg2+vis	Bellp+Bellr+sun+size	2577.7	2.19	0.07	11	-1277.8	887	635	1238	17.1%
8	HR	RSveg2	Bellp+Bellr+sun	2577.7	2.26	0.07	9	-1279.9	911	647	1282	17.5%
9	HN	Hab+vis	Bellp+Bellr+sun	2578.3	2.78	0.05	9	-1280.1	823	627	1079	13.8%
10	HN	Hab+vis+size	Bellp+Bellr+sun	2578.9	3.47	0.04	10	-1279.5	785	590	1045	14.6%

Table 8. Strata-specific and total estimates of abundance for model 1 (Table 6).

Strata	Individuals	N	SE	CV	Conf. Limit	
High	150	471	103.0	21.9%	307	723
Low	6	27	13.8	50.8%	10	71
Moderate	123	323	63.4	19.6%	220	475
Very Low	1	9	9.7	102.2%	2	54
Total	280	831	138.5	16.7%	599	1151

Table 9. Sensitivity of MRDS models to left and right truncation. The most supported MRDS model from Table 6 was used for estimates.

Right Truncation	N	CV	Conf. Limit	
2250	831	16.7%	599	1,151
2700	825	16.4%	599	1,136
1800	826	17.9%	581	1,173

Table 10. Mean (standard error) polar bear cub-of-the-year (COY) and yearling (YRLG) litter sizes of populations that inhabit the Hudson Bay complex, also presented as proportion of total observations during the respective studies.

Subpopulation	Litter size		Proportion of total observations		Source
	COY	YRLG	COY	YRLG	
Western Hudson Bay (2016)	1.63 (0.10)	1.25 (0.16)	0.11	0.03	GN (unpublished data)
Western Hudson Bay (2011)	1.43 (0.08)	1.22 (0.10)	0.07	0.03	Stapleton et al. (2014)
Southern Hudson Bay (2011)	1.56 (0.06)	1.49 (0.08)	0.16	0.12	Obbard et al. 2015
Foxe Basin (2009-2010)	1.54 (0.04)	1.48 (0.05)	0.13	0.10	Stapleton et al. (2015)

Appendix 1

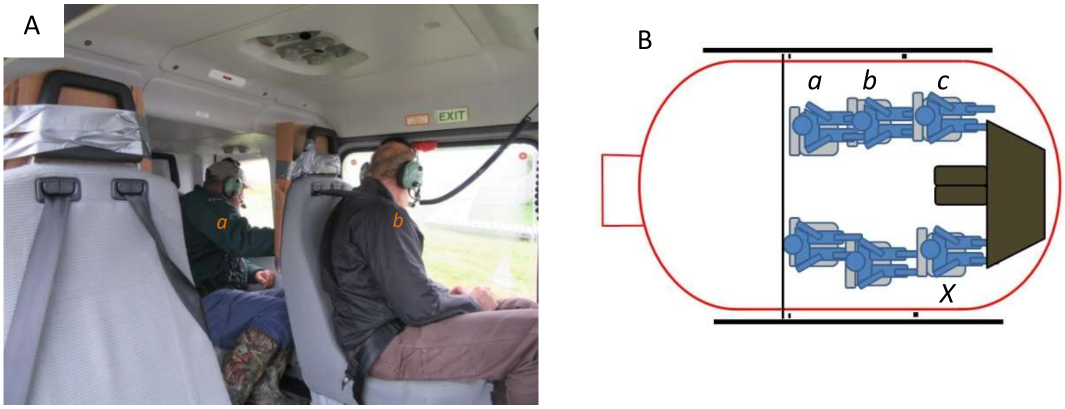


Figure A1: Overview of the EC135 rotary wing seat/observer configuration with separation wall set-up. Left photograph (A) depicts position *a* and *b* in the schematic diagram (right panel, B; *c* not shown in photograph A, *X* denotes pilot).

Appendix 2

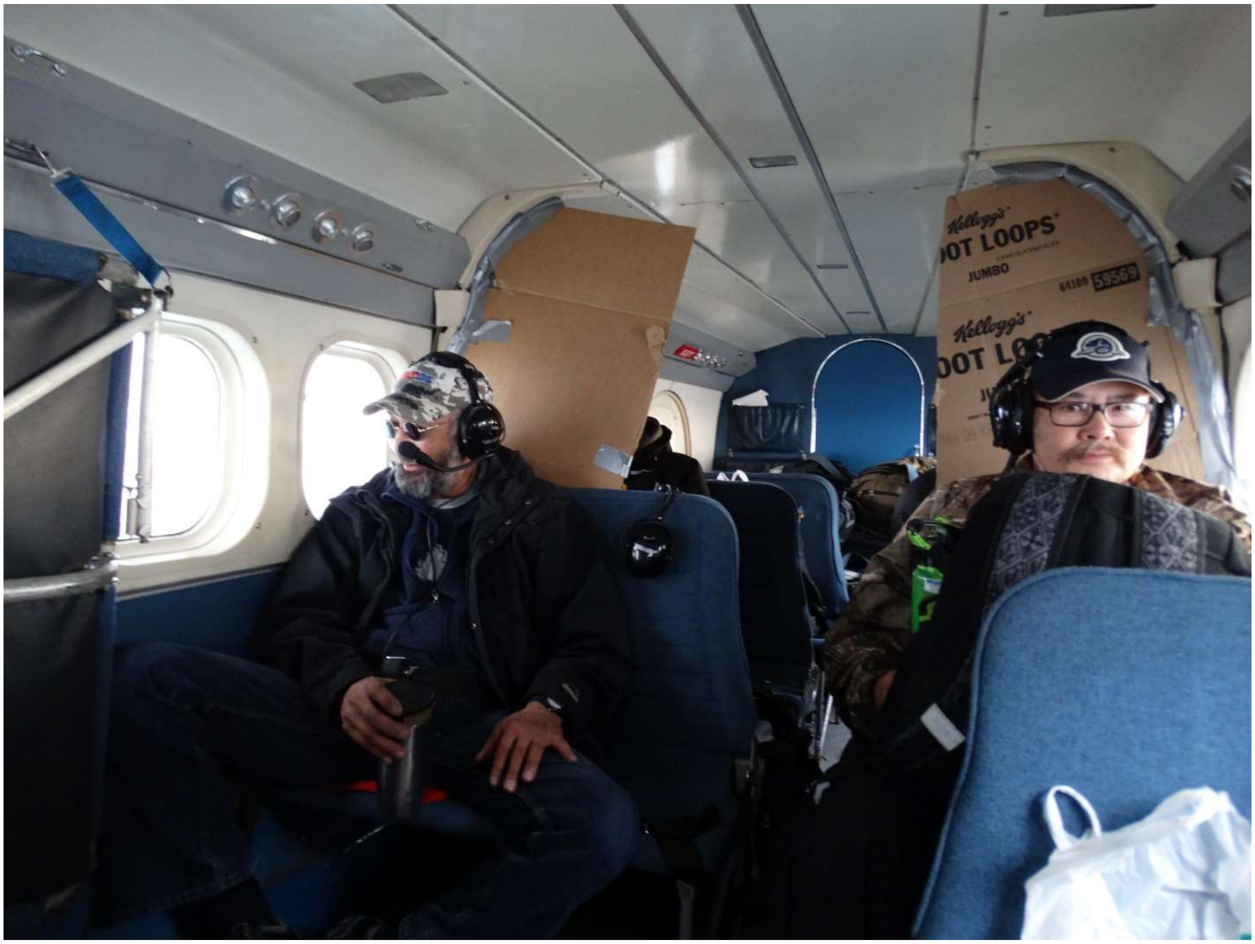


Figure A2. Depicted are the front observers (local members of the Rankin Inlet and Arviat Hunters and Trappers Association) in a Twin Otter fixed-wing survey platform, separated by a cardboard barrier from the rear observers. Not shown are the recorders.

Appendix 3

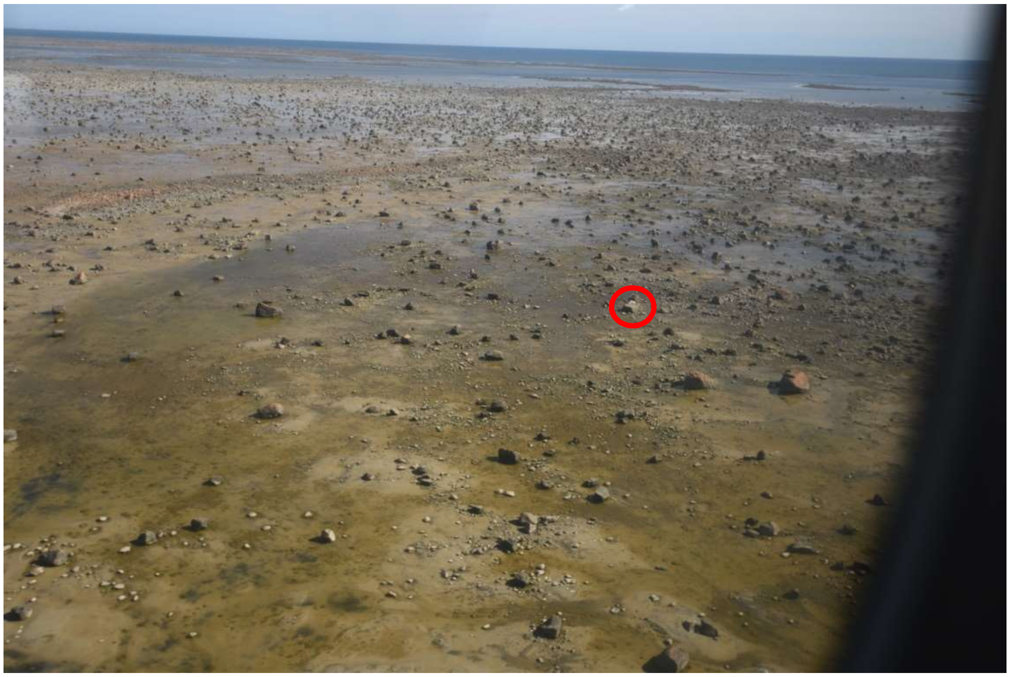


Figure A3.1. Extended tidal flats in the western Hudson Bay study area. Red circle indicates 2 polar bears near boulders observed during the August 2016 aerial survey.

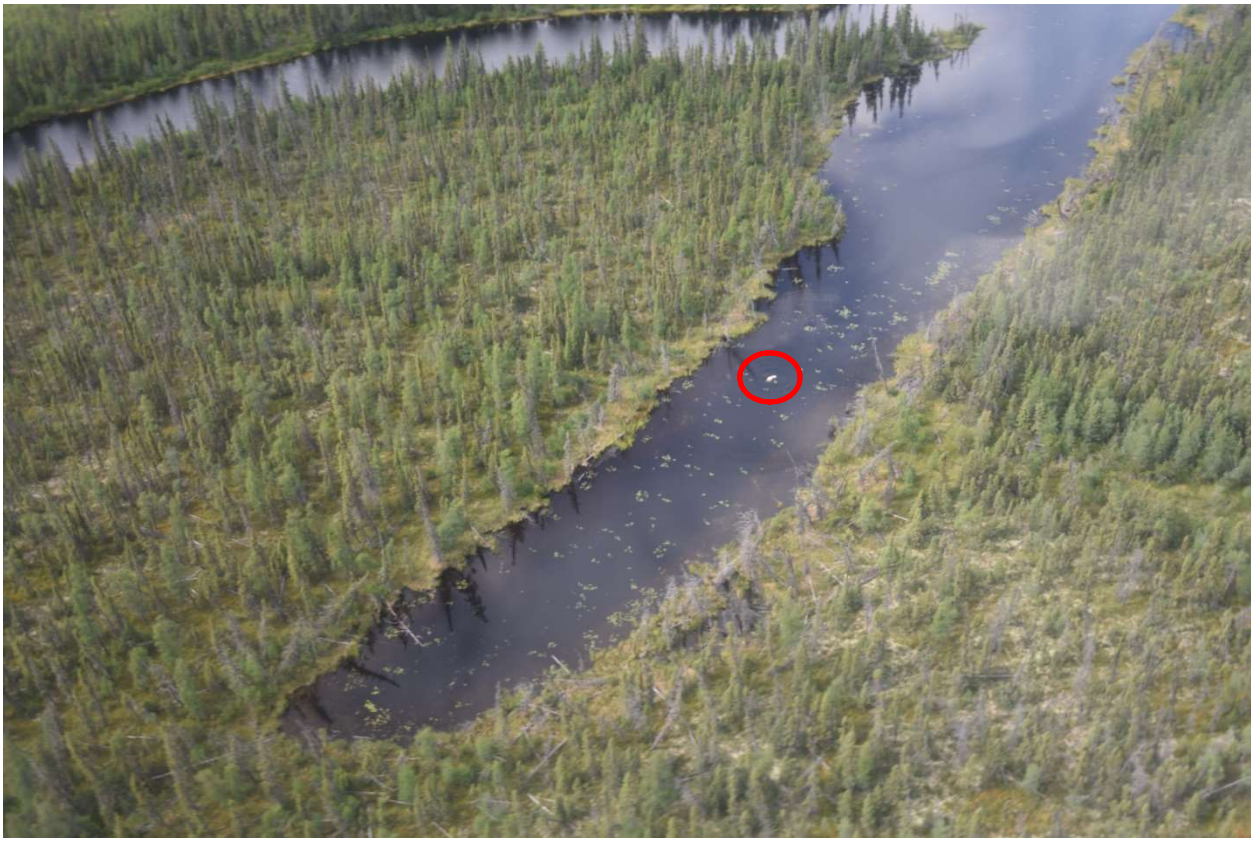


Figure A3.2 Boreal forest several kilometers inland interspersed with ponds and lakes. Red circle indicates a swimming polar bear seen during the August 2016 aerial survey.

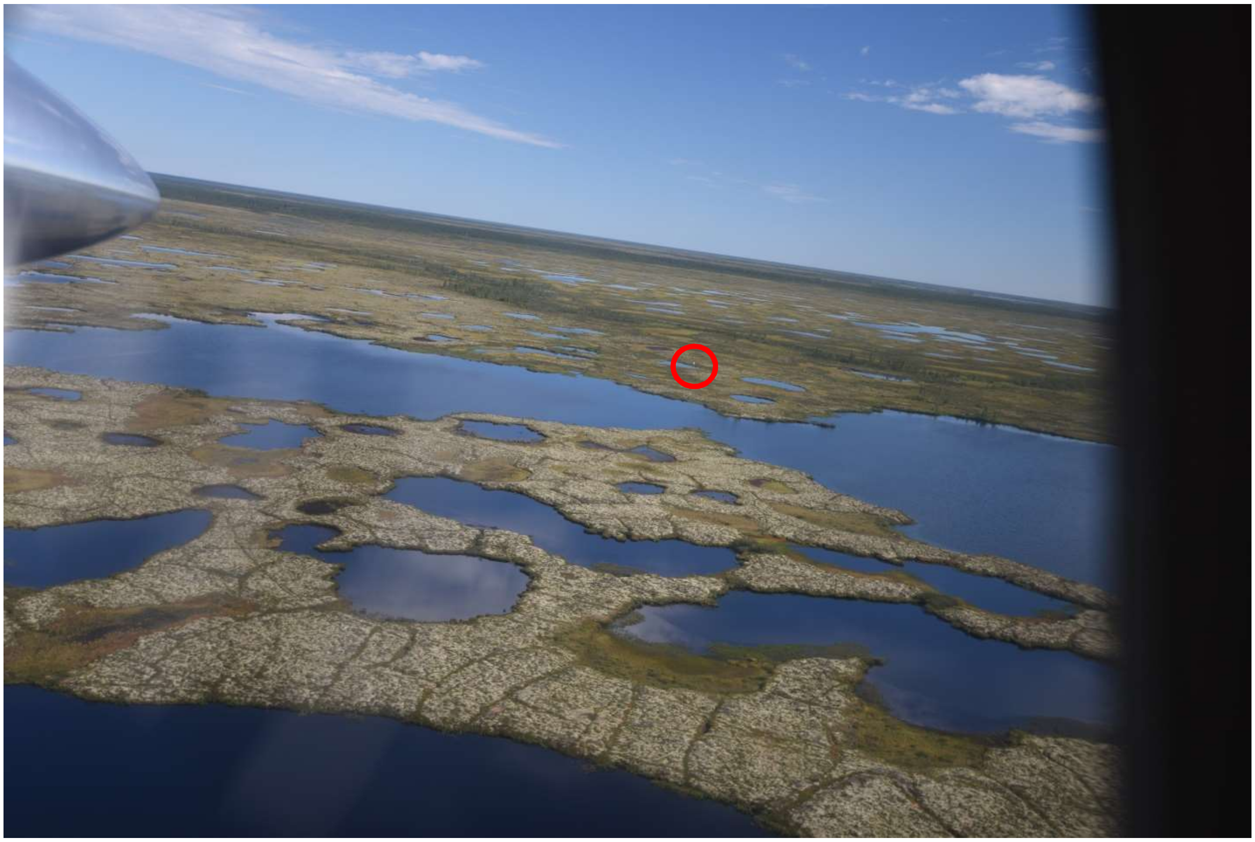


Figure A3.3 View of the coastal plains interspersed with lichen/peat tundra and pond/lakes. Red circle indicates a polar bear seen resting next to a pond during the August 2016 aerial survey.

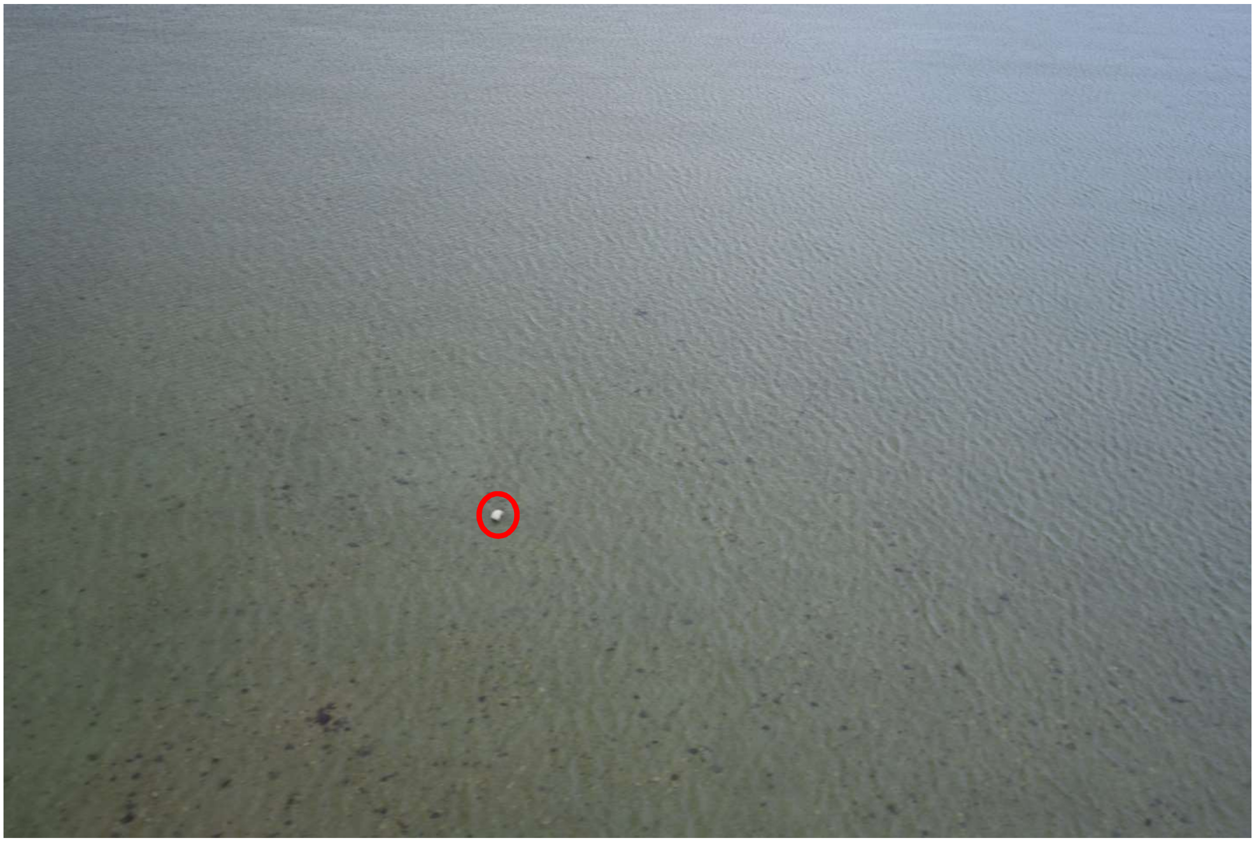


Figure A3.4 Polar bear (red circle) seen near the shore in the water at high tide during the August 2016 aerial survey in western Hudson Bay.

Appendix 4

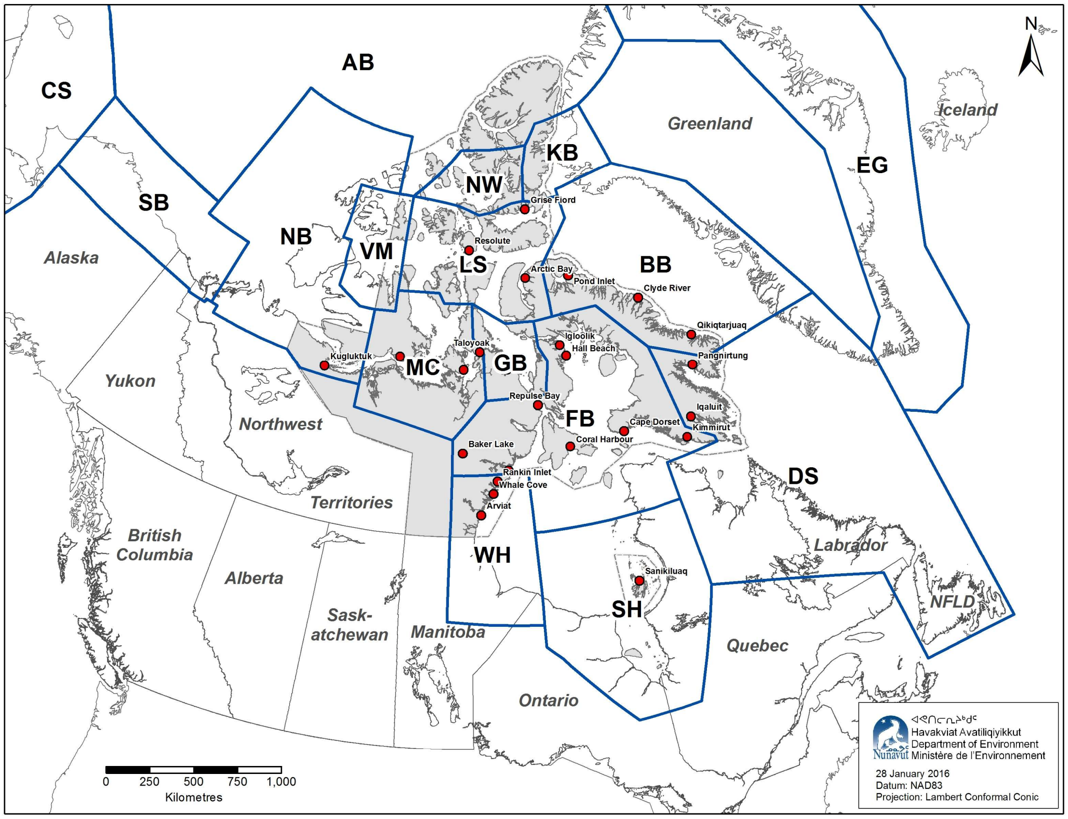


Figure A4.1. Canadian and Nunavut (dark grey) polar bear subpopulations [BB = Baffin Bay; DS = Davis Strait; SH = Southern Hudson Bay; WH = Western Hudson Bay; FB = Foxe Basin; GB = Gulf of Boothia; MC = M'Clintock Channel; LS = Lancaster Sound; KB = Kane Basin; NW = Norwegian Bay; VM = Viscount Melville Sound; NB = Northern Beaufort Sea; SB = Southern Beaufort Sea.

ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 2016 ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 4-7 ᔪᓚᐃ 2017

4 ᔪᓚᐃ, 2017: ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ

5 ᔪᓚᐃ, 2017: ᐃᓵᑦᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ

6 ᔪᓚᐃ, 2017: ᐊᒃᕕᐊᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ

7 ᔪᓚᐃ, 2017: ᐊᕐᑭᒡᒋᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ

ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ: 11 ᔪᓚᐃ, 2017

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᖅᑐᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ 4, 5, 6, ᐊᒻᒪ 7, 2017, ᑐᖏᓕᕇᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ. ᖃᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒻᒥ ᔪᓚᐃ 7 2017.

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:
1) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᕋᑖᖑᓛᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓄ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ (WH) ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖓ 1); ᐊᒻᒪ
2) ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ 2016–ᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂ (842, 562-1121 95% CI) ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖓ 2011 ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ (1030, 754-1406 95% CI).

ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᓄᓗᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᖓ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᑲᓐᓂᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ Hᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ TAH 28 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ NWMB–ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐲᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎ, ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᔅᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑰᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᑐᐊᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑲᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓕᕈᑎ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ (TAH) ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ WH ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᓯᑎᐱᕆᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, 2017.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᓘᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ᐃᒪᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

CONSULTATION SUMMARY NOTES FOR THE 2016 WESTERN HUDSON BAY POLAR BEAR AERIAL SURVEY COMPILED DURING MEETINGS CONDUCTED BETWEEN 4-7 JULY 2017

4 July, 2017: Rankin Inlet HTO, Rankin Inlet

5 July, 2017: Issatik HTO, Whale Cove

6 July, 2017: Arviat HTO, Arviat

7 July, 2017: Aqigiq HTO, Chesterfield Inlet

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut

Igloolik, NU

Prepared: 11 July, 2017

Executive Summary

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment representatives together with delegates from Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Kivalliq Wildlife Board conducted consultations with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations of Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Arviat, and Chesterfield Inlet on July 4, 5, 6, and 7, 2017, respectively. Invited Baker Lake HTO representatives did not attend the meeting in Chesterfield Inlet on 7 July 2017.

The primary purpose of these consultations was to provide co-management partners with:
1) an overview of the most recent scientific study results on the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear sub-population (Appendix 1); and
2) the GN’s management recommendation of no change to the current TAH despite a decline in abundance in the 2016 population estimate (842, 562-1121 95% CI) relative to the 2011 aerial survey estimate (1030, 754-1406 95% CI).

In addition, the GN representatives collected feedback on the results and any additional information or management concerns expressed by co-management partners. This included public safety concerns expressed by the Arviat HTO, to which the GN suggested it would recommend re-setting the current TAH of 28 bears to the NWMB, thus eliminating existing polar bear tag credit issues so as to allow each community full, restored access to its quota allocation.

Only communities that hunt from the WH polar bear sub-population were consulted.

The feedback and information collected during these consultations will be considered when forming Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) recommendations for the WH sub-population to be submitted for decision to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) at its September, 2017 meeting.

This report attempts to summarize the comments made by HTO members/participants during these consultation meetings.

Preface

This report represents the Department of Environment’s best efforts to accurately capture all of the information that was shared during consultation meetings with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations of Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Arviat, and Chesterfield Inlet.

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

Table of Contents

1.0 Report Purpose and Structure

This report is intended to: 1) provide the details of the GN DOE presentation and resulting management recommendations for the WH polar bear subpopulation assessment, 2016 (Appendix 1), and 2) collate and summarize comments, questions, concerns and suggestions provided by the HTOs in response to the results from the recent western Hudson Bay (WH) scientific study. In addition, these consultations were conducted with community HTOs to collect feedback and TK prior to submitting formal recommendations for the WH sub-population to the NWMB that include no change to the current TAH. The following community HTOs were consulted from July 4-7, 2017:

- 4 July, 2017: Rankin Inlet HTO, Rankin Inlet
- 5 July, 2017: Issatik HTO, Whale Cove
- 6 July, 2017: Arviat HTO, Arviat
- 7 July, 2017: Aqigiq HTO, Chesterfield Inlet

After these consultations, the DOE will provide a submission to the NWMB for decision that includes no change in the existing TAH and management approach, but as per Arviat HTO's suggestion GN DOE will recommend to re-set and zero credits so that communities are able to harvest bears but are also in a position to deal with defense of life and property kills, should the situation arise.

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In addition to the HTO Board members, co-management representatives from Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), and the Kivalliq Wildlife Board (KWB) also attended each of the consultations. The NWMB had no delegates present during these meetings.

2.0 Purpose of Consultations

The purpose of these consultations was to discuss the newest scientific information that was collected during the 2016 aerial survey regarding the WH polar bear sub-population, and as reported in the final GN report which was produced by several co-authors. After the consultations the GN DOE will submit TAH recommendations for the WH sub-population to the NWMB for decision which will include no change in the existing TAH and management approach, but as per Arviat HTO suggestion to re-set the credits to zero. This would allow communities to harvest bears while also being in a position to deal with defense of life and property kills, should the situation arise.

2.1 Format of Meetings

The meetings were held in the evenings, usually between 19:00 and 22:00, and ran approximately 2.5 hours depending on HTO engagement. Meetings were facilitated and led by the GN Polar Bear Biologist, M. Dyck, who was also the presenter. Each consultation session began with an overview of the study design, study execution, and results from the aerial survey study conducted on the WH polar bear sub-population (Appendix 1). It was also mentioned that the population has remained relatively stable and that no difference between the 2011 and 2016 aerial survey results existed. The GN's position, therefore, was to recommend no change in the current TAH for the WH sub-population. The participants were invited to ask any questions, raise concerns, or provide recommendations throughout the meetings. After the presentation, questions/discussions continued until no further questions were raised.

3.0 Summary by Community

The objectives of the consultations were made clear to the HTO members prior to and at the start of each meeting. There were many similar questions, concerns and suggestions raised by HTO Board members in all the communities consulted. A full report of the questions and comments from each community follows in Appendix 2.

3.1 Rankin Inlet Consultation Summary

Date: 4 July, 2017

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Polar Bear Biologist: Markus Dyck
- GN-DOE, Regional Manager: Rob Harmer
- GN-DOE, Conservation Officer: Joanne Coutu-Autut
- NTI: Raymond Mercer
- NTI: Robert Karetak
- Rankin Inlet HTO, Secretary: Nigel Kubluitok
- Rankin Inlet HTO, Temporary Secretary: Clayton Tartak
- KWB Representative: Qovik Netser

Comments and questions:

There were no HTO board members present in Rankin Inlet, however, several questions regarding the presentation and results of the study were raised by representatives. The question whether there is current concern for this population was raised, and it was discussed that although there does not seem to be a significant decline in abundance, declines in body condition, survival rates, and reproduction have been documented for years. In particular, there are some effects on cubs-of-the-year that only allow a small proportion to survive to the yearling stage.

There was also some support for a new IQ study, and a fall coastal survey to determine when and how many bears migrate through and are in the vicinity of the community.

3.2 Whale Cove Consultation Summary

Date: 5 July, 2017

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Polar Bear Biologist: Markus Dyck
- GN-DOE, Regional Manager: Rob Harmer
- NTI: Raymond Mercer
- NTI: Cheryl Wray
- KWB Representative: Nick Arnalukjuaq
- Issatik HTO: Shirley Kabloona
- Issatik HTO: Eva Voisey
- Issatik HTO: Martha Arualak
- Issatik HTO: Chris Jones
- Issatik HTO: Robert Enuapik

Comments and questions:

In response to questions asked by M. Dyck regarding when many bears would show up near the community, HTO members responded usually in the fall between October and December, and that there may be a disproportionate migration of bears north from Manitoba. HTO members agreed that there were fewer polar bears during the 1960s and 1970s, and that during the 1980s more bears were seen on the land. It was also suggested whether biopsy sampling could be used in order to track problem bears near the community, or if a fall coastline survey could be used to determine some trends over time. There also seemed to be support for a renewed study in order to continue the monitoring of the WH polar bears.

3.3 Arviat Consultation Summary

Date: 6 July, 2017

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Polar Bear Biologist: Markus Dyck
- GN-DOE, Regional Manager: Rob Harmer
- GN-DOE, Conservation Officer: Joe Savikataaq Jr.
- NTI: Raymond Mercer

- NTI: Cheryl Wray
- NTI: Bert Dean
- NTI: Robert Karetak
- KWB Representative: Nick Arnalukjuaq
- KWB Chairperson: Stanley Adjuk
- Arviat HTO: Thomas Alikaswa
- Arviat HTO: Ludovic Issumatarjuak
- Arviat HTO: Gordy Kidlupik
- Arviat HTO: Angelina Suluk
- Arviat HTO: Sam Garry Muckpa
- Arviat HTO: Jamie Kablutsiak
- Arviat HTO: Mary Issumatarjuak

Comments and questions:

In response to questions asked by M. Dyck regarding when many bears would show up near the community, HTO members responded usually in the fall between October and December. HTO members agreed that there were fewer polar bears during the 1960s and 1970s, and that during the 1980s more bears were seen on the land. It was also discussed if a fall coastline survey could be used to determine some trends over time. Concern over the TAH was expressed and that it is likely low to deal with problem bears. M. Dyck suggested to bring forward to DOE whether it is possible to re-set credits and TAH for the new harvest season. Some HTO members suggested that bears in the Arviat area move inland up to 120 miles – and that this was important local information that should be documented for the next aerial survey. Problem bears do also not seem to be scared anymore of people like they used to.

3.4 Chesterfield Inlet Consultation Summary

Date: 7 July, 2017

Representatives:

- GN-DOE, Polar Bear Biologist: Markus Dyck
- GN-DOE, Regional Manager: Rob Harmer
- GN-DOE, Conservation Officer: Peter Kattegatsiak Sr.
- NTI: Raymond Mercer
- NTI: Cheryl Wray
- NTI: Bert Dean
- NTI: Robert Karetak
- KWB Representative: Nick Arnalukjuaq
- Aqigiq HTO: Harry Aggark
- Aqigiq HTO: Leonie Mimialik
- Aqigiq HTO: Patrick Putulik

- Aqigiq HTO: Jerome Misheralak
- No Baker Lake HTO members attended the meeting after invitations and travel was arranged to Chesterfield Inlet

Comments and questions:

In response to questions asked by M. Dyck regarding when many bears would show up near the community, HTO members responded usually in the fall between October and December, but also in the spring time. HTO members agreed that there were fewer polar bears during the 1960s and 1970s, and that during the 1980s more bears were seen on the land, and that there are bears from 2 sub-populations near the community (e.g., Foxe Basin and WH). It was also discussed if a fall coastline survey could be used to determine some trends over time.

4.0 Summary

Some common themes that were apparent during several HTO discussions were that communities would likely support a fall coastal survey allowing to monitor bears near communities, and possibly means of genetic biopsy sampling so that bears near communities could be identified and their background examined if they had contact with communities and humans before. It also seemed that HTOs would be in support of a new traditional knowledge study that would examine whether freeze-up patterns near their communities have changed during the past 20-30 years, and how the fall distribution of bears near communities has changed from the 1970s to the present. The Arviat HTO commented that the current TAH likely is not sufficient to cover problem bears and it was suggested that a credit re-set could be considered so that the full TAH is available for all communities, given the public safety concern. M. Dyck and R. Harmer offered all communities to forward questions to the GN should they arise so that anything that was not discussed or unclear at the meetings could be explained.

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Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l’Environnement

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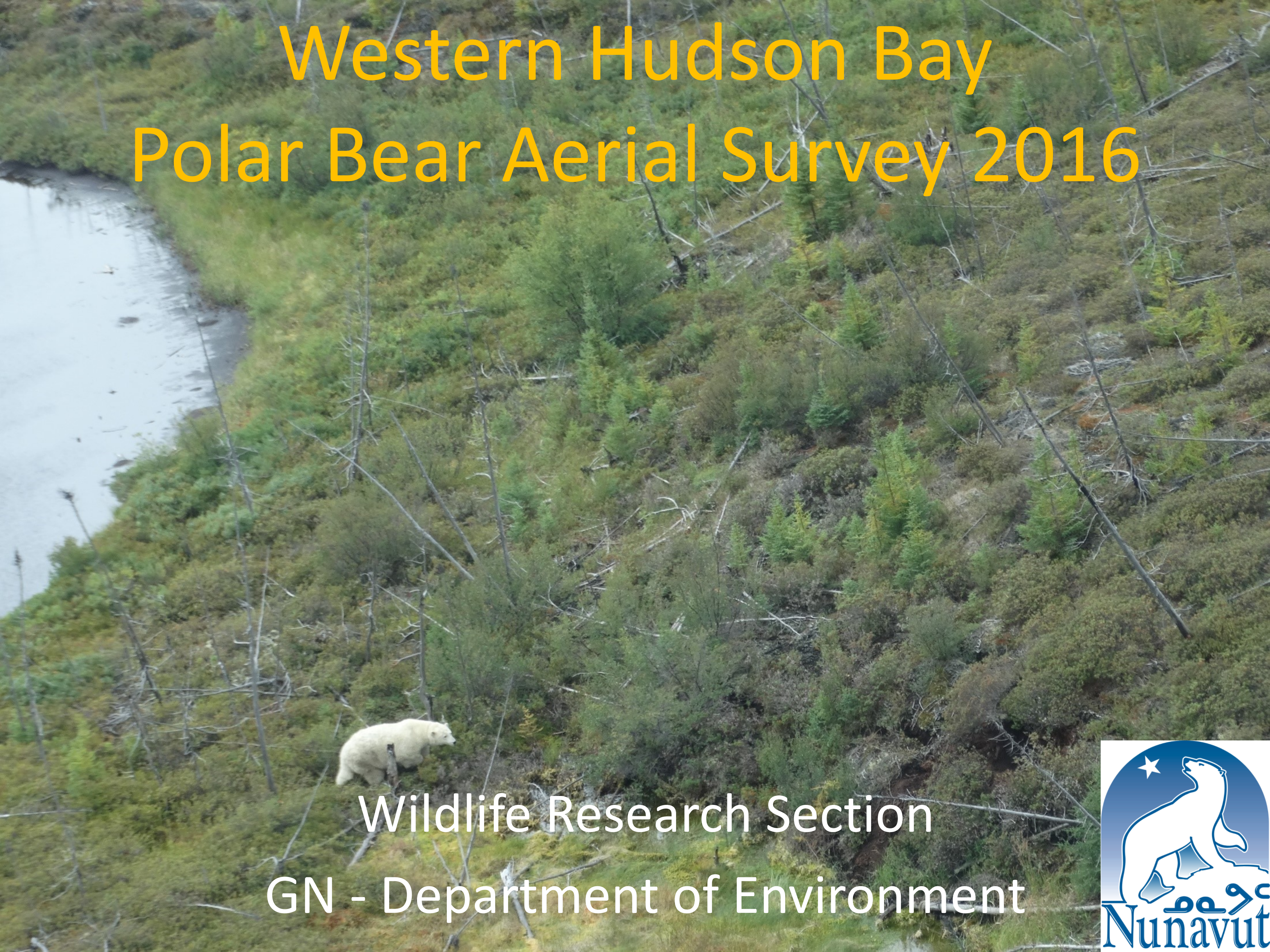
Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear Aerial Survey 2016



Wildlife Research Section

GN - Department of Environment

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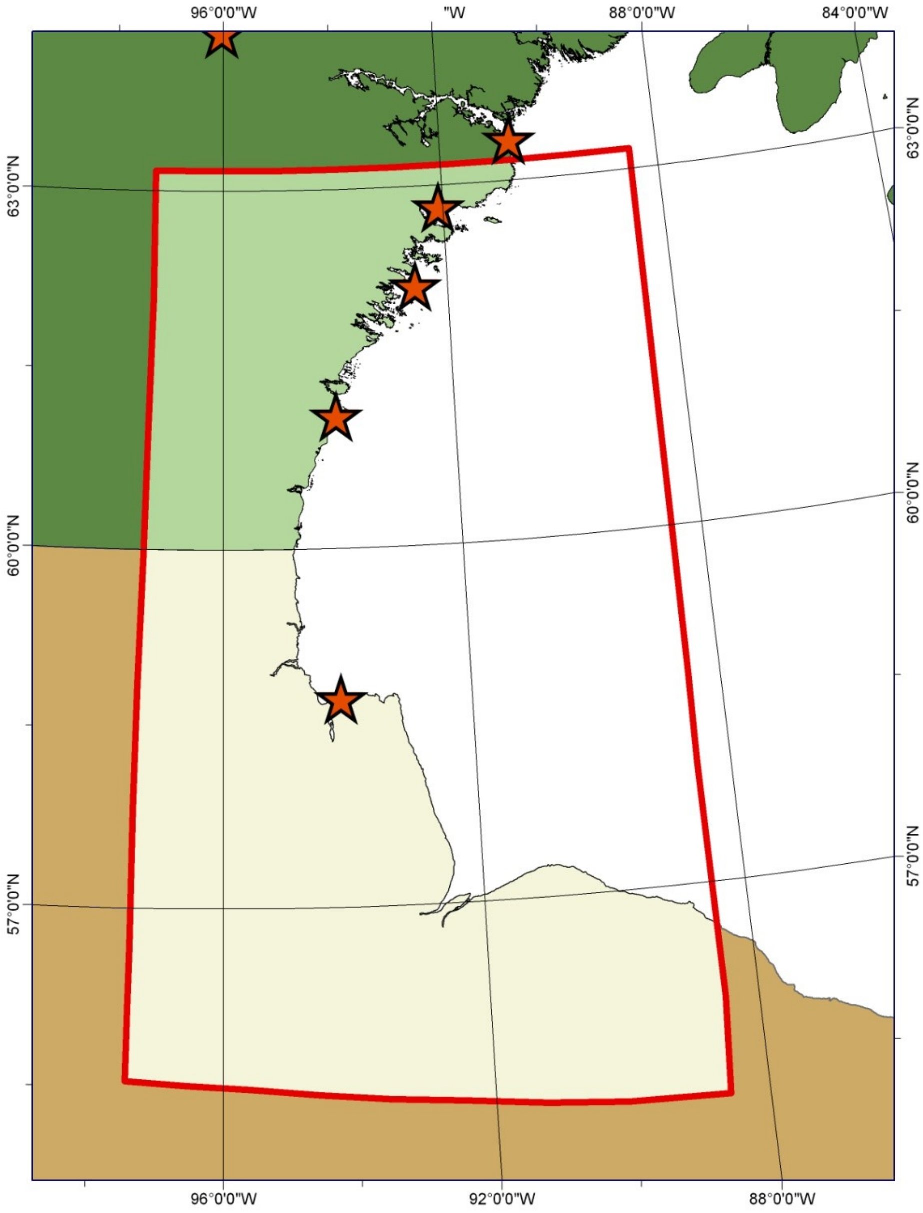

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- ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᔅᓴᓄᑦ
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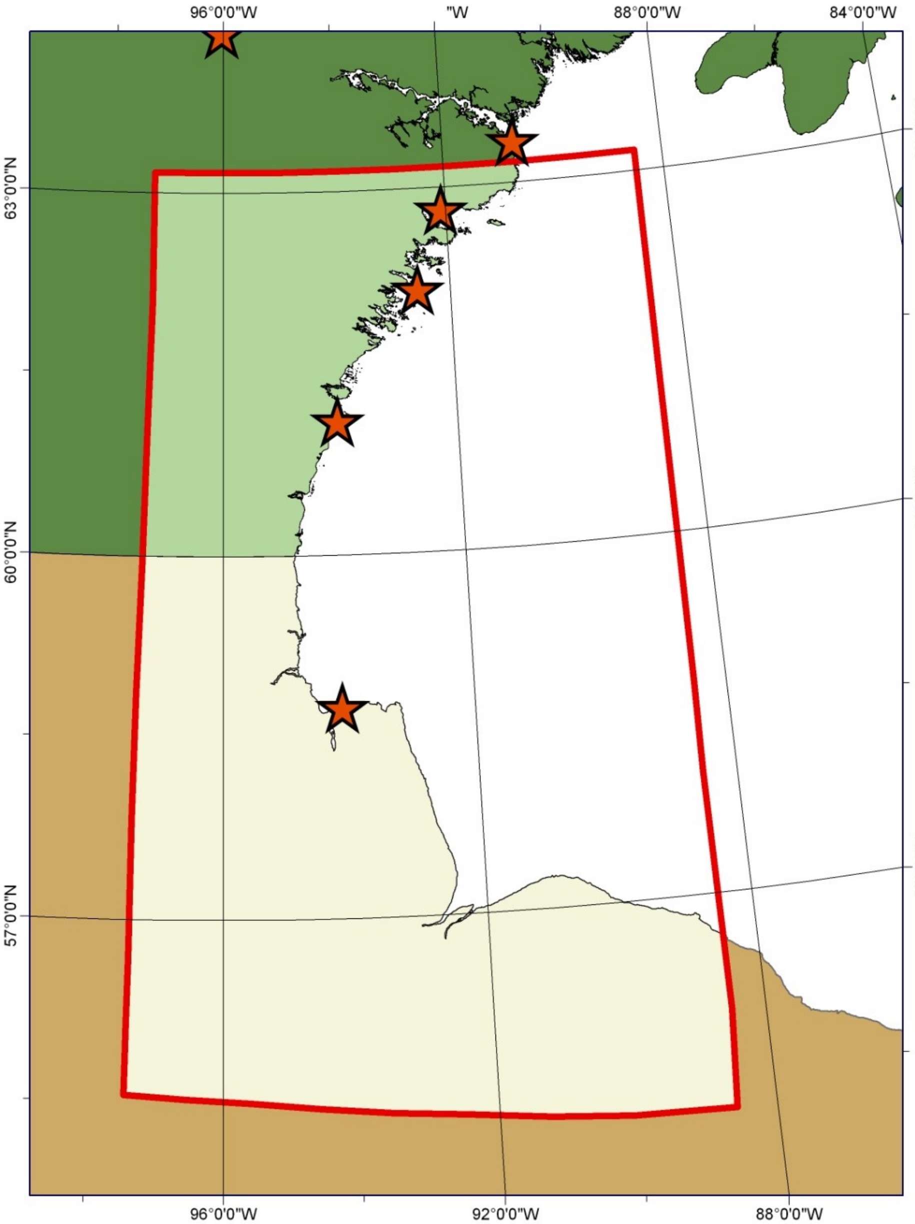
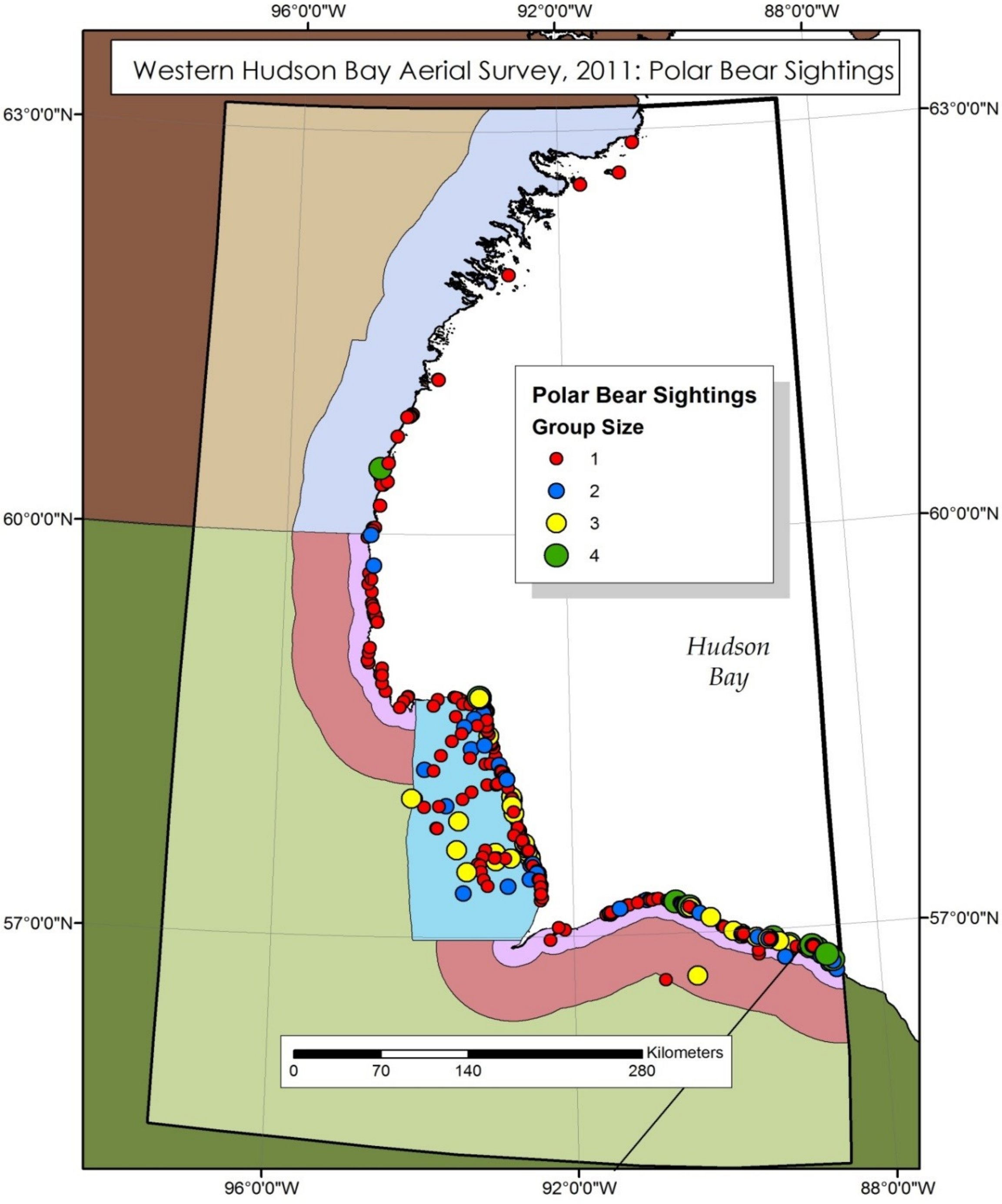


ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ
- ᖁᑦᑎᑦᑐᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊ
- ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᖕᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ
- ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᓂᓇᔭᖏᖕᓂᒃ



ᑎᑎᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᑐᖃᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖁᑎ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᓐᓂ 1987 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 2011
- ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ:
  - ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ
  - ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 806 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2011)
  - ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐋᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᐸᔫᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖁᓕᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ
  - ᒫᓐᓇᒫᖑᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᑯᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ
  - ᓇᓚᐅᒃᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒻᒪᕆᑉᐳᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ

ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᑎᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᐊᖅᓱᒍ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

- ᓱᖏᐅᑎᖤᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑯᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᑦ

- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓃᑦ ᐅᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᒻᒪᓇᑉᐳᖅ

- ᓱᒃᑲᓕᔪᖅ

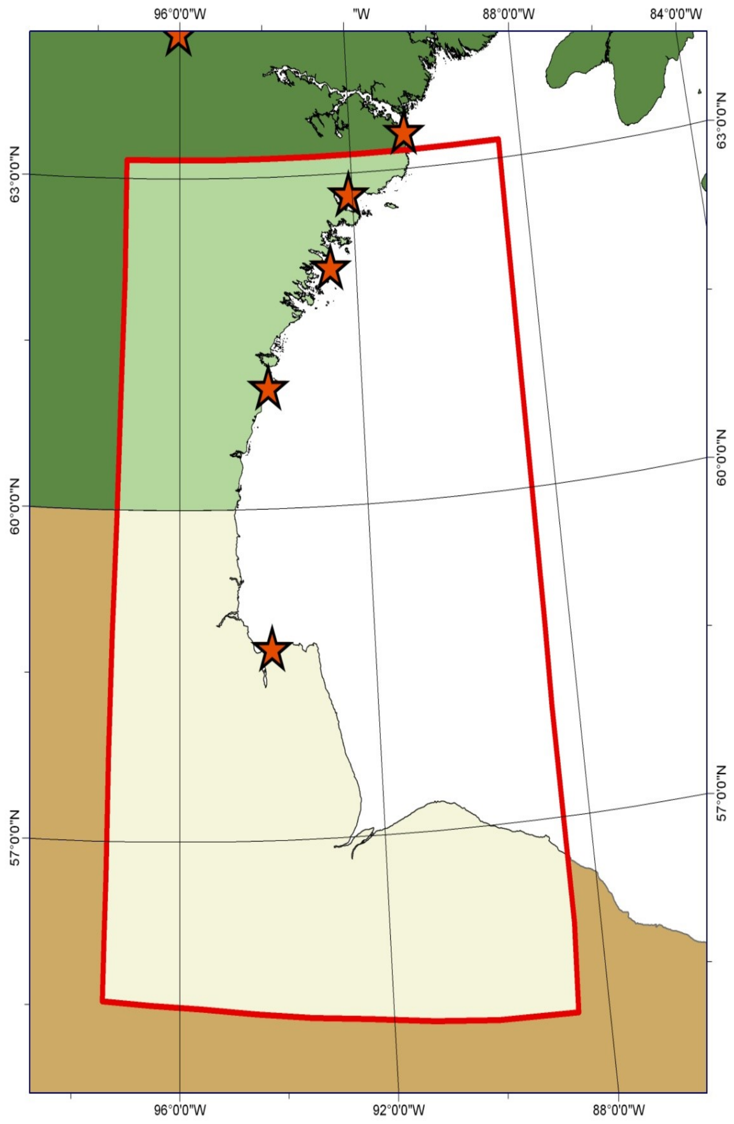
- ᖃᐅᔨᒍᓐᓇᖅᑯᖅ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᖤᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓕᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ

- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᐅᑉ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ: ᑕᐅᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ 2016

ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

- ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ
- ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ (2011)
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓂᑦ
- ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓈᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ & ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕆᐃᑉᐸᑕ



ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2016

- ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕙᖓᑖᓕᖅᓯᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 2011

- ᑲᔪᓯᕗᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᓄᐊᒃᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖕᒋᑦ
  - ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ

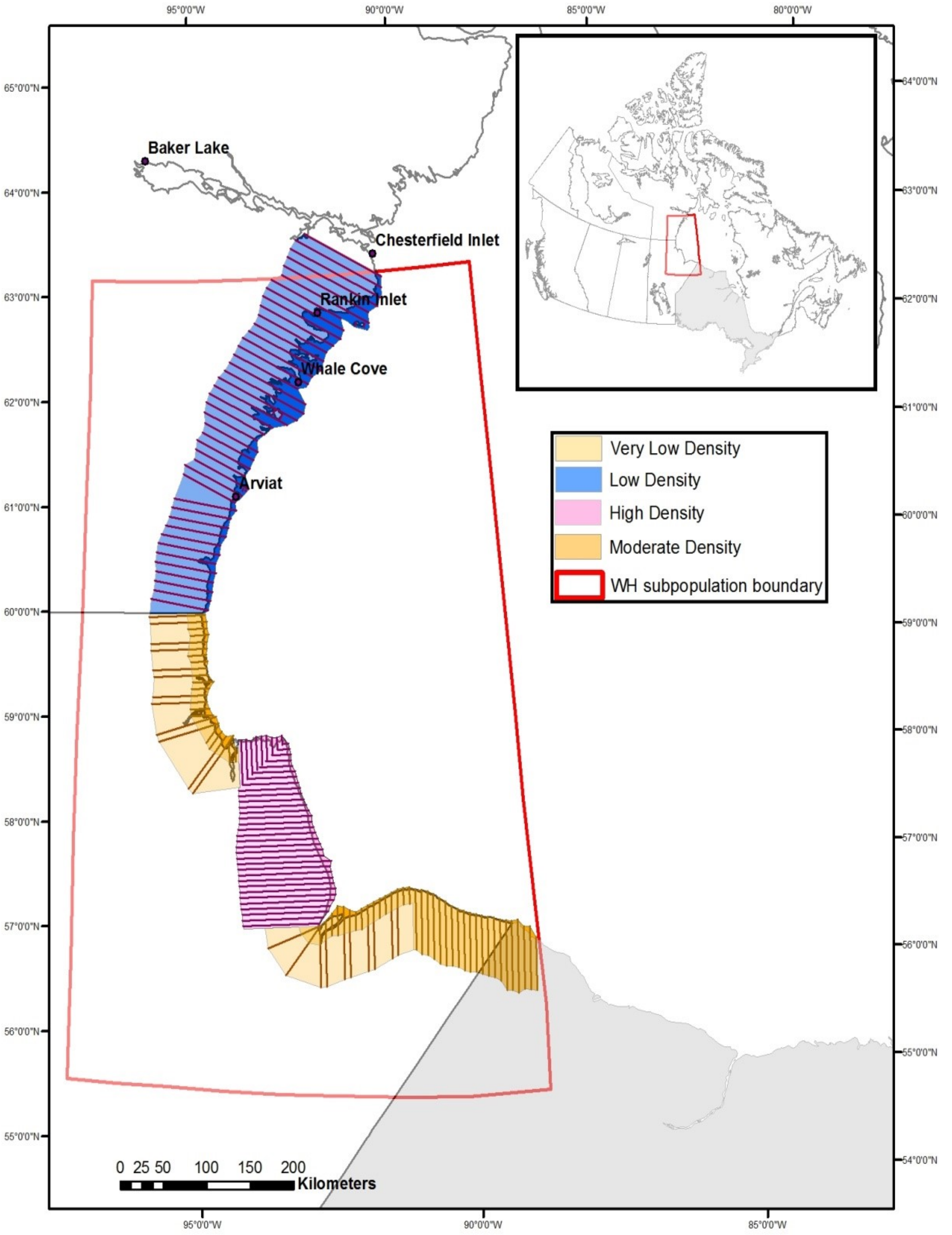
ᓴᓇᒪᓂᖕᒐ

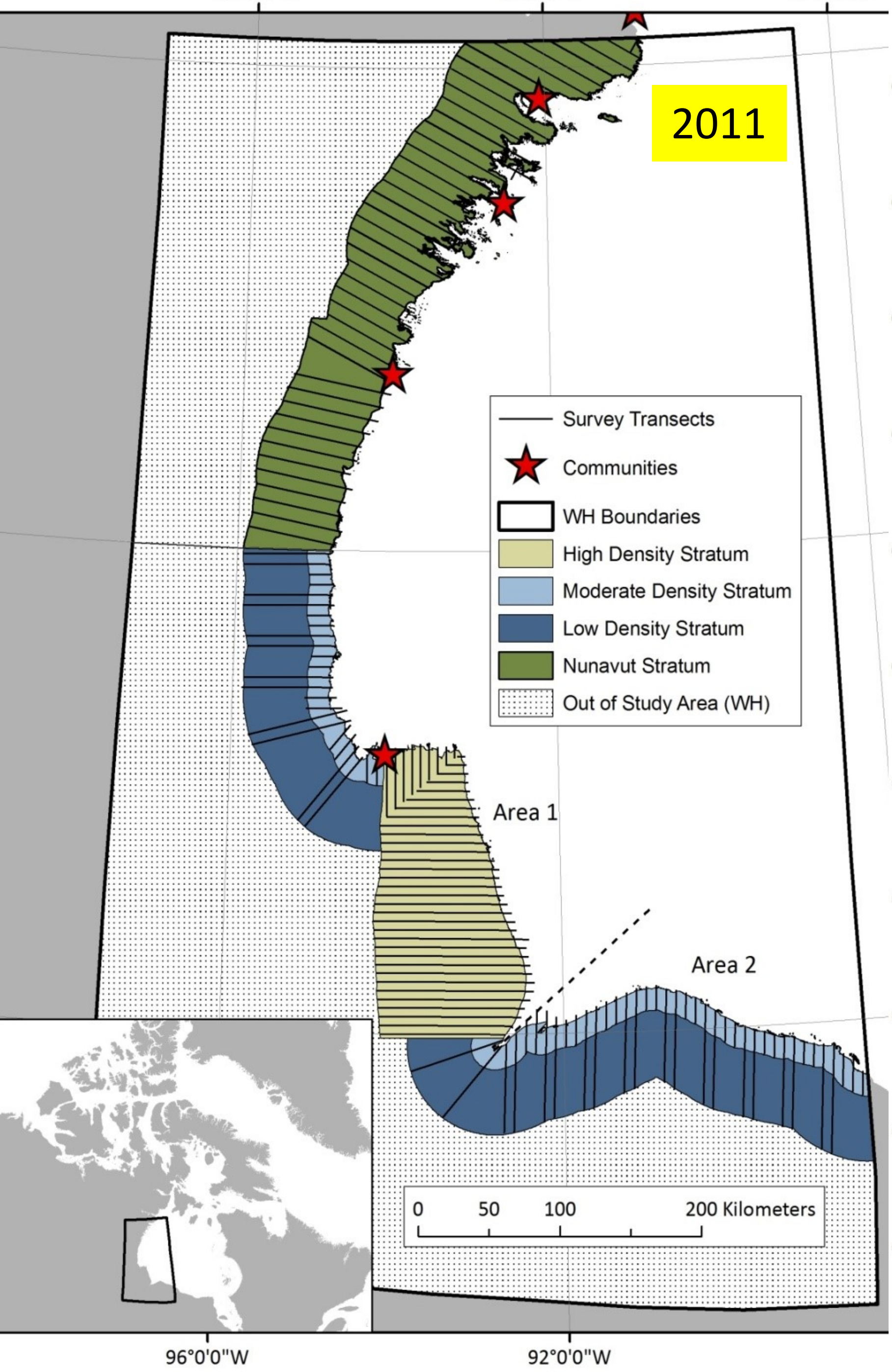
ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ:

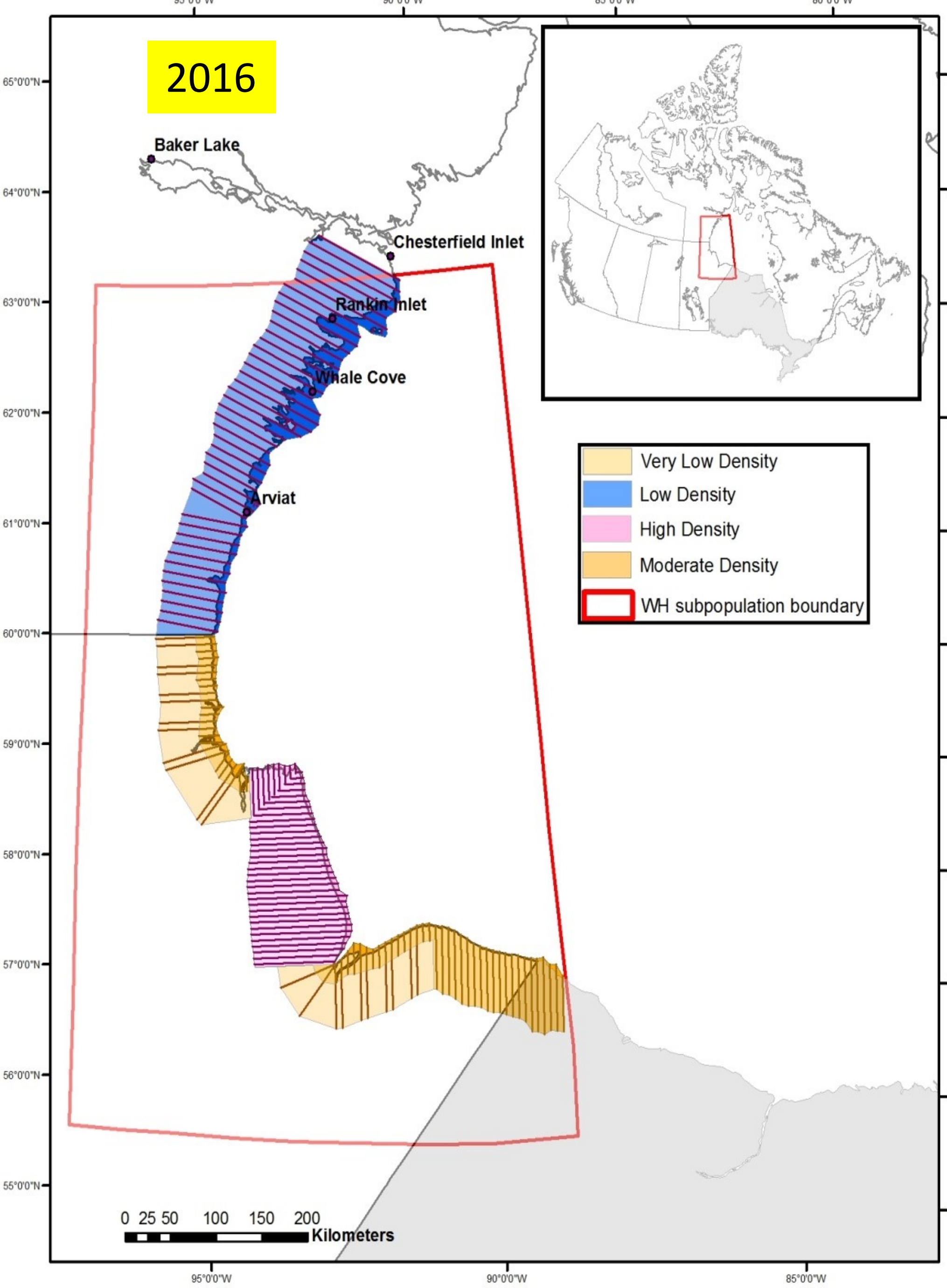
- ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᕙᒥ (>40 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᕐ)
- ᓯᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᕙᒥ (>40 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᕐ)
- ᓅᒪᓚᖕᓃᑦ ᕐᑯᒻᒧᐊᒃᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᓕᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ
- ᐃᓚᖕᓂᐊᕐᓯᖕᓈᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ, 2010*
- ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ, 2010 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2011*

- ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓂᒫᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᒍᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᕕᐅᔭᑦᓗ ('ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᖅ') ᒪᓂᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ.

- ᐃᑳᕐᕕᒋᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ 60–100 km ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᔅᓴᖕᒐᓂ




2011
Survey Transects
Communities
WH Boundaries
High Density Stratum
Moderate Density Stratum
Low Density Stratum
Nunavut Stratum
Out of Study Area (WH)
Area 1
Area 2
0
50
100
200 Kilometers
96°0'0"W
92°0'0"W


2016
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
Arviat
Very Low Density
Low Density
High Density
Moderate Density
WH subpopulation boundary
65°0'0"N
64°0'0"N
63°0'0"N
62°0'0"N
61°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
59°0'0"N
58°0'0"N
57°0'0"N
56°0'0"N
55°0'0"N
95°0'0"W
90°0'0"W
85°0'0"W
0 25 50 100 150 200
Kilometers

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ: ᓄᙳᐊᓂ ᐋᒌᓯ

ᓱᒻᒪ?

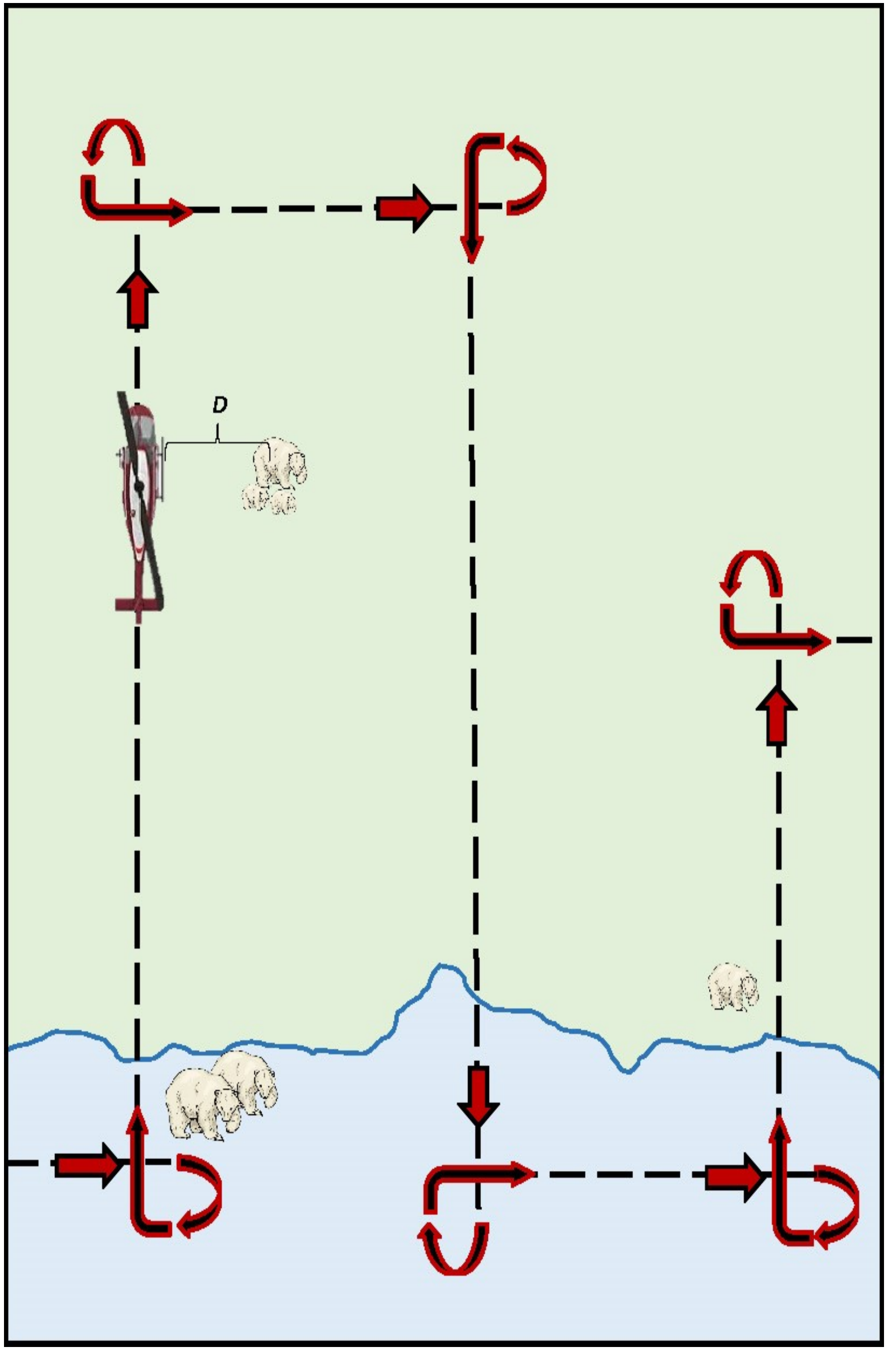
- ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ
- ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᑎᑦᑐᑦ
- ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᐳᑎᕐᑲᙱᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᓯᓚᑲᒻᒪᐅᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᒥ)
- ᒪᓕᒐᔪᑉᐸᑉᐳ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖏᒍᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ

ᖃᓄᖅ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐋᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ: ᓄᓇᕗᑦ – ᖃᖓᑕᓲᕋᓛᕐᓗ (13–17 ᐋᒌᓯ 2016)
- 2 ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓖᒃ (17–22 ᐋᒌᓯ 2016) ᒫᓂᑑᕙᒥ
- 4 ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂ
- ᓱᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᐊᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᖅᑏᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑦ
- ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ

ᖅᑲᖕᒐᑕᕐ ᓗᑎ ᐃᑳᖅᑐᑦ

ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔅᓗ
ᑎ ᐃᑳᖅᑐᑦ



ᐱᒡᒐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ

- ᑎᓂᓐᓃᕐ/ᐅᓕᖕᓃᑦ

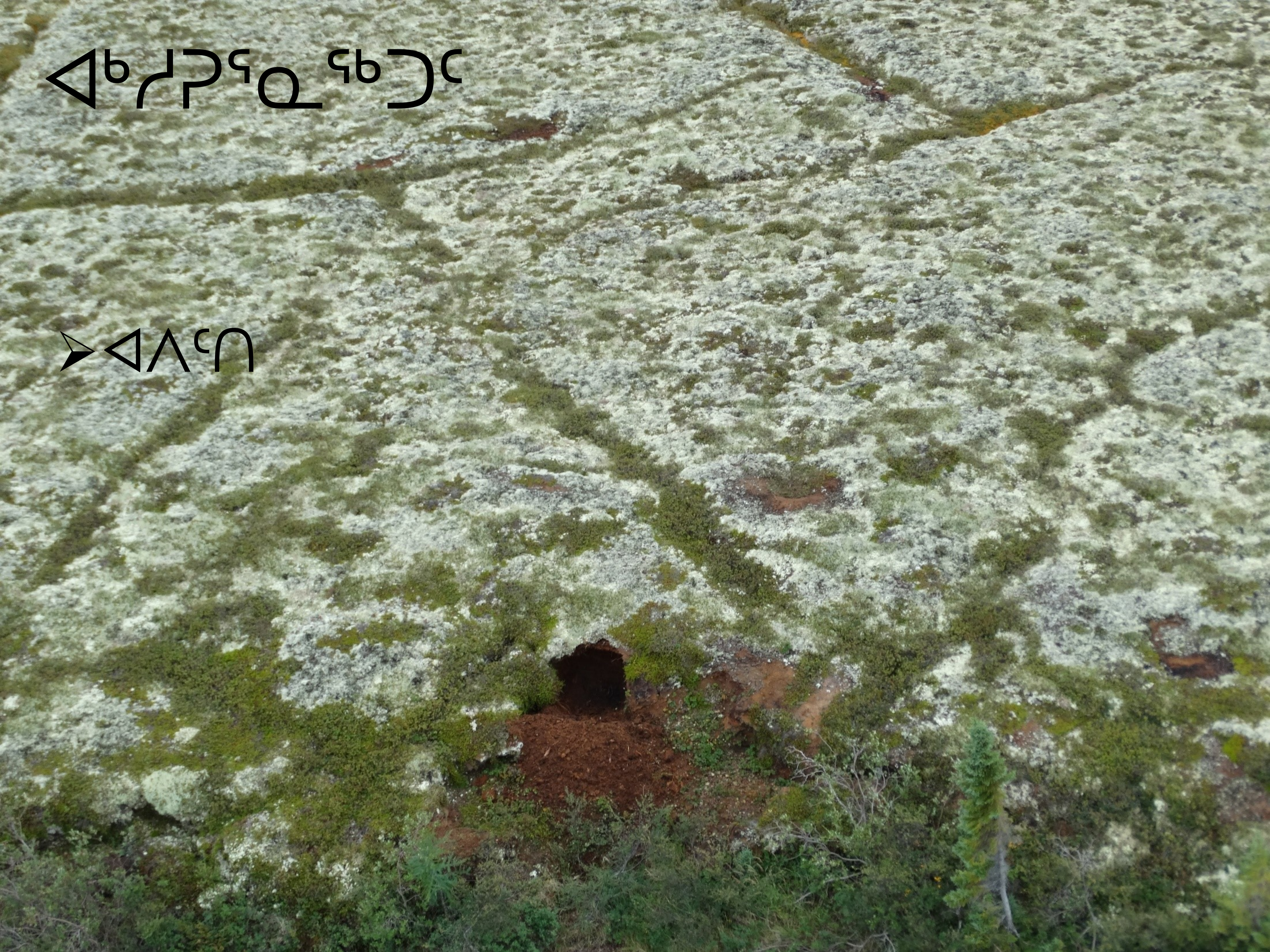
ᐱᒡᒐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐱᕈᖅᑐᐃᑦ

- ᖃᐅᒪᓃᑦ

ᐊᒃᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ

- ᐱᑭᖅᑐᐃᑦ



ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

➤ᐊᐱᕐᑎ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

Environment
Canada

ONTARIO
Ministry of
Natural Resources

Manitoba
Conservation

Parks Canada
Parcs Canada

ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

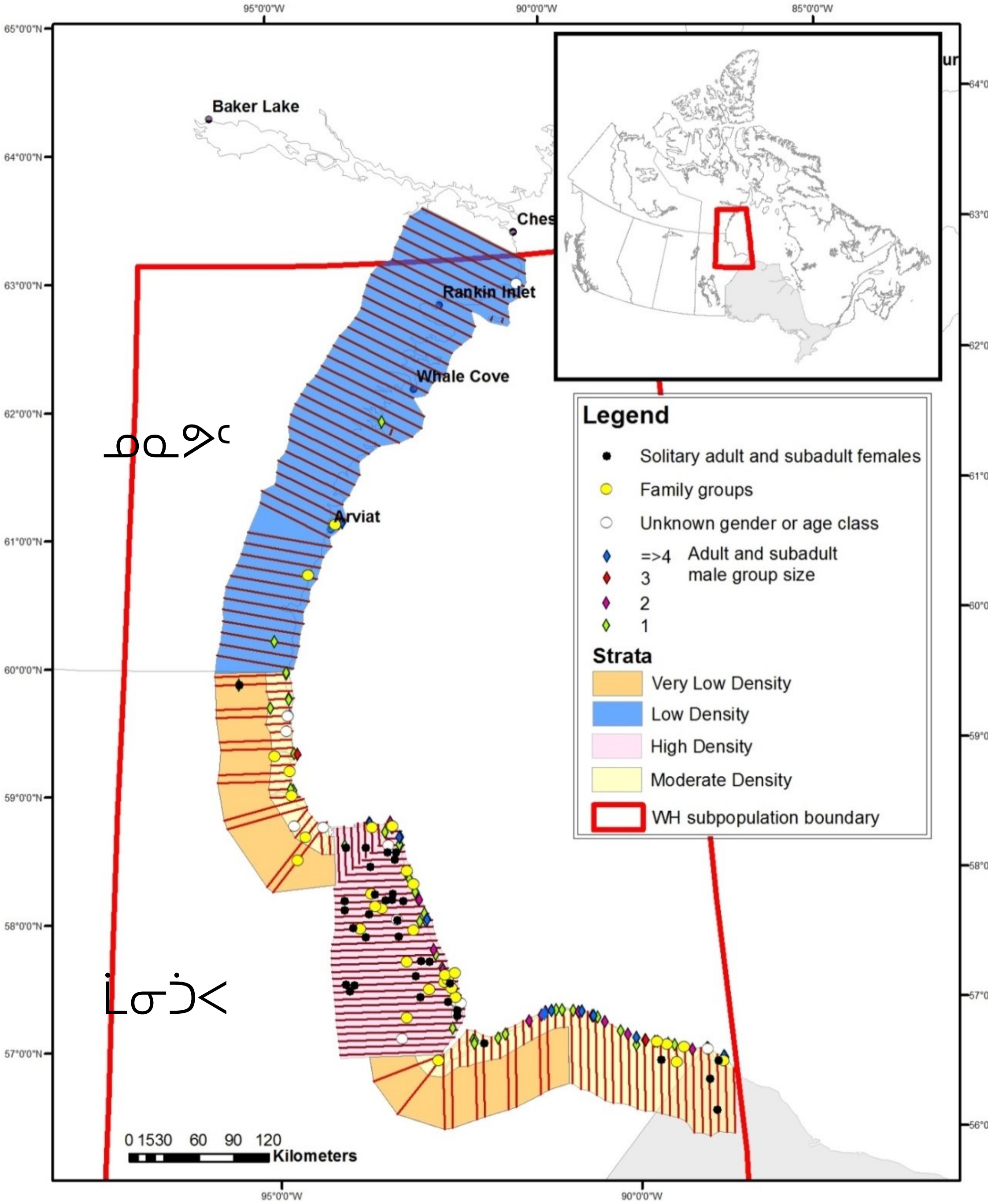
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᒌᓯ 12–22
- ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᑦ 130 ᐃᑲᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ
- ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 9500 km ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᖦᖢᒍ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖁᓛᒍ

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ, ᑲᓕ ᐆᓕᔫᑦ, ᒪ. ᑕᐃᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐊ)
- ᑕᐃᕙᑦ ᓖ, ᖀᕗᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᖅ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ)
- ᓕᐅ ᐃᑲᒃᕼᐃᒃ (ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ)
- ᓗᐃᔅ ᑕᑦᑐᐃᓂᖓ (ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ)
- ᑎᐅᕈᓪ ᕼᐋᕐᒪᓐ, ᕕᑭ ᑐᕆᒻ (ᒫᓂᑑᕙ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ)
- ᑭᐊᕙᓐ ᕘᒃ, ᓵᓐᑎᐅᓪ ᐅᐃᒪᑦ (ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ)

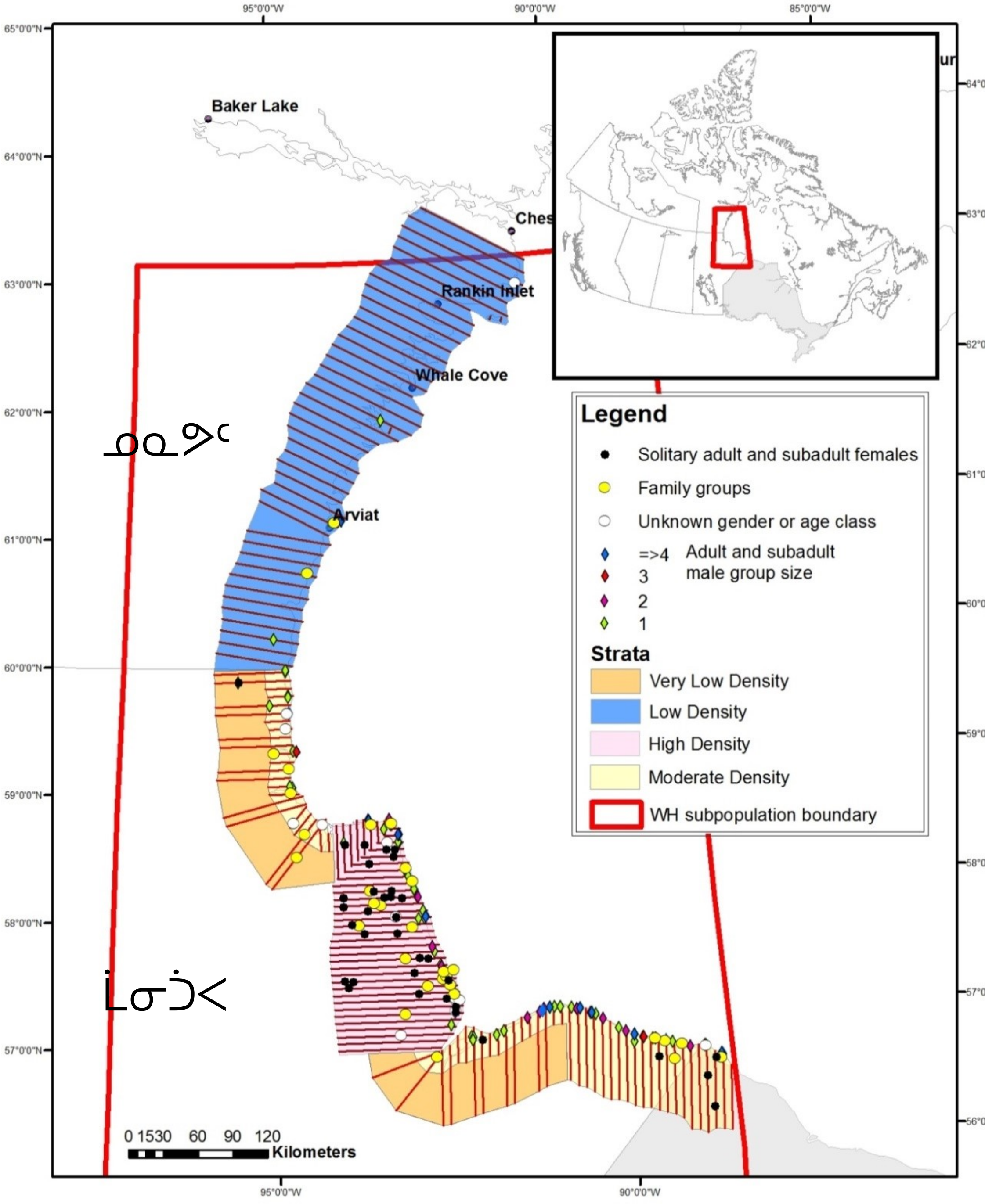
ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- 339 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ
  - 18 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
  - 321 ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥ
- ᐱᓕᓇᖅᑲᑎᒦᑦᑐᑦ 1 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ 11
- ᐱᖅᑲᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᐃᒥᑦᑐᑦ



ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

- ᓇᓄᑐᐃᓐᓈᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᓚᐅᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᖕᒐ 2007, 2010, 2011
- ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐋᒌᓯᐅᓚᕋᐃᒻᒪ
- ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᐸᓗᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ (ᓯᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖅ)



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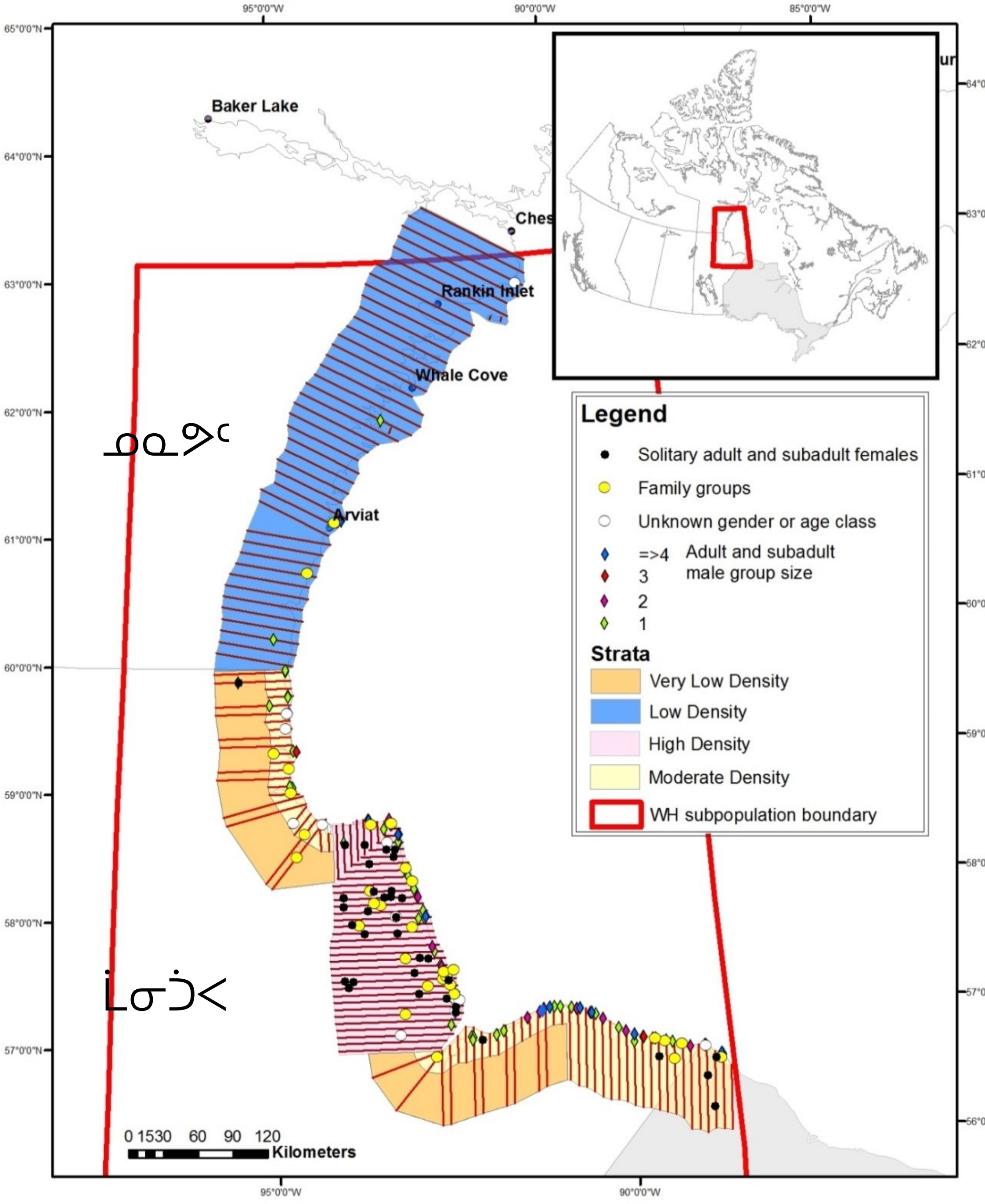
- ᓇᓄᑐᐃᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᓚᐅᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᕿᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

- ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 80km ᓄᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᐊᐸᔅᒃ (ᐃᓚᖀᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᓯᖓᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᑲᐃ)

- ᕐᑯᑦᑎᑦᑐᒻᒪᓖᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᕐ)



ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ–ᐅᓄᕐ ᓂᖏᑦ	ᓇᓄᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ		ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᑦ		ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ:
	COY	**YRLG**	**COY**	**YRLG**	
ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊ (2016)	1.63 (0.10)	1.25 (0.16)	0.11	0.03	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ (ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᕐ)
ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊ (2011)	1.43 (0.08)	1.22 (0.10)	0.07	0.03	Stapleton et al. (2014)
ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊ (2011)	1.56 (0.06)	1.49 (0.08)	0.16	0.12	Obbard et al. 2015
ᓯᑯᓰᓚᕐᒥ (2009−2019)	1.54 (0.04)	1.48 (0.05)	0.13	0.10	Stapleton et al. 2015

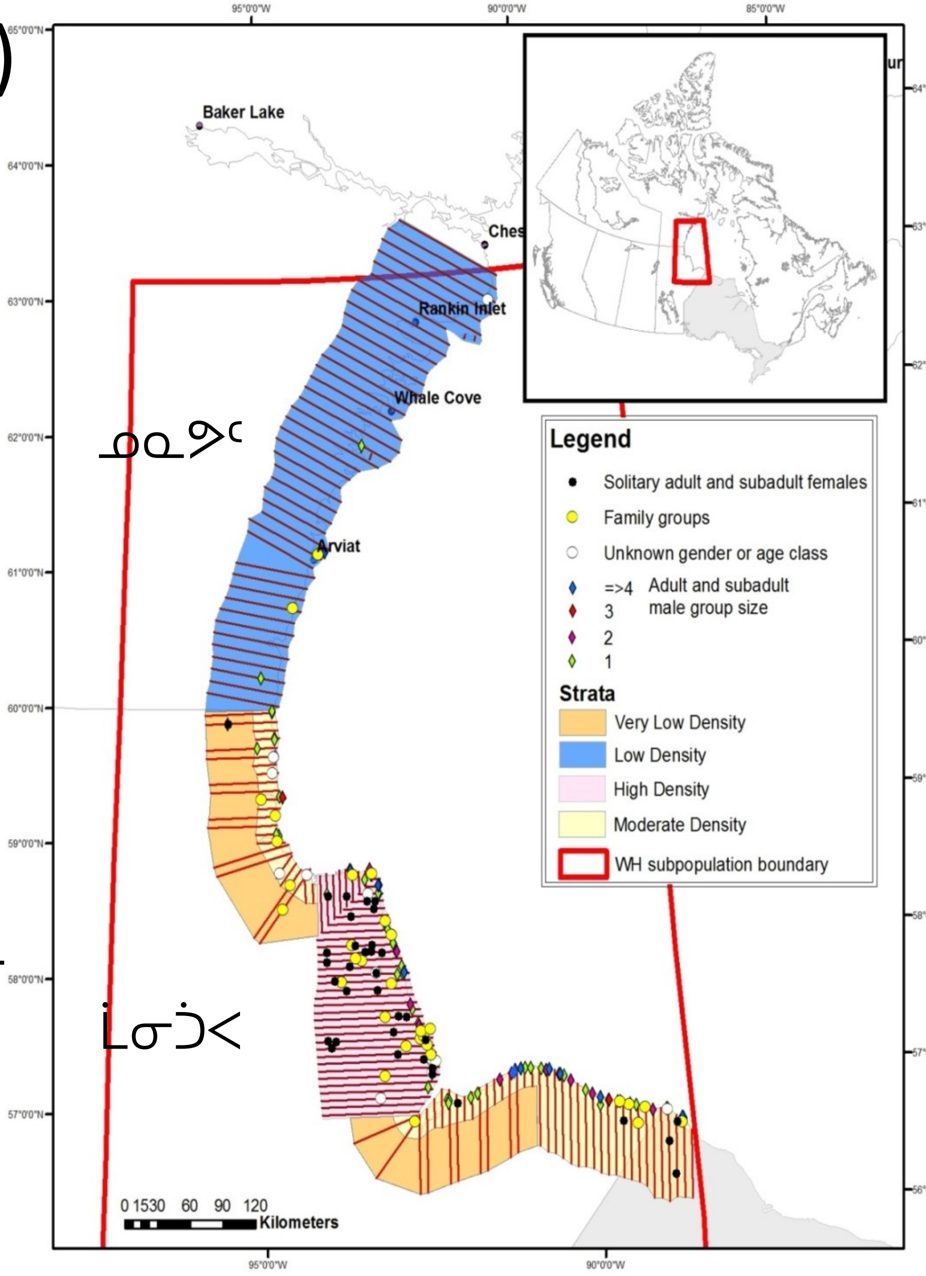
ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓖᓂ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖅᑲᖅᑯᖅ ᓇᓄᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕋᑖᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ
ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᓯᖓᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ

ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐ

- ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

- ᑎᒥᕐᑎᐊᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

2016 ᒥᒃᓵᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 842 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 562-1121)



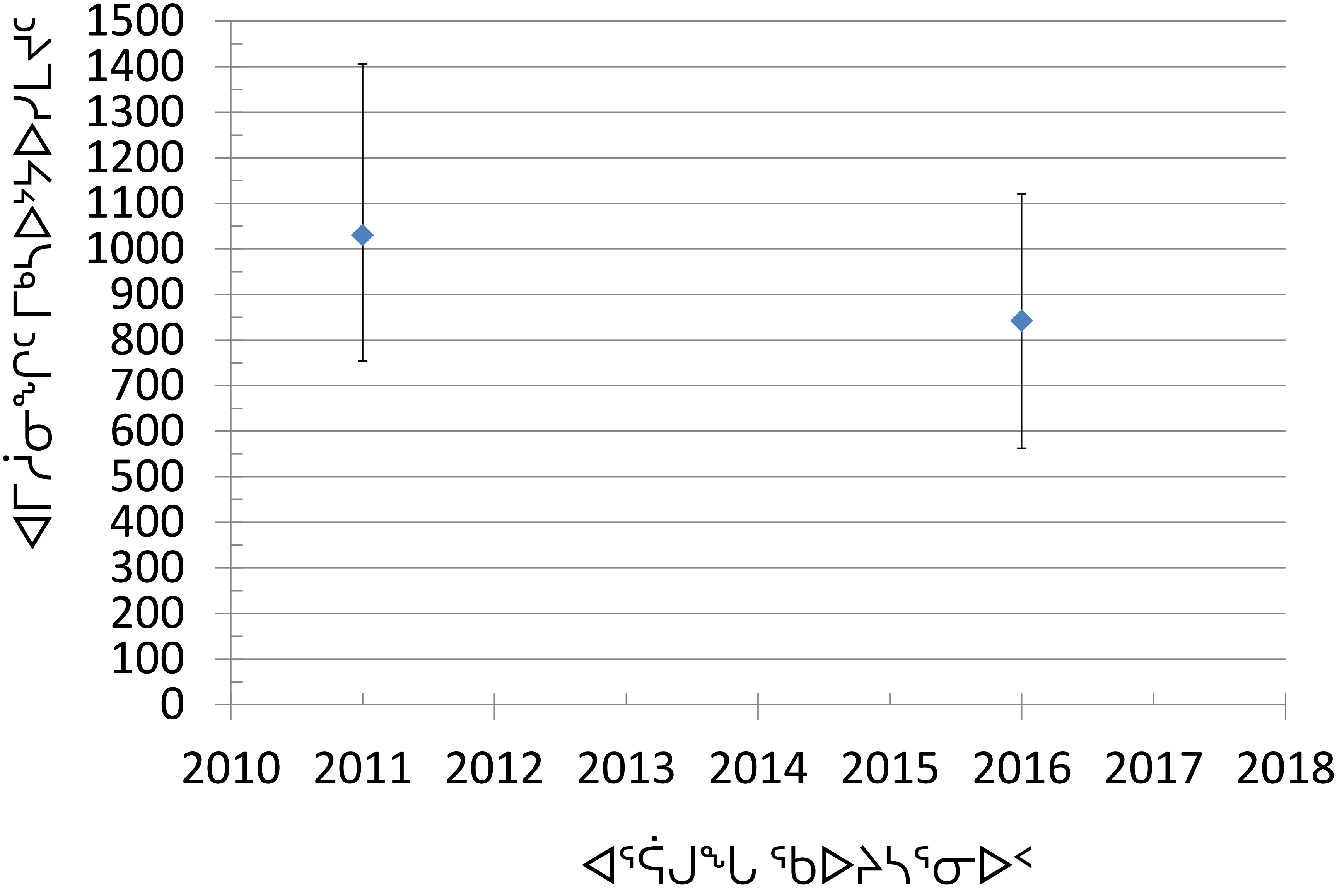
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ

- ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᒍ
- ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᖅᑐᑦ = 16.9%

ᓇᓛᒎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ

- ᑎᑭᐅᒪᐸᓗᒃᑐᑦ 100% ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ
- ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᙱᑦᑐᖅ)
  - ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᐃᒥᑦᑐᑦ
- ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᐊᐱᑦᑎ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥ), ᓇᔪᖅᐸᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂ (ᓇᐹᖅᑐᑦ)

- ᓈᓴᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᙱᒐᔪᑉᐸᑉᐳᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ


ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
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ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

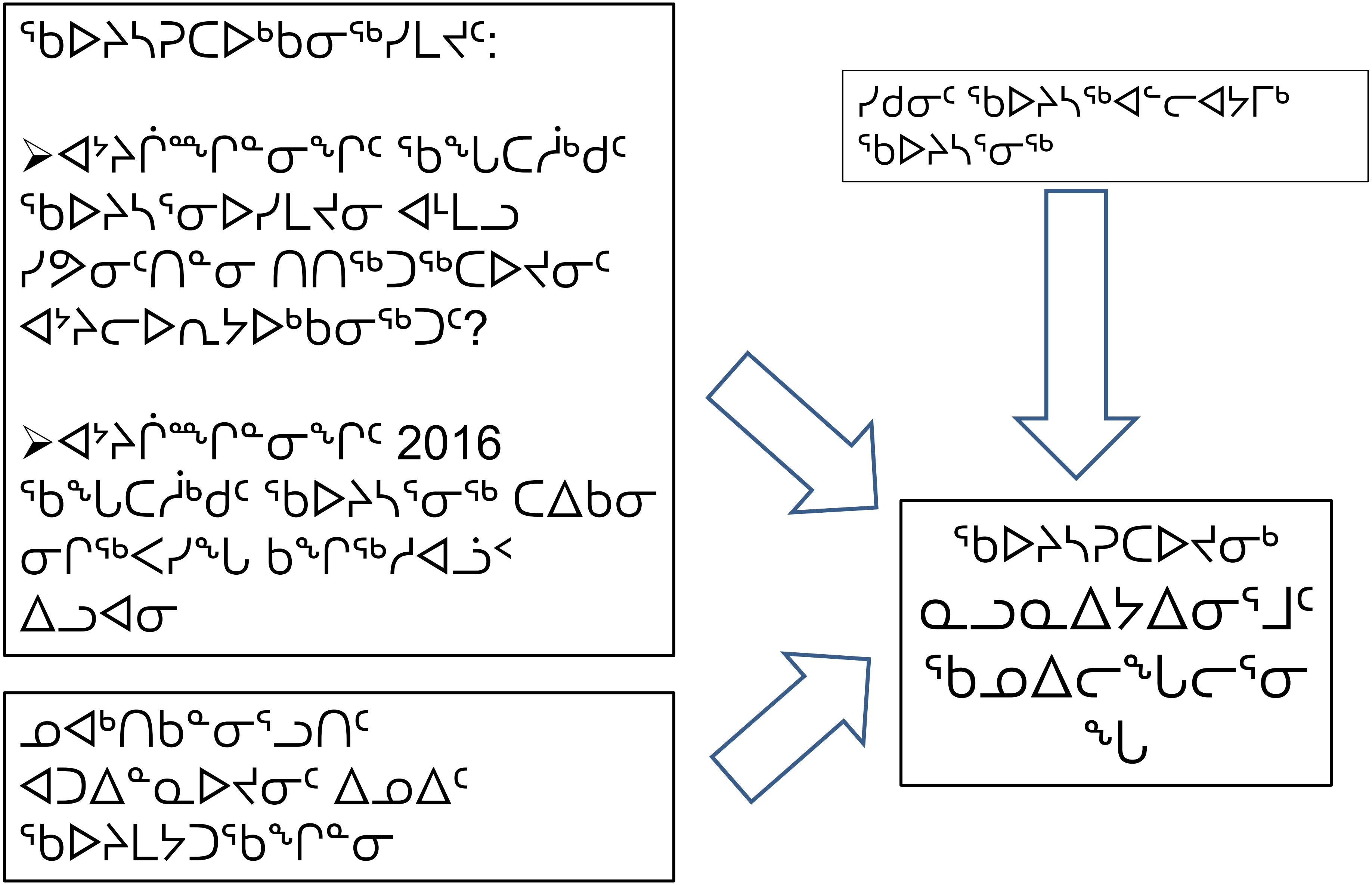
- ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 842 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ 2016 (ᐋᒌᓯ) (ᐊᔾᔨᑰᖕᒋᓐᓂᖃᓗᐊᖕᒋᓚᖅ 2011 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ)
- ᐊᑦᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐋᒌᓯᐅᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᐸᓘᓯᒪᔫᒃ 2 ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ
- ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᐸᓗᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒌᑉᐸᑉᐳᑦ ᐋᒌᓯᒥ
- 2016 ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᐸᓗᒃ 2011 ᒥᒃᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᖕᒐᐃᔪᑦ 2016 ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᐸᓗᒃ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

- ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᖕᑭᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᑦ



ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:

➢ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖖᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᓇᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑦ?

➢ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖖᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ 2016 ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

ᓄᐊᒃᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓐᓂ

ᓯᑯᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐊᓪᓚᐊᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐ

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ – ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ?

CONSULTATION SUMMARY NOTES FOR THE 2016 WESTERN HUDSON BAY POLAR BEAR AERIAL SURVEY COMPILED DURING MEETINGS CONDUCTED BETWEEN 4-7 JULY 2017

1. Rankin Inlet

Date: 4 July 2017
Time: 19:00 – 21:00

Present:
R. Harmer, GN, Regional Manager Kivalliq
J. Coutou, GN, Conservation Officer, Rankin Inlet
M. Dyck, GN, Polar Bear Biologist II
Nigel Kubluitok, Secretary, Rankin Inlet HTO
Clayton Tartak, Secretary (temporary), Rankin Inlet HTO
Raymond Mercer, NTI
Robert Karetak, NTI
Qovik Netser, KWB Representative
- **No HTO Board members present –**

a) M. Dyck welcomed everyone to the meeting, and also explained that the timing is likely not the best because many board members will be out on the land and a meeting during October would have been much better. However, the Minister thought this was a high priority to report back the results from the 2016 survey, and so we are here to do just that. M. Dyck presented the current status of the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population, i.e., what is currently known from a scientific perspective. The presentation (attached in English and Inuktitut) included a background of the scientific findings up to 2015, why a new study is needed, what the basis was for the new aerial survey, how it was designed, what information was used to design it, how it was conducted, and what the results were of this study. The presentation also included the position of the GN on the current status of WH polar bears, i.e., that the population appears to be stable and the GN currently does not support an increase in the TAH.

b) Questions that arose from the presentation:

i) Q: R. Mercer: Do you think there is a concern with this population currently?
A: M. Dyck: The population appears to be stable based on the new aerial survey results where we could not detect a significant difference between the last survey from 2011 and the current one from 2016. However, as in the previous aerial survey and

other previous ECCC studies, the reproductive performance of the population is poor compared to other Hudson Bay complex polar bear populations (see Table in ppt presentation). There are few coys surviving into the yearling stage. ECCC also documented that body condition, survival and reproduction has been decreasing for many years in this population. Abundance-wise the population appears to be stable, but something concerning is going on regarding the reproduction. Ongoing monitoring of this population is needed as well as sea-ice monitoring for the future.

ii) Q: Nigel: I heard there is some tagging going on?
A: R. Harmer/M.Dyck: There is a PITT tagging program going on for polar bear hides to monitor export and identity of the population where bears were harvested – that is a collaborative program between ECCC and the GN. In addition, ECCC and the University of Alberta is putting out satellite ear tags in Manitoba to monitor and examine male polar bear movements and how they are distributed during freeze up.

iii) Q: Nigel: When will the next survey be?
A: M. Dyck: Ideally we want to survey every 3-5 years. If intervals are too large between aerial surveys then all the investment in previous surveys was for nothing so we need to maintain a rigorous monitoring schedule. I will make sure that we can have the next survey in 2020 for WH.

iv) Q: R. Mercer: If we wanted to conduct a coastal survey in Nunavut like Manitoba does, how much would it cost?

A: M. Dyck: I think that with about 10-15K we could cover most of the coastal area, and it would be a great effort to collect this information over the next few years, in addition to traditional knowledge, to examine fall distribution of bears in Nunavut. We could get money from the GN, and likely NWMB, and maybe the RWO to apply together to secure funding.

Meeting adjourned around 21:30
Notes by M. Dyck

2. **Whale Cove**
Date: 5 July 2017

Time: 19:00 – 21:00

Present:	Rob Harmer, GN, Regional Manager Kivalliq
	Markus Dyck, GN, Polar Bear Biologist II
	Eva Voisey, Whale Cove HTO
	Shirley Kabloona, Whale Cove HTO
	Martha Arualak, Whale Cove HTO
	Chris Jones, Whale Cove HTO
	Robert Enuapik, Whale Cove, HTO
	Raymond Mercer, NTI
	Cheryl Wray, NTI
	Nick Arnalukjuaq- KWB Representative

a) M. Dyck welcomed everyone to the meeting, and also explained that the timing is likely not the best because many board members will be out on the land and a meeting during October would have been much better. However, the Minister thought this was a high priority to report back the results from the 2016 survey, and so we are here to do just that. M. Dyck presented the current status of the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population, i.e., what is currently known from a scientific perspective. The presentation (attached in English and Inuktitut) included a background of the scientific findings up to 2015, why a new study is needed, what the basis was for the new aerial survey, how it was designed, what information was used to design it, how it was conducted, and what the results were of this study. The presentation also included the position of the GN on the current status of WH polar bears, i.e., that the population appears to be stable.

b) Questions that arose from the presentation:

   i) Q: Eva Voisey: How can you tell if it is a male or female from the air?
   A: M. Dyck: We tested this in the Baffin Bay but it is difficult. The males are easy to spot as they have distinctive features like larger necks and scars on their faces. We are flying 300-400 feet up and we take the GPS location, then we go to about 100 feet, take a picture and can tell the differences. But there are times, when we don’t know the sex of the bear and we do state that.

   ii) Q: Rob Harmer: how far inland is that photo taken (slide 18)?
   A: M.Dyck: I can’t remember specifically but around 30-40 kilometers inland.

iii) Q: Nick Arnaklujuaq– I don’t see any partners that include HTO’s? Why don’t we include that on our slides?
A: M. Dyck: This slide only includes organizations that provided financial assistance and fuel. We did include the HTO’s during consultations and I can add a slide that shows the HTO’s that were involved. I have to apply for funding from a lot of different organizations and that is what I am trying to convey here.
A: R. Harmer: I just want to add that we are in no way trying to be disrespectful and not listing the different individuals or HTO’s. We do not in any way under value the contributions of individuals or HTO’s and we realize the importance and that is conveyed to upper management.

iv) Q: Chris Jones: Did you mention that there was a concentration of family groups in Manitoba? In Coral Harbour the females with cubs would always stay away from the big males.

v) Q: Are the transects 7 km apart? Maybe the transects are too far apart to get an accurate count?
A: M. Dyck: We designed the study so that the transects were closer in areas where we knew the densities were higher. It wouldn’t make any difference if we spaced the transects closer, as there just are not more bears. Having transects closer in some areas would not mean that we find more bears – the effort was already maximised considering density of bears and costs involved. We need to work closer together with communities and HTO’s to determine when the best time of the year to survey.
Chris Jones: Our problems are in October to December when we see a lot more bears, and what we think is happening that a greater proportion of bears from Manitoba are moving into Nunavut.
Markus: See that is very interesting as this is the first time I have heard that there are proportionally more bears moving up and not just an increase in the population overall.

vi) Markus: Q: Have you seen a change in the sea ice freeze-up patterns here? Maybe ice freezers here sooner than in Churchill and that is why bears move into Nunavut faster in higher

numbers. We need to collect that information. When did you see a change in bear numbers occurring in your community?
Eva/Chris: In the 60s and 70s there were very few bears around and people were on the land in spring or summer and did not see bears. In the 80s that started to change and more bears were seen. Usually the number of bears in Whale Cove seems to be higher in October before freeze-up.
Markus explains also that between the 1800s and early 1900s about 55K polar bears were harvested by explorers and whalers, and not many bears were suspected to be left across the arctic, that is why the international agreement was put in place – to contribute towards conservation. But also the tourism industry in Churchill began and by the mid 1990s it was in up-swing – there are bears habituated to tourism, the Ladoon dog yard, and other activities, and maybe all these combinations lead to have more bears showing up in Nunavut during early fall. We need to collect the IQ that is out there, and try to get genetic samples of all bears that are frequenting the communities, and then compare that to the ECCC data base which will allow us to find out the history of each bear in communities where it is know. Then we can hopefully explain better why there are more bears in Nunavut, and how we can manage that situation. I have brought this issue up with Manitoba several times, and I think they are seeing this more now as a concern and are willing to collaborate on that topic.

vii) Chris Jones: Maybe we can use the biopsy darts as part of our deterrent and help collect the information.
Markus: we should discuss this and if the HTO is willing to do this, then I think that would be great.

viii) Eva Voisey: I think the climate change has a lot to do with impacting the bear populations. Also when we have the bear problems; they are used to people from being habituated in Churchill.
Markus: I did research this in Churchill and I think that the tourism has allowed habituation and conditioning and now Nunavut is paying for it.
Chris Jones: Deterring bears has changed dramatically in that they are not scared anymore.

Chris Jones: there is a trail that the bears use to move around Whale Cove.
Rob Harmer: Have the conditions of the bears changed?
Chris: we had an older male last year. We have a lot of bears in town. Female with 2 cubs under the houses.

ix) Eva Voisey: I don't understand this quota thing? Why does it come from America?
Markus/Rob: I think you are talking about CITES and the trade of the hides.
Eva: it's not only humans that kill the bears. It's also contamination from plastics etc.

x) Chris Jones: When is the next time you'll be in the communities?
Markus: My plan is to conduct the next survey in 2020. But that is also dependent on where the community concerns are. We are traveling to all the WHB communities to provide updates. We need to keep up a regular interval with the surveys as it makes the data set stronger. We can detect a change if we maintain a rigorous survey interval.

xi) Chris Jones: do you guys regularly count the bears in Arviat?
Rob: we have a couple of employment positions that are bear monitors and keep track of wildlife sightings.
Markus: We can work with the communities as we have darts that will take a sample but also colour it so you can keep track of what bears are moving through.

Meeting adjourned at 21:30

Notes by Cheryl Wray

3. Arviat HTO

Date: 6 July 2017
Time: 19:00 – 21:00

Present:
Rob Harmer, GN, Regional Manager Kivalliq
Markus Dyck, GN, Polar Bear Biologist II
Joe Savikataaq Jr., GN Conservation Officer
Thomas Alikaswa, Arviat Vice-Chairman HTO
Ludovic Issumatarjuak, Arviat HTO
Gordy Kidlupik, Arviat HTO
Angelina Suluk, Arviat HTO
Sam Garry Muckpa, Arviat HTO
Jamie Kablutsiak, Arviat HTO
Bert Dean, NTI
Robert Karetak, NTI
Raymond Mercer, NTI
Cheryl Wray, NTI
Nick Arnalukjuaq- KWB Secretary/Treasurer
Stanley Adjuk – KWB Chairperson
Mary Issumatarjuak, HTO Office
Bobby Suluk, Interpeter

a) M. Dyck welcomed everyone to the meeting and presented the current status of the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population, i.e., what is currently known from a scientific perspective. The presentation (attached in English and Inuktitut) included a background of the scientific findings up to 2015, why a new study is needed, what the basis was for the new aerial survey, how it was designed, what information was used to design it, how it was conducted, and what the results were of this study. The presentation also included the position of the GN on the current status of WH polar bears, i.e., that the population appears to be stable and the GN would not recommend an increase in TAH.

b) Questions that arose from the presentation:

   i) Q: Markus: One of the questions I asked the other HTOs was when do you see these bears coming into the communities? Also is there a difference in when the bears would show up historically vs present day? I believe that if we work together and partner western science and IQ that we can get a better idea of when the bears pose problems to the communities to keep people safe.

   ii) Q: Gordy – Can we share this information with the public with people in our communities?

A: Markus: Yes this information is public to Nunavut right now, but when I get back to Igloolik next week I will share the information with Manitoba, Parks Canada. It has also been shared with NWMB.

iii) Q: Sam: For aerial surveys would it be possible during the migration to conduct surveys during that time of the year? We hear that sometimes 20-30 bears are moving by the community. A: Markus: What I think we could is during the fall time is to conduct a coastal survey. Manitoba conducts a survey during the fall down to the Ontario border. What I think we should do in Nunavut is that we survey north of the border and see how many bears up during this time frame. I think we should think about this. In order to time this right, we can discuss with all the HTOs as to when a good time would be. The other option is that we can genetically biosample bears, I think we could do this throughout the community. Joe is already helping with this. But we can compare the genetics of the bears moving by the community to what ECCC has and learn the history of these bears then we will be able to determine if bears had past encounters with humans, the dump in Churchill and whether this contributes to bears near communities. If there are bears that have been captured before we can compare the genetics to what ECCC has and learn the history of this bear such as if it was captured in Manitoba. Myself and some other HTOs think is that some of these bears that have been conditioned in Churchill could possibly be bears that are coming into our communities here in Nunvaut. We don’t know this, but the genetics could tell us a story. I also have darts that can mark a bear with colour as well as take a biopsy. This could actually help us monitor if it is a bear that is returning or different bears moving through. We have some options and we should discuss this further.

iv) Q: Gordy: We need to keep in mind that the bears we see here will be in another community in a couple of weeks. Maybe October is a good month to conduct the surveys. They will be here and then in Whale Cove in a couple of weeks.

v) Q: Markus – have you seen a change in the sea ice in the last 15-20 years in freeze up? By knowing all these different pieces of the puzzle, we can figure out how the bears are moving and whether they are coming from the Churchill area. Churchill now has a weir and perhaps that can play a factor in how the ice freezes now in that area and that could be a contributing factor.

vi) Q: Thomas: There is a difference between thin bears and large bears that spend more time on the ice and that thin bears have been walking for miles. It's not because they can't hunt, it's because they have been walking for a long time. The second point is that I don't believe that there is a decrease in the numbers but rather there are bears further out in the ocean.
A: Markus – thanks for your comments and observations.

vii) Q: Ludoric: The elders used to say that the populations were quite low in the past and have witnessed that there weren't many bears in the past as I am a hunter. I also support what my colleague Thomas is saying in that the bear population is not declining but rather is a lack of food and they are walking farther. It's not possible to stay in tents in the summers anymore as there are so many bears.

viii) Q: Markus – we heard in Whale Cove that in the 60's there were fewer bears and then in the 80's the numbers started to increase. Is this what you have seen as well?
A: Ludoric: Yes I agree with what Whale Cove has said that we are now seeing more.
Q: Robert – is that around the time that Churchill closed their dump?
A: Markus: the military was killing a lot of animals when they were in Churchill and the bears have had time to rebound and maybe that's why we are seeing more as there is now a quota system. Bert: the mid to late 80s hunters from Rankin would come down to Arviat and Churchill to harvest bears as there weren't many in the Rankin area. Even in the early 90s, Rankin wouldn't even fill their quota.
Ludoric – I remember this time well.
Rob Harmer/Markus – between 1890's and 1930's there were about 55K bears killed in Canada by whalers and explorers

were killing many bears. This is the time when Governments became concerned that the number of bears were declining. Ludoric – I can remember this lady from Rankin was speaking about the number of bears harvested and they were declining.

ix) Q: Jamie – When should we as people from communities expect to get our TAH's back? Can you take this back to the GN that we want to see our quota increase to where it was previously?
A: Markus: The population estimate that we have now is stable. The Government's position now is that there is no increase in TAH as the population is stable. I can take that request back to my Director and see if there is a way to even out the credits and overharvests to get back to the original TAH. Bert – The NWMB is going to be doing a public hearing in the fall on the Polar Bear Mgmt Plan and your HTO will send someone to this meeting. This meeting will allow a discussion as to how the populations can be managed. I think it is worthwhile to start thinking about a workshop to discuss the Mgmt Plan as we are hearing from a lot of communities that public safety is a huge issue.

x) Q: Gordy: During the 50/60s to the 90s, Tommy had noticed that the bear numbers were increasing and people were starting to get scared and wanted him to harvest it.

xi) Q: Thomas: When you conduct your surveys, how far inland do you go and how do you decide that? We have seen bears about 120 miles inland at a caribou outfitting camp.
A: Markus: That would have been good information to have so we could survey in those areas. When we discussed this initially during the consultation for the design this did not come up.

xii) Q: Thomas – we travel inland on quad and have seen bears and those bears aren't counted?
A: Markus – we have surveyed from between 80-120 km's inland. If there are any locations that you have during the summer months where you have seen bears that far inland. Can you please report those areas to the CO so we can search

that area for the next survey. That's important information to know as it would help us.

xiii) Q: Ludoric: I have heard guide/people talking about seeing bears in a sports camp at a caribou camp 120 miles inland.
A: Markus – We hope to have a lot of this information for our next survey so that we can search better if we need to go inland.

xiv) Q: Sam Garry – in 2007 my grandfather mentioned that almost every night there was a polar bear encounter at a sports camp near Dianne River.
Ludoric – I have also witnessed that as I have helped the sports hunters for bears. I have also heard from my ancestors that some bears could be spending their entire life cycles in the ocean. They have even stated that the bear's eyes are red because they are so large.

xv) Q: Raymond: In Whale Cove they said they are seeing a lot of seals. I am wondering if this is the same in Arviat?
A: Sam Garry – boating near Century Island we noticed a lot of seals. A lot more seals than we have seen.
Ludoric – there does seem to be a lot more seals.

xvi) Q: Rob – Can there be some sort of agreement that maybe bears are more comfortable around humans now. Do you guys feel that they might be too comfortable with us now due to them becoming conditioned and used too our deterrence efforts? Could that be a possibility as to why we are having more occurrences because they're becoming more bold and have lost their fear of humans?
A: Ludoric: Nodding head. Gordy: I believe that it is more about finding food. I think the bears know that they can access food near the communities. Andy Derocher showed me a graph as to when the bears started declining and it was around when we say more around the community and it occurred to me that they were looking for food near our communities.
Rob: What we think is that bears are coming up from Manitoba and they aren't scared of people anymore due to Manitoba's deterrence program; so when they get to Arviat or Whale Cove

they aren't affected by rubber bullets, or bangers, etc. and aren't deterred anymore. Manitoba had a serious problem bear last year and notified us that this bear would be a problem for us, but fortunately that bear moved onto the ice before it got here.

xvii) Q: Ludoric: I have heard that because the garbage is now managed at Churchill that they are going after our dumps because the food is available there.
Robert Karetak: There was a workshop conducted on wildlife deterrents in Churchill and we want to have another workshop like that. If there was funding they thought they might hold a workshop in Arviat or Rankin. There was a final report issued on the workshop and I can forward that to you.

Nick: closing remarks. Nick thanked the GN for the presentation about the results, but he does not agree with the survey results and we need to conduct new surveys in the future. When it comes to animals, it's like every single result was never positive and constantly lowered and that impacts Inuit. To the Inuit this is not justified. If we did not have defense kills, our quotas would be fine. In the long run, I would like to see effective communication and build on our relationship between RWO/HTO and the GN. With powers and authorities we need to be able to manage our wildlife populations with the government. We need to continue and maintain the surveys as we want accurate numbers as we know that populations will stabilize. So we want the IQ and western science to work together.

Meeting adjourned at 22:00

Notes by Cheryl Wray

4. Chesterfield Inlet

Date: 7 July 2017
Time: 17:00 – 19:00

Present:
Rob Harmer, GN, Regional Manager Kivalliq
Markus Dyck, GN, Polar Bear Biologist II
Harry Aggark, Chesterfield Inlet HTO
Leonie Mimialik, Chesterfield Inlet HTO
Patrick Putulik, Chesterfield Inlet HTO
Jerome Misheralak, Chesterfield Inlet HTO
Simon Aggark, Summer Student, Chesterfield Inlet GN
Bert Dean, NTI
Raymond Mercer, NTI
Cheryl Wray, NTI
Robert Karetak, NTI
Nick Arnalukjuaq- KWB Representative
Jennifer Sammurtok – Interpreter
Peter Kattegatsiak Sr. – COII, GN-DOE
NO BAKER LAKE HTO BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT (travel arrangements were made for 2 members which did not show up for the meeting)

a) M. Dyck welcomed everyone to the meeting, and also explained that the timing is likely not the best because many board members will be out on the land and a meeting during October would have been much better. However, the Minister thought this was a high priority to report back the results from the 2016 survey, and so we are here to do just that. M. Dyck presented the current status of the western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population, i.e., what is currently known from a scientific perspective. The presentation (attached in English and Inuktitut) included a background of the scientific findings up to 2015, why a new study is needed, what the basis was for the new aerial survey, how it was designed, what information was used to design it, how it was conducted, and what the results were of this study. The presentation also included the position of the GN on the current status of WH polar bears, i.e., that the population appears to be stable.

b) Questions that arose from the presentation:

   i) Q: Markus – I am posing the same question to you as I have with other communities. In Whale Cove, they told us that in the fall time they would have a lot of bears in their community. What time of the year do the bears show up in your community?
   A: No comments.

   ii) Q: Markus - The COY's are not surviving into the first year and maybe hunters can help us understand why that is. Maybe the

males are killing the cubs or the mothers are not in good condition and killing off the weaker COY, or there are other reasons that local knowledge could help us understand.
A: No comments.

iii) Q: Jennifer Sammurtok: July 1st long weekend we saw a mother with 2 cubs on the Inlet. Also the elders have stated that bears are being fed in Churchill so they are not afraid anymore.
A: Rob/Markus: We have heard this is in every community where all of a sudden all the bears show up at once and where that didn't happen 15-20 years. We would like to gather more information from the communities as to why all of a sudden these bears show up at once.
Leona: in the spring time when the ice breaks we see them near the community.
Rob: During the spring time are they problematic or are they just moving through? Leonie: it is scary for us as the kids are out of school and we have to tell them to go home. Also the bears are walking down the roads.
Leona: Because the community is on a point, the bears are coming from all directions.
Markus: Is there a time frame when the bears weren't problematic?
Leonie: Previously we were able to go camp.
Harry: In the mid 60's we would be able to camp on the islands without seeing bears.
Rob: do you find that there is a difference in the bears now – are they less fearful then they used to be?
Leonie: they are not scared anymore and approach the communities. Previously if a dog was barking, the bear would get scared and run, but that doesn't happen anymore. We have a camp not far from here and we can't even go there to eat anymore because of the bears. The bear was hiding and watching them so we had to leave and go back to town.

iv) Q: Harry Aggark: I know the reason why we have low populations in August is because they are south in Manitoba. We see them in the fall time when the ice starts to freeze. Also we have both the WHB and FB populations here so that is why we see more bears.

v) Q: Harry: so you stated that Ontario has done their studies but you don't know what those numbers are yet?
A: Markus: Yes I haven't seen that data yet.

vi) Q: Harry: It might be best to do WHB and FB surveys at the same time, as they move around at the same time.
A: Markus: Yes it makes sense. The issue is I have been the only biologist for the GN right now, and there at times competing resources and priorities.

vii) Q: Jerome Misheralak: It might be more effective if you have a team working from the south and another working from the north conducting the surveys.
A: Markus: explained how the work was done in WH and why.

viii) Q: Harry Aggark: Are you collaring bears still?
A: Markus: We haven't collared in 6 years.
Rob: people have expressed that they don't want bears collared anymore.
Markus: There is ECCC and Universities that are still collaring and tagging bears.
Harry: We know that there was a bear collared near Manitoba and then saw a bear at Ungava Bay that had a collar.
Harry: I don't support collaring as it causes a lot of damage to the bears neck.
Rob: We have pulled back on collaring on bears because of that reason.
Harry: We are not really concerned about where they move but rather if there numbers are increasing or decreasing.

ix) Q: Rob: Do you guys tell Peter whenever you see a bear even if it isn't problematic.
A: Jennifer: yes, he is always notified.

x) Q: Leonie: Why did you not survey between Rankin and Chester?
A: Markus: It's considered a different population (Foxe Basin).

xi) Q: Jennifer: Why are you not surveying bears north of the boundary line?

A: Rob – we know that bears move beyond each management zone. Different population/management zones are created through tracking and previous surveys that the bears occupy.
A: Leonie: I understand what you are saying but I know that bears are moving between zones.
Markus: I totally believe that bears are moving between areas.
Leonie/Jennifer: We don't understand why Foxe Basin/WHB aren't surveyed together?
Rob: With these surveys it's about time and money. Markus is the only biologist currently and we don't have time and money to do every management zone or population on a consistent schedule . Markus has to request funds from other interested partners which takes time. We also want to survey areas every so many years which makes sense. We don't want to survey an area every 15 years or every year; by doing that it wouldn't be productive to gather consistent data.

xii) Q: Jerome Misheralak: Do you survey the area into Baker Lake for bears, I know a bear was there last year? We know when we go to that area to hunt caribou that we see bears.
A: Rob: We know that Baker Lake isn't a natural habitat for bears so we don't include that area for bear surveys. Baker Lake has had two occurrences where polar bears were sighted and killed as a result of defence kills. One of these was last summer just east of Baker Lake in Cross Bay.
Markus: That might be important information for us to know if there are more bears going inland so that we can include this area on our next Foxe Basin survey.
Rob: Do you regularly report your sightings to the CO so that's he can let Markus know.

A: Peter Kattegatsiak: To elaborate for Leonie, the Foxe Basin inclues different communities like Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Kimmirut, etc. They are different subpopulations. And Markus cannot survey everywhere at once.

xiii) Q: Harry – would it possible to conduct surveys once in August and then again in September or October?
A: Markus: We have talked to other communities about this as well. I think what we could do is look at a coastal survey and get information from the communities as to when a good time to do survey. We could potentially do a survey in

September/October. Manitoba does coastal surveys in the spring and fall and I think that this would be a good idea for Nunavut. Coastal surveys would be good to tell us what bears are near the communities but we may miss females in dens or already on the ice.

xiv) Q: Jerome Misheralak: I think it's a good idea to do surveys in WHB and then FB at the same time.
A: Markus: We need a lot of money and manpower to do that. We don't want to confuse the populations. But if we just wanted to look at how many bears are near the communities, then that might be possible.

Bert Dean: NWMB is going to have a public hearing on the Management Plan in the fall, I think it's very important that these issues be brought up at those hearings. Even working in Parks Canada as they manage Wager Bay and could help with surveys.

xv) Q: Harry Aggark: My question is about the survival of the COYs.
A: It's something that we have observed on our surveys. We are noticing that cubs aren't surviving and maybe males are eating cubs.

Bert Dean: They are still handling bears in Wapusk and has anyone asked whether they are still drugging cubs?

A: Markus: I would have to look further into that, but the ECCC capture programme has been relatively small in recent years in Manitoba.

xvi) Q: Leonie – when is that Polar Bear Mgmt Plan meeting?
A: Bert – they haven't decided yet but as soon as NWMB does know, they will let the HTOs know.

xvii) Q: Leonie: When the public hearing happens is there the possibility to have an elder, youth and middle age?
A: Bert: The reason why the public hearings were delayed is that NWMB would only fund 6 representatives in each region. Baffin has 13 seats and they were upset that all communities weren't invited so Baffin boycotted and Kivalliq supported them.

End of meeting: 19:20

Notes taken by C. Wray

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

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

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 34-ᖑᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᐳᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ. ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᕙᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᕙᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕙᒃᐸᑕ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᓵᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᑖᓯᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓵᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅᑐᑕ, ᑲᑎᒪᕙᒃᑐᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᖓᑦᑎᐊᕌᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒃᐳᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᖑᖅᑲᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ,
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᕕᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ - ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓪᓕᐊ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ

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ᓅᕙᐃᒻᕙ 24, 2017

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ᑖᓂᐅ ᓯᐅᓴᒃ
ᑭᖑᑉᕕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖃᐅᑖ 1379,
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
X0A 0H0

ᓯᐅᓴᒃᒧᑦ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑖ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (NWMB) ᑲᑎᙵᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᑉᐸᓯᐊᓂ (WH) ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ (TAH)

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ (ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ) ᖁᔭᓕᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ NWMB ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᑉᐸᓯᐊᓂ (WH) ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ.

A. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

1) ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 6-ᓂᒃ WH ᓇᓄᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ 2017-18 ᓇᓐᓂᐊᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂ (ᓴᖅᑭᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᓕᒫᒧᑦ 34-ᕈᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ). ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᕐᑯᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᐊᑎᑦᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᒍᑦ.

2) ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᔭᓕᔪᑦ NWMB ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ TAH WH ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᓇᓄᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔫᒥᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ 2017-18 ᓇᓐᓂᐊᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ. ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᔾᔨᕐᕕᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ WH ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ TAH ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ; ᑐᕌᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᖑᒋᐊᓐᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ TAH-ᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔭᐅᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ NWMB-ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᖁᔨᓇᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᖕᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᓂᖅᑲᖏᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᓂᕐᒧᑦ – ᓱᖅᑐ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᓐᖑᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ.

B. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᙵᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᐊᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐃᓛᒃᑯᑦ 5 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒍᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᖅᑯᑎᓐᖏᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᕐᓴᐃᒻᒪᕆᒍᑎᖓ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔪᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ (*ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*) ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓈᖕᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᐃᔭᖅᑲᖅᑯᓇᒧ ᑲᑦᑎᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᖅᑯᑎᒍᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᕇᓐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑏᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᓴᐅᒍᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔩᓐᖏᑦᑐᓅᓐᖑᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᕐᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KWB, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ HTO ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ IQ-ᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ. ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓗᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖅᑖᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1900. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂ 1980-ᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ.

ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑰᑦᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᖅᑎᕆᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ WH-ᒥ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᕕᒍᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᖅᔪᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐹᖅ. GN-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᓐᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᒫᓂᑑᕚ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᒌᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ WH ᓯᓐᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2011-2016 ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᑖᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᓐᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᑉᕙᓂᕐᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

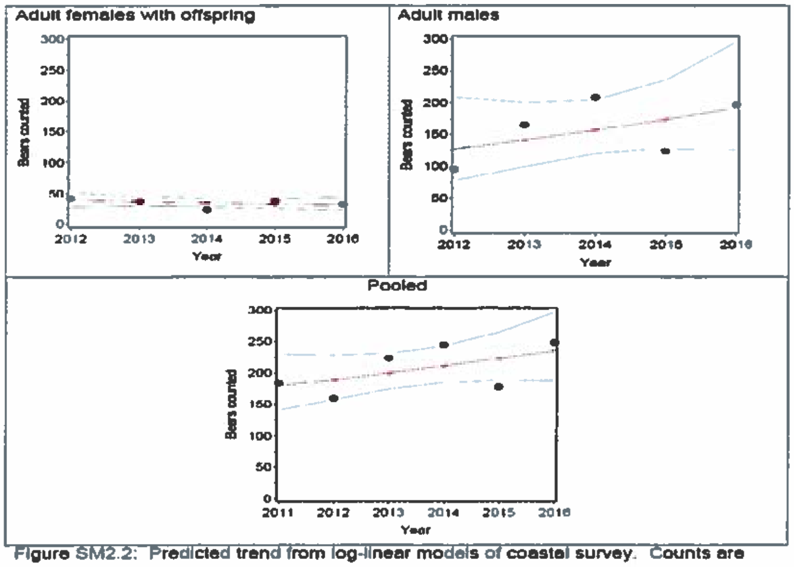
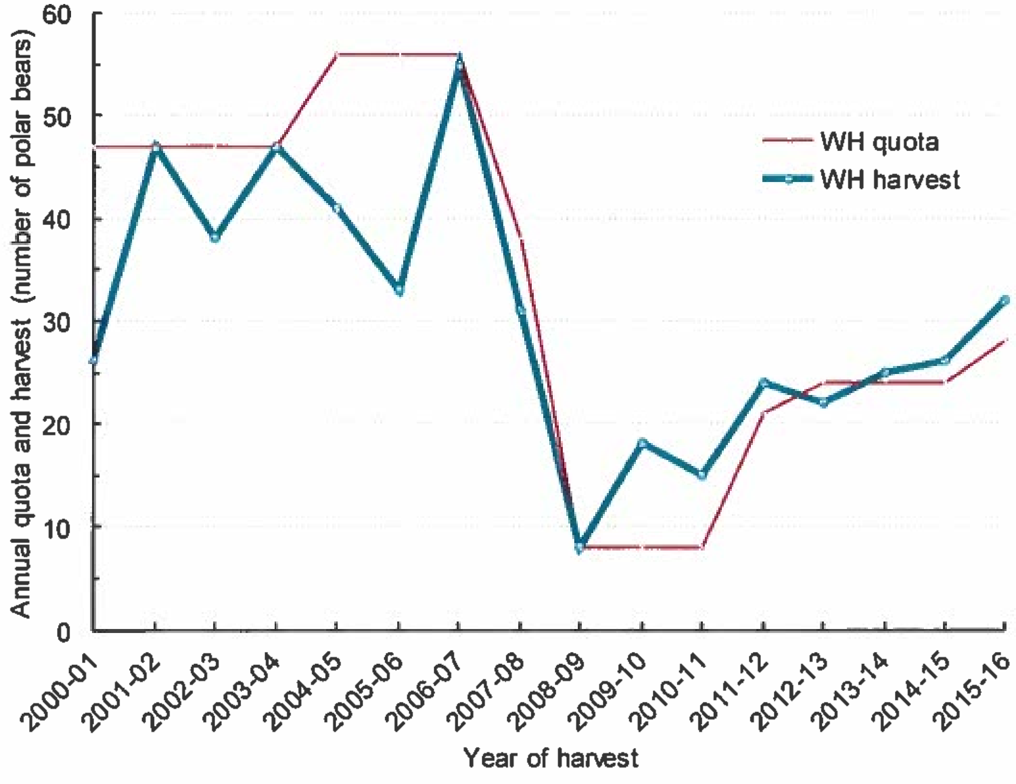


Figure SM2.2: Predicted trend from log-linear models of coastal survey. Counts are given as black dots with model predictions as red lines with associated confidence limits.

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨᐅᕙᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᓴᖏᑦ

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ 1 ᐃᓖᒃᑯᑦ 5, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖓ 5.1.2 (e), ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔾᔪᑎᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ *“ᓇᓚᐅᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᕙᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔾᔪᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ”.*

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖁᓚᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓖᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᓂᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ TAH ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓴᓂᒃ WH ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ. 2001–01-ᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ TAH 34-ᓃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓂᖅᐹᖑᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᕙᑦ 56-ᓃᕐᑐᑦ (ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 2004-05 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2006-07 ᐊᕐᓯᓂᖅᐹᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ 8-ᓂᒃ (ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 2008-09 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2010-11), ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ 30–ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ (ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕈᑦ 1). ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖓᑕ 2007 NWMB ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ “86%-ᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓴᓪᓕᒥᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓄᖅᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ TAH 56” (NWMB 2007). ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᕐᔪᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓴᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᓯᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ NWMB–ᑯᓐᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒧᑦ (NWMB 2007).

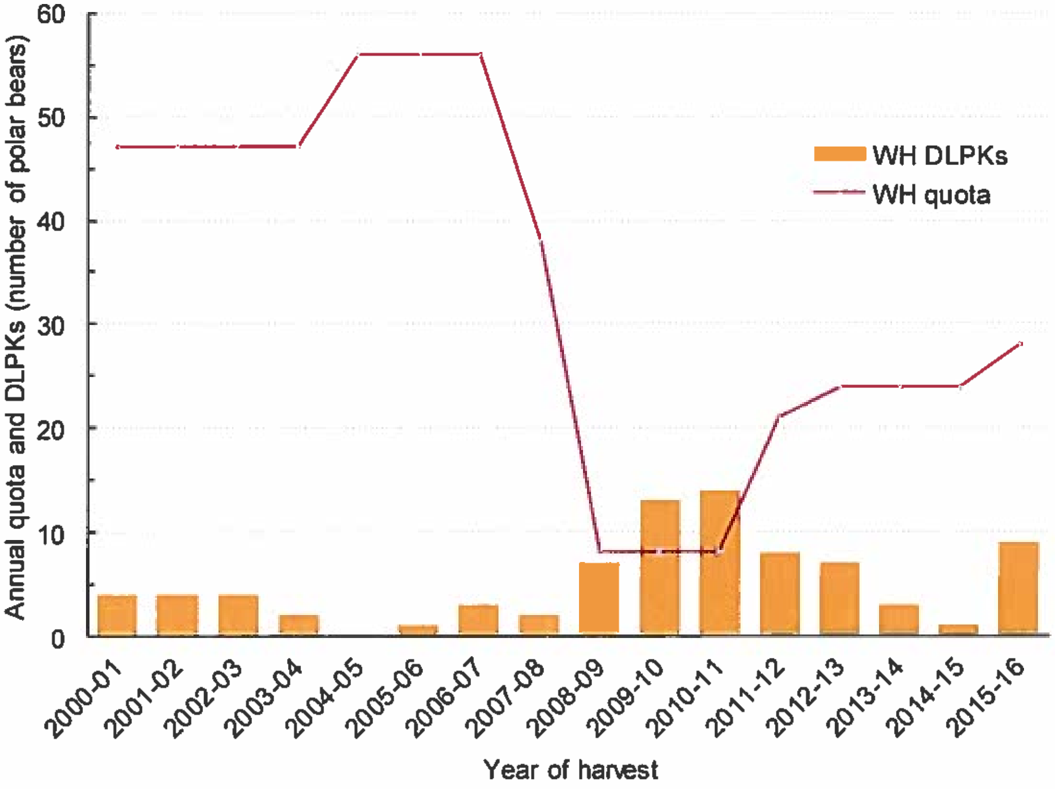


ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕋᓴᖅ 1. ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᑰᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ (WH) ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ WH–ᒥᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, 2000–2001-ᒥᓂᒃ 2015-2016-ᒧᓄᑦ. (ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ: ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕋᕐᕕᑦ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)

ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓ NWMB−ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑉᐳᑎᕝᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ ᑰᑕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓄᑦ−ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ TAH ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᕆᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᒍ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᐃ 25, 2017-ᒥ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ NWMB−ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑰᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, TAH−ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔪᐅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓴᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᓂᖅ (DLPKs). ᐃᓛᒃ, ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ (DLPKs) WH ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 2000-2001 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2007-00 ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᕐᑯᐸᕙᒃᑲᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 8-ᓄᑦ 2008-09−ᒥᒃ 2015-16-ᒧᑦ (ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕋᕐᕕᒃ 2). ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒥᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ TAH−ᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑉᐸᑦ ᓈᖕᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ.



ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᕋᖅ 2. ᑲᑎᖦᔪᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᑰᑕᖕᕆᑦ ᐱᖑᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ (WH) ᓇᓄᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᖦᔪᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᓂᖅ (DLPKs) WH-ᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓚᖅ ᓄᓇᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂ, 2000-2001-ᒥᓂᒃ 2015-2016-ᒧᓄᑦ. (ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ: ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓃᓐᖓᒎᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)

ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ 3, ᐊᕙᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂ 5.3.3 (a) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (c) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᖑᐊᑎᕐᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᖕᒪᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᓕᐊᓄᓯᒪᓗᒍ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᖅᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᔩᓯᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕐᖓᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᐋᐅᓗᕆ ᐃᖕᒐᐅᑦ

ᐹᓪ ᐃᕐᖕᒐᐅᑦ
ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔾ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ:

NWMB. 2007 ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅ GN-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑖ: ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᖑᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ TAH ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦᑕ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᒃᑕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖑᓇᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ

ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ:

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦᑕᓄᑦ

ᓄᕕᑉᐱᕆ 24, 2017

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐸᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ

1. ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᕗᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖑᔪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖓᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᖓᖅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᕋᖅᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑯᑦ 5.7 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ 1993 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᒡᔪᐊᓂᑦ. ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᕿᐅᒪᒃᑲᐃᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒐᖅᑐᐃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᒻᒥᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕈᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓕᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᐸᑕ (5.7.15).

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐸᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ. ᑐᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᖑ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓴᖏᓂᖅᔪᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓴᖅᑐᐃᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᑦ ᓴᖏᓂᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐸᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᐅᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ *ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓂ ᐅᐊᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ* ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐸᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᖃᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᓴᖓᔭᖅᓯᒪᒪᐸᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᒥᓯᒪᒪᐸᑕ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᒍ. ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᓯᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓄᑕᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓇᖏᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᓗᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᔪᓐᓂ 2017 ᐅᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᒍ

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᖅᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᒻᒥᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᖁᔨᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑖᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᖓᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ. ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᓇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᖓᖅᑐᒃᑕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑖᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖅᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᓴᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᖑᓇᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑕᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᒃ 28 ᖁᓪᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 34. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᓂᕕᖓᑕᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐸ 2017. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᖃᑎᖏᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ.

ᖁᕕᐊᓯᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᖑᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᒃᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᑐᒃᑕᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᔪᑦ 34 ᓯᓕ ᐊᒥᒐᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᖅᓯᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᑉᓯᒪᓂᒥᐅᖓᓂᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑭᕋᖅᔪᐊᕐᒥ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2017 ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᖅᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ, ᕋᑉ ᕼᐊᒧᕐ, ᑭᕙᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 185 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᒃᕕᓴᖅᑕᐅᖏᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 205 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᒃᕕᓴᐃᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (ᑭᕙᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᖅᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐ, ᐊᒃᑐᐸ 18, 2017). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᑐᒥᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓕᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᓯᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᑉᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓯᖑᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓂᖅᑎᒃᓯᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓯᐅᖅᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕈᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᕗᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᑐᒃᑕᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᑎᐅᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᖑᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᑉᑐᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 45 (ᐃᓚᐅᓗᒋᑦ 40 ᓂᕕᖓᑕᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓕᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑕᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒧᑦ). ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓯᖁᓯᕐᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓗᓂᔪᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐊᒥᓯᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑐᒃᑕᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᒥᒃᓯᕙᓯᕈᓐᓇᓴᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖏᓐᓂᕐᓴᒥᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᓴᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓯᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒋᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

1. ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾᔪᑎᑦ

2.1 ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ

ᑕᑉᑯᐊ 2016 ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᐃᐳᖅ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒪᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᑉᑕ ᐊᑐᓚᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᐊᖏᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᑎᐊᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᖁᖏᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᒪᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ (ᒪᒃᐱᕋᖅ 8).

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔪᒪᕗᑦ ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓱᖁᓯᐊᖏᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓗᒃᑕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᓕᖅᓯᔪᒪᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ; ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕐᑭᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑐᖃᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓗᒃᑕᖅ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᒍᒻᒥᔭᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᓂᑕᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᓐᓄ.

2.2 ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑕᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᕐᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᕗᑦ

ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑕᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᖅᓯᖅᑎᒥᓐᓂᕆᔭᖓᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᖅᓯᖅᑎᒥᓐᓂᕆᔭᖓ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕋᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᒪᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᒐᕐᔪᖕᒥ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑦᑐᖅᔪᒥᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᖓᕐᔪᐊᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᒥᐅᖑᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᑭᐅᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖑᓂᑦ 1900 ᐅᕗᖓ 1970. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᖑ ᓂᕐᓗᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓕ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᔭᒃᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᓐᓇᑯᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᒪᑕ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ 1980-ᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖁᔨᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓯᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᖁᓇᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑯᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑉᓗᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ.

2.3 ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒋᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᐱᕆᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᑉᑯᑎᒍᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᖑᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᒐᑉᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᒪᑕ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓕᖃᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖃᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᖃᑦᑕᖅᒪᑕ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᐊᖅ ᓇᐅᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᑉᓗ ᑭᓕᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑦᒥᖑᑦ.

ᑕᑉᑯᐊᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇᕈᖕᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᓗ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒐᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓗᒃᑕᖅ.

ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ. ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒐᔪ, ᐱᔪᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᔭᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑕᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒪᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᓂᒍᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓕᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᖕᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᓇ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᑉᖢᖕᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᔪᑦ ᑭᓕᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᕐᖢᑎᒃ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᓯᔪᒪᓇᔭᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᑲᓐᓂᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐃᖢᐊᖕᒋᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ.

2.4 ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕᓕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᖢᑎᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᑕᑯᕋᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᖢᑎᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐸᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᒋᐊᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᒥᐊᕈᖕᓇᕆᐊᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ.

2.5 ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑦᓯᕐᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᑦᓕᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᓐᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᓐᓂᑎᔭᓐ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᕋᔭᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᓗᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᓯᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓗ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᐅᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᖕᒪᖕᒐᑕ, ᓯᐅᑎᕈᑎᓕᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑭᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᐱᔭᐃᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᓚ ᐅᒪᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᐃᔪᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᖢᑎᒃᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᖕᒍᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓂᐊᖕᒪᑕᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ; ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃᑲᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖕᒋᒥᖕᒪᑕ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓂᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓄᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂ, ᒥᕐᑯᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒍᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᕋᓐᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ

2. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ

3.1 ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑕᕐᖢᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ 34 ᐅᕗᖓ 45

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᕈᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ 34 ᐅᕗᖓ 45. 40 ᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᕙᓕᐅᑉ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᑐᐸᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐱᓴᐅᓴᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖁᖏᖢᓂᔪᒃ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᖁᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᕈᖕᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ 45 ᐃᒪᐃᖕᒪᑦ 4.5% ᑕᑉᑯᓇᖓᑦ 1000, ᐊᒥᓱᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᓂ 2011 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2016 ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᑯ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᐅᖓᓂᖅ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᑦᑕᖅᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕᓕ 4.5% ᖃᑎᓗᒃᑕᖅᖢᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕᓕ ᓇᒻᒪᒋᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕿᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ. ᐳᓚᕋᖅᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᖢᑎᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᓂᖕᒪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ, ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖅᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ 2016 ᐱᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᔨᒋᓂᖃᓗᐊᖏᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ 2011 ᐸᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᐊᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᖏᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕆᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓱᖁᓯᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᓇᓱᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᖅᑕᐅᖏᓗᑎᒃ 45 ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ 47 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 56 (ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ 2006).

ᖁᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓂ. ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ 38 ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᖏᖢᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎ ᖃᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕈᖕᓇᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᒥᒃᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 8 ᐊᒪ ᑐᖓᓂᓕᕐᖢᓂ 30 ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃ. ᓱᓕᑲᓐᓂᖅ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑉᓯᕋᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᖕᓇᕈᑎᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᒪᑕ, ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ 2M:1F ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕆᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ 45 ᓱᖁᓯᐊᓗᐊᖏᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᕙᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖏᑐᒥᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓴᐅᕐᓗᑎᒍᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᕐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓴᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

3.2 ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓴᐃᕕᐅᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᑎᓗᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᕐᓂᑦ

ᑕᑉᑯᐊ 2M:1F ᐊᕐᓇᓗᒃᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᒃᐸ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᐳᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᐱᓴᐃᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᓄᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖕᓇᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖢᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᑦ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᐸᓴ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᒥᓱᐃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᓯᕕᐅᓕᖅᑦᑕᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᓯᒪᓕᕋᖓᑕ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖅᓯᕕᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᖓᑕ, ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐱᕙᓕᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᖢᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᓯᐅᖏᐸᑕ, ᐃᓕᑦᑎᔪᖏᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᖕᒪᖓᑕ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᖕᒪᖓᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᖏᐸᑕ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ.[1, 2]

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕿᒃᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ. ᐱᒪᓐᓇᐃᖓᓂᐊᖅᑲᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔭᐅᖅᑕᐅᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓯᐅᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᓂ 2M:1F ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑐᐊ ᓱᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗᓐᓂ. ᐅᖓᑕᐅᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᕈᖕᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᑉᓯᓄᑦ ᑐᖓᐅᓯᒃᐸᑕᓗᓐᓂ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒃᑯᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖅᓯᕕᐅᖅᖅᑕᖁᖏᖢᒋᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᒪᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᑦᓯᓕᖏᖃᓗᐊᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

3.3 ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑕ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑕᐅᖅᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕕᖓᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᕕᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᒃᑐᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᒪᓐᓇᓴᖑᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᐱᑕᓚᐅᖅᒪᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᕐᓗᓂ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ ᑐᖏᓯᓴᓂᐊᖅᓴᓕᐅᖅᒪᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᕐᓗᓂ. ᐱᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒋᒍᖕᓂᕈᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᒪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕋᖓᑕ ᑲᒪᓯᔭᐅᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ. ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᐊᓪ ᐱᕕᖅᓯᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕿᒪᔭᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕕᖓᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖓᑕ.

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[1] Wenzel, G. (2008). Inuit TEK and the sport-hunt. In G. Wenzel, *Sometimes hunting can seem like business: Polar bear sport hunting in Nunavut* (pp. 21-31). Edmonton, AB: CCI Press.

[2] Tyrrell, M. (2009). Guiding, opportunity, identity: The multiple roles of the Arviat polar bear conservation hunt. In M.M.R. Freeman and L. Foote (Eds.), *Inuit, polar bears, and sustainable use: Local, national, and international perspectives* (pp. 25-38). Edmonton, AB: CCI Press.

3.4 ᐊᒥᓱᖑᖅᑎᒃᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥᓕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖏᔪᐊᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᑯᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ), ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᕿᒪᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔨᓂᖓᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ) ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ, ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᕿᒪᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ, ᖃᕐᔪᖑᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Hᐊᓐᑕᓂᑦ ᕿᒪᑎᑦᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑎᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ.[3]

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᐃᖁᔨᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓗᓕᒐᕐᔪᖕᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᖁᖏᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᕿᒪᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐱᖁᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐃᓐᓇᕈᖕᓇᖁᑉᓗᒍ. ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ, ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

3.5 ᖁᕝᕙᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ

ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᒃᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᑉᑯᐊ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᒐᖅᒪᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖁᔨᒐᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑕᑎᕆᓂᐊᕋᖓᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᒍᔾᔭᐅᔭᕋᖓᑕ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓯᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

3.6 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑲᓐᓂᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᕿᐅᒪᑎᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᕐᔪᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐅᒃᑐᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᕐᕕᔪᐊᖏᑦ, ᓂᕿᑦ ᐱᕈᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓗᕋᓚᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ) ᐊᑯᑦᑐᖅᐸᓪᓕᕈᖕᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑦᓯᐊᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ Hᐊᓪᓚᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕿᐅᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ. Hᐅᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓇᓂᒃᓕ ᑯᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒪᖕᒪᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖓᑕᓕ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ.

Rob Harmer, Kivalliq Regional Manager, GN DoE presentation at KWB AGM, October 18, 2017

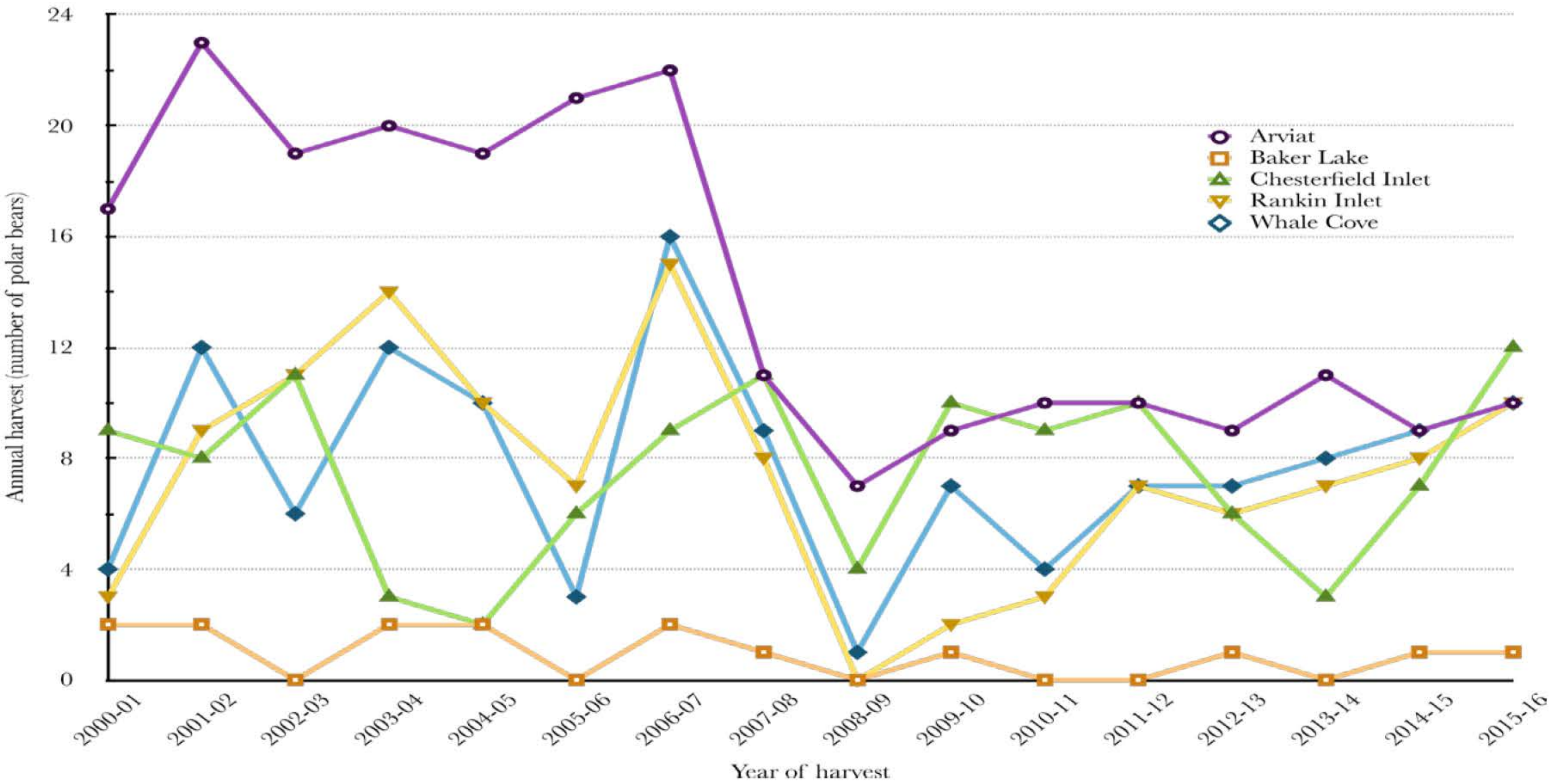
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 1. ᐊᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᑎᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᒥ 2000-2001 to 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ: ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ᑕᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᖑᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ) ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅ (ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖑᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ) http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)

	20002001			20012002			20022003			20032004			20042005			20052006			20062007			20072008			20082009			20092010			20102011			20112012			20122013			2013
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ	17	17	0	23	23	0	19	19	0	20	20	0	19	19	0	21	21	0	22	21	1	11	11	0	7	7	0	9	9	0	10	9	1	10	10	0	9	9	0	11
ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ	9	0	9	8	1	7	11	2	9	3	1	2	2	0	2	6	2	4	9	1	8	11	2	9	4	0	4	10	0	10	9	0	9	10	0	10	6	0	6	3
ᑲᖏᕿᓂᖅ	3	3	0	9	9	0	11	11	0	14	13	1	10	10	0	7	7	0	15	15	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	7	7	0	6	6	0	7
ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᒥ	4	4	0	12	12	0	6	6	0	12	12	0	10	10	0	3	3	0	16	16	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	4	3	1	7	7	0	7	7	0	8

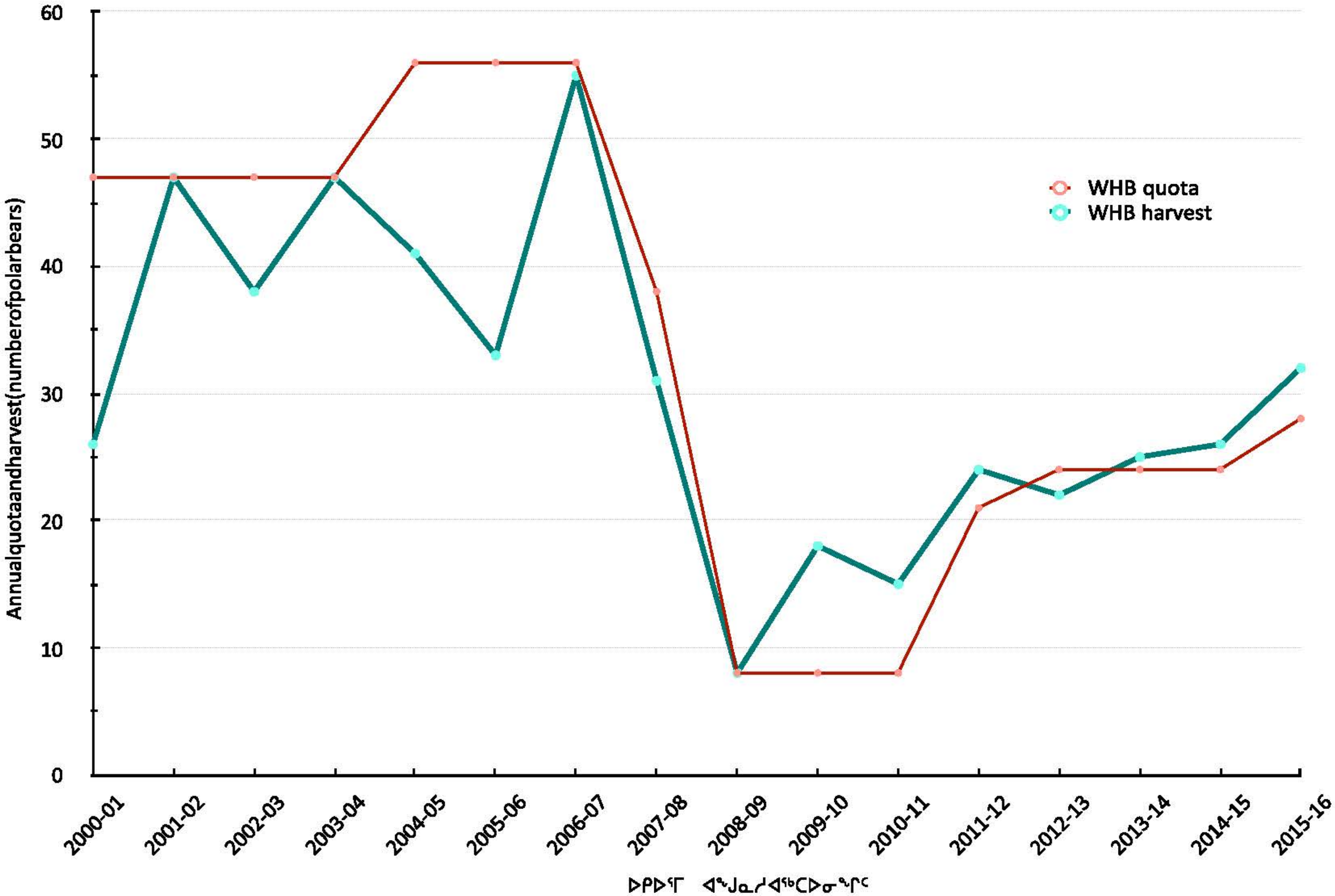
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ2. . ᐊᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᓂᖏᑦ (**ᑕᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᕐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ**)ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᑎᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᒥ 2000-2001 to 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ: ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ (**ᑕᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᖑᔪᓇᒃᑐᖅ**),ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᔪᐃ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᑎᖏᑦ (ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᑐᖑᖅᑐᖅ) ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᒃᑲᓕᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓗ (**ᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᖁᒃᓯᐊᖑᔪ**). ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᕚᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑯ(ᑎᑎᖃᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕚᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)

	20002001		20012002		20022003		20032004		20042005		20052006		20062007		20072008		20082009		20092010		20102011		20112012		20122013		20
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ	17	14	23	15	19	14	20	13	19	15	21	15	22	16	11	10	7[1]	0	9	2	10[2]	1	10	6	9	9	1
		3		5		4		7		4		6		6		1		0		0		0		0		0	
		0		3		1		0		0		0		0		0		5		7		8		4		0	
ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	1[3]	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ	9	8	8	8	11[4]	6	3[5]	1	2	2	6	5	9	9	11	10	4	3	10	9	9	9	10	8	6	0	3
		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
		1		0		2		1		0		1		0		1		1		1		0		2		6	
ᑲᖏᕐᖢᓂᖅ	3	1	9	9	11	11	14	13	10	10	7	7	15[6]	13	8	5	0	0	2	2	3	0	7	7	6	5	7
		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		0		0		0	
		2		0		0		1		0		0		1		1		0		0		3		0		1	
ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᒥ	4	3	12	11	6	5	12	12	10	10	3	3	16	8	9	4	1	0	7	0	4	1	7	5	7	7	8
		0		0		0		0		0		0		6		5		0		2		0		0		0	
		1		1		1		0		0		0		2		0		1		5		3		2		0	

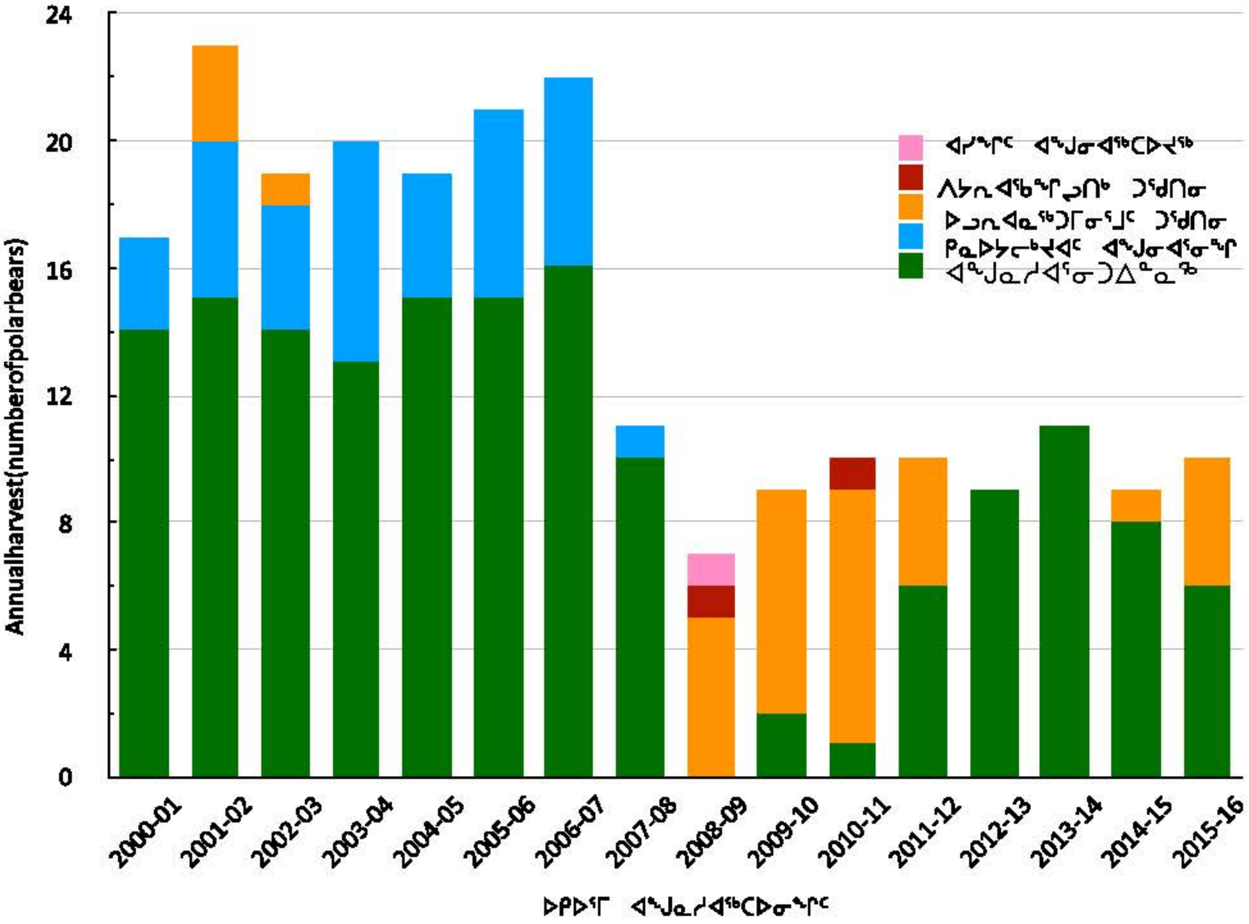
[1] 1ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓂ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ; [2] 11ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ ; [3] 1 1ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ ; [4] 31ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ ; [5] 1ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ; [6] 1 1ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᓂ



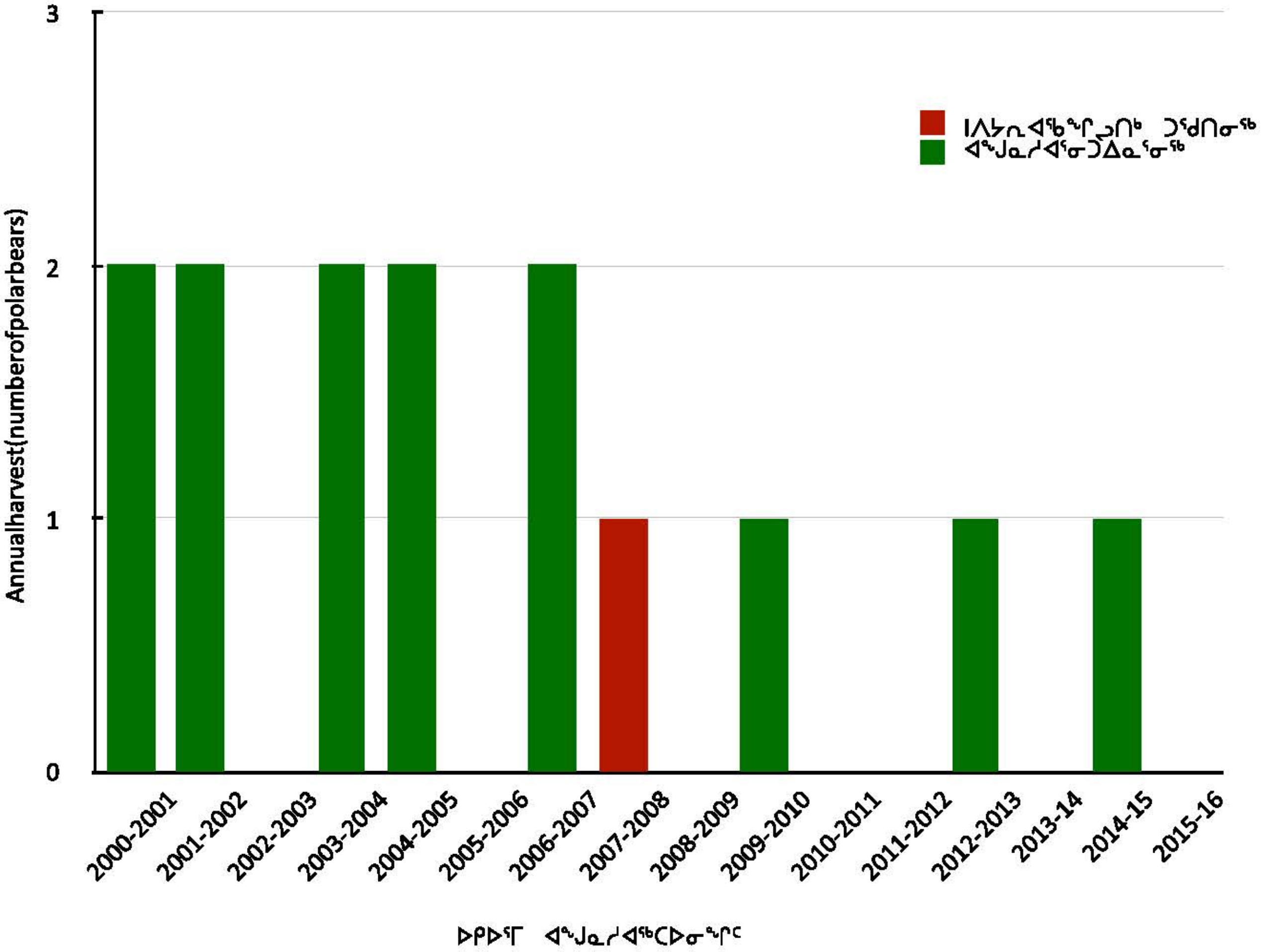
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 1. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕝᕙᙵ 2015-2016, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒐᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ; ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᔫᒃᑕᖅᔫᒋᑦ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖕᒥᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕙᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



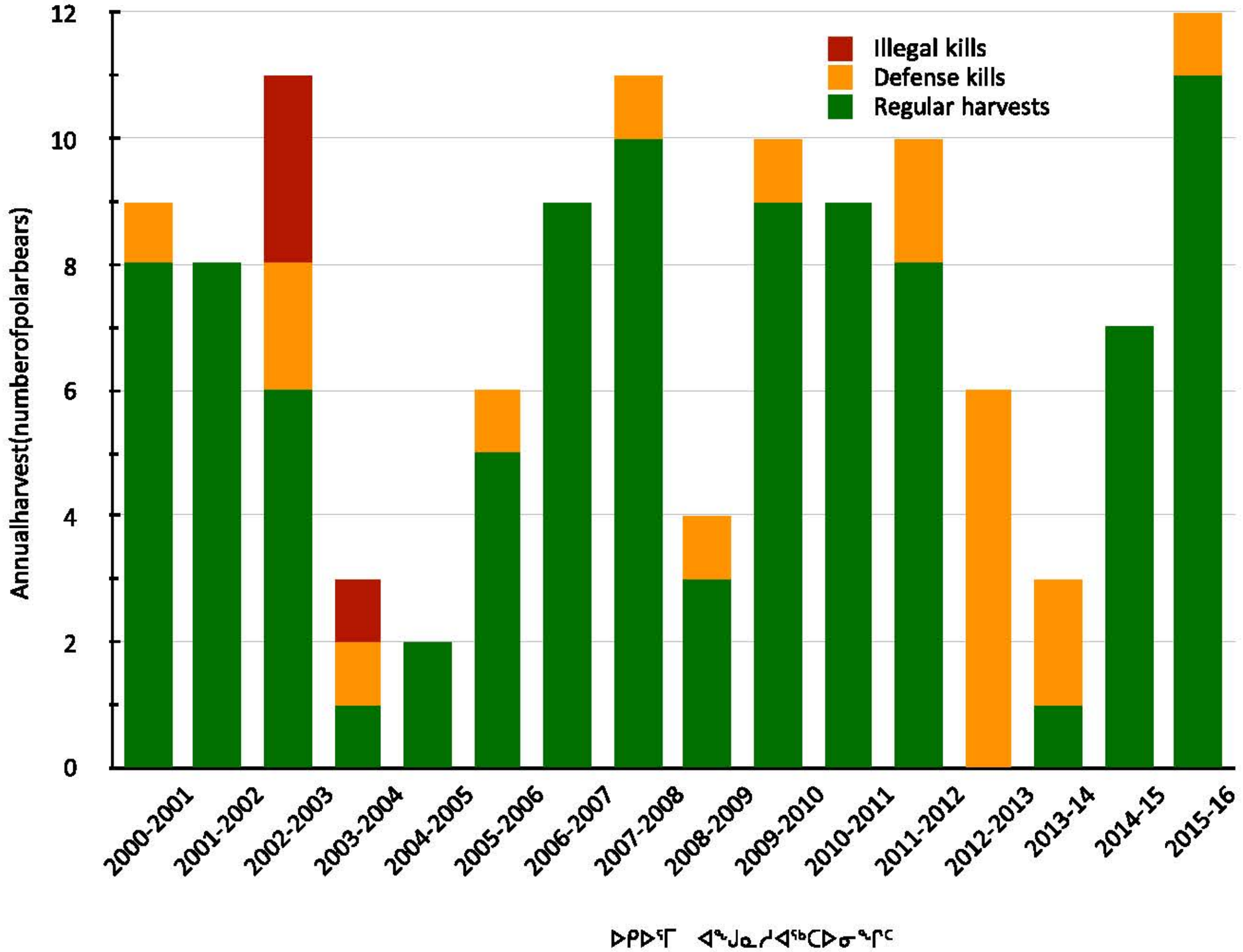
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 2. ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑉᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᕋᓗᑉ ᑕᓇᐅᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᖓ 2015-2016 . (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



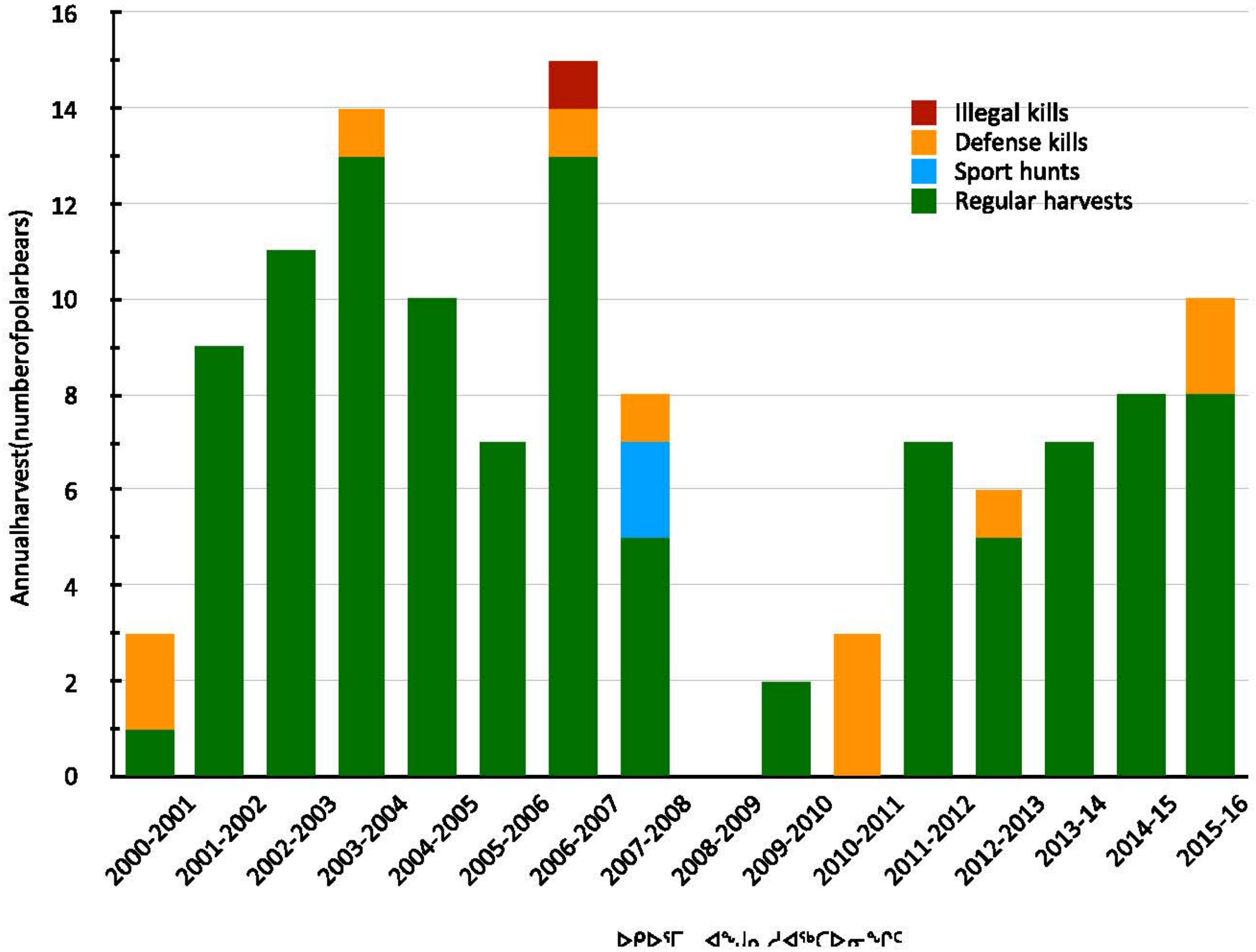
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 3. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᖓ 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᖓᑕ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



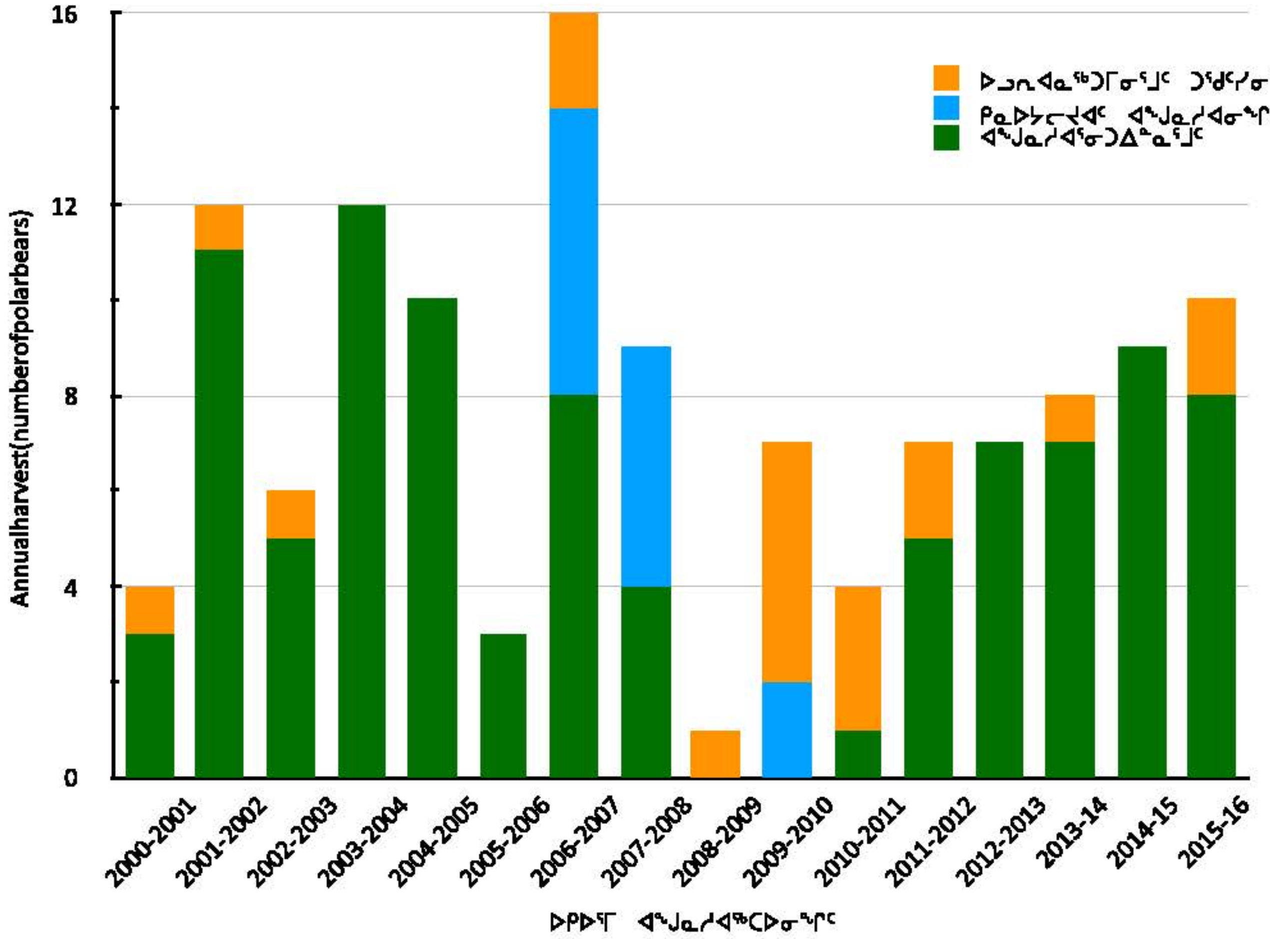
ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 4. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᖕᑲ 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᖕᑲᑕ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 5. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᙵ 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᙵᑕ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᕐ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 6. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᖠᓂᕐᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᖓ 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)



ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 7. ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓂᑦ 2000-2001 ᐅᕗᖕᖓ 2015-2016, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᖕᖓᑕ. (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑕᖅᓯ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖏᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ http://www.gov.nu.ca/environnement/information/wildlife-research-reports)

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 17, 2017

ᑖᓂᐊᓪᓕ ᓰᓴᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᐃᑦᓯᕕᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
X0A 0H0

ᐱᓪᓗᒍ: ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ

ᑕᓂᐊᓪᓖᖕᒉ,

ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥᕙᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓯᖓ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᕕᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᓱᐊᓲᖑᒻᒥᒥᐊᖏᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᕕᖃᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓃᑑᑉ ᓇᓄᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᕐᑫᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕕᖃᓲᖑᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒥᐅᑌᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒥᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓃᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. 2010-2011-ᒥ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᒪᖀᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᐅᑎᒻᒥᐅᓯᕐᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑖᕙᖕᖓᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦᓴᔭᕐᓂᒃ (ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ 33126 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 33232) ᐱᔭᐅᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᒻᒪᕆᒍᒻᒪᑕ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒥᐅᑕᑦᓴᓭᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓲᖑᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᖃᓯᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᐅᑕᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓂᒥᐅᓄᓗᐊᖑᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᑐᑭᑖᕆᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓂᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᕕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖏᑦ 5.3.4). ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᕆᑦᓯᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᐊᑐᖃᓯᔫᖑᒻᒥᒪᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒥᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕᐅᓯᓰᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᕕᒥᓯᒪᔭᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᑦᓯᐊᑫᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᓂᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒥᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᖄᓚᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕗᑎᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᑲᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ Gregor Gilbert (ggilbert@makivik.org) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ Mark O'Connor ᐅᕗᖓ (moconnor@makivik.org).

ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ

ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓕᐅᓪ-ᐊᓚᑯ
ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ
ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴ

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Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

NOV 23 2017

ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᓲᑦᓴᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᓯᔪᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᓲᑦᓴᒃᒧᑦ:

ᖁᔭᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᕐᖓᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 20, 2017ᒥ, ᑖᑐᓂᖕ ᒪᑲᓇᒧᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᔨᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ – ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖕᒍᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ (TAH) Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓄᑦ (WH) ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᖅᑎᓇᒋᑦ NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᔮᓄᐊᕆ 9, 10, 2018-ᖑᖅᑳᖅᑎᓇᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓂᒥ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᔅᓴᓂᒃ WH-ᖓᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ 2018-19 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ (DOE) ᐅᑉᑐᓯ 2016-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᓄᑖᖅ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ 842 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 562-1121). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖓ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ (95% CI: 754-1406) 2011-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᒻᒥᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ 18%). ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓇᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᕿᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑕᓂᒃ, 2016 WH-ᖓ ᑎᒻᒥᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᖃᙱᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᒦᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᕐᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ TAH-ᒧᑦ WH ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕗᖓ NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ TEK-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᒫᓇᓈᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂᙵᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ NWMB-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᒋᐊᖅᓯᐊᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃ-ᓇᓄᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓯᓂᒃ, ᓴᙱᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑰᓯᕝᕙᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᐊᔫᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᕙᒐᐅᔭᔅᓂᒃ ᕿᒻᒥᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑕᓃ).

ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ WH-ᒧᑦ, ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ PBTC ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓂᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖓᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᓗᒋᑦ: 1) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐊᓘᖅᑖᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ WH-ᖓᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ 2) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ECCC-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᔫᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᒦᓂᑐᐸᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᔅᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᓱᖏᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓄᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑎᒪᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᑕ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᖃᙱᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᒃᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᙳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ (OMNRF) ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ (PBAC) ᔪᓚᐃ 2017-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, SH-ᖓ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 943 (95% CI: 658-1350) in 2011/2012 and 784 (95% CI: 593-1037) 2016-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ 17%-ᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑖᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ). ᐊᔾᔨᒃᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ WH-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, OMNRF-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ SH ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᑦᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᑦᑎᐊᕈᒧᑦ ᕿᕿᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᓂᕿᒋᕙᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᖏᑦ. ᓯᕐᑯᒥᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ 22 ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᕿᓂᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ 15 ᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ 1979 ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑯᐴᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᙱᖅᐹᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓯᒪᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ WH ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᙵᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ WH-ᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ (PBTC) ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᓵᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2017, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓂᒃ 2016 ᑎᒥᖏᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖓᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂ, PBTC-ᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 15 ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ "ᑐᙵᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ" ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ" ᒦᓇᕐᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ TEK-ᑯᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓂᕐᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐊᓖᖅᑖᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ, WH-ᖓ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ "ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ" ᕿᓕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᖃᐃᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᐃᕐᑯᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᑕ MWMB-ᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ TAH-ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ EH, ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ TAH-ᒧᑦ 24 ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓪᓗᓂ 2.3% ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ 1030 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᓄᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᒃᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ WH ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ 842 ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᒥ II ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᑕᐅᖅᓰᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓅᒃ (CITES), ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐱᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᔅᓯᓂᒃ. ᐊᑲᐅᓈᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ WH-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓗᓂ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᒃ ᓯᕋᐃᑎᑦᑎᓚᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐋᓇᐅᒪᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᓇᓂᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ CITES-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᔅᓯᓂᒃ.

ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᑦᑎᐊᕈ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᔅᓴᕈᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ, ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔾᔪᙳᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ-ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑏᑦ, ᐱᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ TAH ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓂᖅᐸᑕ, ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᓚᙱᑦᑐᖅ WH ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᔭᐅᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᕿᖅᑖᕈᑉ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒪᓂᐅᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔾᔪᙳᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ TAH-ᖏᓐᓄᑦ WH ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓯᓚᓪᓗᖓ,

ᓰ ᒥᓪᐳᓐ-Hᐊᑉᕗᑦ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒡᓕᐊ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᖅᑏᑦ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

AnnMiller Hopwood.

ᔪᐊᔾ ᐃᓃ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓕᐊᓄᑦ
ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐊᔭᒨᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᖖᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ

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Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 20, 2017

ᓱᓕᔭᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᔫ ᓴᐱᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᐱᑲᑖᖅ:

ᐱᓪᓗᒍ: ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ

1. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᑦ

ᐅᕙᓂ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 12, 2017, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᙳᓇᕐᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ (IC003-2017) ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᕐᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᓂᒃ (ᑐᕐᓯᕋᐅᑦ) ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕗᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ:

ᐋᕐᑭᑦᑕᐅᕗᖅ **ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 5.6.16, 5.6.17(b), 5.3.3(a), ᐊᒻᒪ 5.3.3(c) ᐅᑯᐊ *ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓗᒍ <u>ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ</u> ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ ᐱᖕᒐᓰᔪᕐᑐᑦ (6) ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᕕᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᓛᓂ ᒫᓂ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᓚᕐᑐᑎᒃ 34 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒫᓂ 2017-2018 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓇᕐᒥ.**

ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐋᕐᑭᑦᑕᐅᕗᖅ **ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᔫᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᕐᓴᑕᕐᑲᓚᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓂ (2018-2019 ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓇᐃᑦ) ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᓛᓂ ᑖᕙᓂ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ.**

2. ᑐᑭᒥᓴᐅᑎᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᓯᒧᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᒪᒍᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᑐᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᒃ (*2016 ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ. ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 842 (95% CI: 562-1121) ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ 2011ᒥ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᑎᒋᑦ 1030 (95% CI: 754-1406) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᔫᑦ. ᐃᓛᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ 2016ᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑏᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕐᓯᔫᒐᓗᐊᑦ 18%ᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖃᖏᒻᒪᑎᒃ, ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑦᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ: 1) ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ (ᖃᓄᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕈᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ) ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᒋᐊᖏᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒫᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᙱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖏᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ (RM003-2017) ᐅᕙᓂ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 11, 2017 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋ5 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ-ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑲᐃᓪᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓯᔭᖓᓂ. ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᓯᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ, ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᖁᔭᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᓱᕋᑦᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᓛᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᑐᒍ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓ:

1. ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐋᕿᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ (34) ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᑖᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᖒᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓗᒋᑦ 4.5% (4.5% ᐅᑯᓇᓂ 842 = 38) ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑦᑕᓗᐊᙱᒋᐊᖏᑦ.
2. ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᙵᐃᔭᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑐᒍ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ (4 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ/ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ) ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᓃᑑᑉᐸᒥ.
3. ᐋᕿᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᒥᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᕐᑐᓂ ᒫᙵᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ (ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ, ᑲᖏᕐᖠᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ)[1] ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 2005 *ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ (ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ)* ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ 2017-2018 ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓐᓇᕐᒥ.
4. ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑦᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᕙᒍᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒃ.
5. ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᒃ ᐅᓄᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᖁᔭᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᓂ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ.
6. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

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[1] ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᑐᑦ-ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓂᕕᙵᑖᑦ ᒫᓂ 2017-2018 ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐊᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᓪᓗ (13), ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᑦ ᓇᒥᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ-ᑎᓴᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓪᓗ (28). ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕕᙵᑖᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒐᓴᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓂ (2018-2019) ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᕈᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑎᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᔪᒥᓴᐃᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᕈᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒡᖀᖕᒍᑕᓛᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ (ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓪᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ) ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ 2017-2018 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓇᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᒡᖃᑦ ᕐᑭᓚᒻᒥᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑭᓚᒻᒥᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕇᒍᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ 5 ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᒻᒥᒃ-ᐋᕐᑭᑦᓯᐃᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

ᐃᒡᖃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ, ᐊᑏ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒃᑲᓂᐊᕐᐳᓯᐅᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᔪᒥᒃ,

ᑖᓂᐊᑦ ᓯᐅᑦᓴᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

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

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

ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 22, 2017

ᑖᓂᐅᑦ ᓯᐅᑕᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᒃᑯᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓱᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐊ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᑖᓂᐅᑦ ᓯᐅᑕᒡᒍᑦ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑖ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓱᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᓪᓚᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᕋᖅᓯ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒡᒍᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓱᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ:

> *ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓱᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑐᑎᒃ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5.6.16, 5.6.17(b) , 5.3.3 (a) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(c) ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᖕᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᓂᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 34-ᖑᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ 2017-2018-ᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓇᒥ.*
>
> *ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᓱᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᖅᑎᕐᑎᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᓃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ (2018-2019)-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ.*

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut
ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building *Nunavut* Together
*Nunavut*liuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le *Nunavut* ensemble

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

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᕐᓂᖅᖢᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᔅᓴᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓐᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 34-ᖑᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᐳᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᓵᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑖᓯᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓛᖅᖢᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓵᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᕈᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖖᒋᓐᓇᖅᖢᑕ, ᑲᑎᒪᕖᒃᖢᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᖓᑦᑎᐊᓵᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒻᒧᑎᒋᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓐᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒃᐳᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᖑᖃᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓐᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ,
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᕕᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᐊᕈᖅ - ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓪᓕᐊ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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

ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 25, 2017

ᓯᓚᔪᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ

ᓯᓚᔪᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᑳᑐᕋᓪ ᒥᒃᑭᐊᓇ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᐊᓗᑭ ᑰᑦᑎᖅ
ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖑᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ

ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᐊᑦᔪᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᔅᓴᑎᒃ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ
ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᓇᑦᓯᕐᑦ ᐊᒃᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᑦᓯᔭᐅᑕᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅᒥ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

Hᐋᓇ ᐊᓪᓘᖅ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᓪᒋᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᐳᕋᐃᐊᓐ ᓯᒡᔪᕐᑦᓴᓐ
ᑐᖏᓕᖓ-ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑲᖏᕐᓖᓂᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᕿᑉᐳᕐᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᐱᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐃᔅᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᑯᓇᔅᑏᓐ ᑭᓕᓪHᐅᐊᕐᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑖᓯ
ᐅᕐᐱᓐᔅᑭ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ
ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᐃᑉᐹᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

ᑕᐃᒡ ᕚᓐᒍᕌᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᒃ
ᓚᓐ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑏᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ
IUCN ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ

ᑏᕙᑦ ᒥᓗᕐ
ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ
ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ

ᒍᓇᓪᒍᕐ ᒋᐅᕝᐳᕐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᑏᐅᑦ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑏᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ
ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔾᔭᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛ

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒃᑲᐃ:

ᐱᓪᓗᒍ: ᖃᐃᖅᑯᔮᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ

ᐅᕙᓂ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 12, 2017, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᑲᙳᓇᕐᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᓪᒥᒃ (ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ) ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ) ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᒍᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᓛᓂ. ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖅᑲᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐋᕿᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᑖᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ. ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.3.8 ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ

ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ, ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᒪᐅᖓᑐᐃᓐᓈᓇᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᒐᓯᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ - ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ - ᑐᓂᓯᑉᐸᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᑉᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᒻᒥᒃ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᔫᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᒃᓴᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂ 2018-2019) ᒫᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖅᓂᒃ. ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓗᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ, **ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᕈᒪᓕᖅᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐆᑦᑑᐱᕆ 3, 2017, 2:30 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖓᑐᑦ (1:30 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖅ), ᐅᖃᓕᒪᖃᑕᐅᓗᓯ - ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᓯ - ᐱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ:**

1. **ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᓇᒦᒐᔭᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ:**

   ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ-ᐅᓪᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃ, ᐅᕙᓂ ᔮᓄᐊᕆ 9 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10, 2018. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᔭᖅᑐᖅᕖᑦ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᐹᖑᖅᑰᔨᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓐᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ.

2. **ᓈᒻᒪᓐᓂᖅᓱᐊᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᖅᓯᐊᖅᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ:**

   ᐊᑏ ᑕᑯᓯᐅᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ “ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᖅᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒫᓂ 2016 ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᖅᑕᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᖅᖓᓂ 4-7 ᔪᓚᐃ 2017”, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ “ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᖅᑲᖅᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ - ᐅᐃᒍᖓ 2”, ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ.

3. **ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ:**

   ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐸᓐᓂᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᒍᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ (ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ) ᓇᓂᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᖏᑦ. ᑎᑭᒪᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒪᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓯᐅᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓴᒍᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᔭᖅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ (ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔭᓯᐊᖅ) ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ (10) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᓐᓂᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ. ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᒡᒐᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᒋᓕᒐᓯᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᒫᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᖅᓂᒃ.

4. **ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥ ᑲᒪᖃᑕᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒍᒪᔭᖏᑦ.**

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᒪᒡᕕᒻᒥᓂ. ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᖓᕐᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓛᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᖁᓪᓗᓯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᐸᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦᓯ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ, ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒃᑰᕈᑎᒍᑦ, ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᓗᓯ) ᑎᑭᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 29 ᐅᓇ 5:00 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖓᑐᑦ (4:00 ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖅ). ᐊᑏ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓐᓂᐊᕆᕙᓯᐅᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ: (i) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᒪᒍᑦᓯ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ii) ᑐᓵᖃᕆᐊᖃᕈᑦᓯ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᐋᕿᑦᓯᕆᐊᓛᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᕗᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᒐᐅᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐃᓛᕐᐳᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓛᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᑉᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᕗᒧᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ.

ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᖃᕈᑦᓯ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖃᕈᑦᓯ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑏ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᕐᑕᐃᓕᓂᐊᕋᓯᐅᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᒃᒥ.

ᐃᓚᕐᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐊᒥᒃ,

ᑖᓐ ᓯᐅᑦᓴᒃ,
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: 3

ᐱᖃᑕᑦ: ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᒋᓯᖕ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᐹᑦ ᐃᕐᖓᐅᑦ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ;
ᖁᕕᖅ ᓇᑦᓯᖅ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᐃᔨ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ;
ᑖᓴ ᔫᓐᔅ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑎ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᔅᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᒥᐊᕆ ᐃᓱᒪᑕᖅᔪᐊᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑎ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
HΔᐅ ᓇᑏᓚ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑎ ᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᔮᓂᔅ ᐊᒡᓘᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑎ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᓇᐃᔾᔪᓪ ᑯᑉᓗᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑎ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᖠᓂᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᑖᔅ ᐱᐅᕆ-ᑖᒥᓂᒃᔅ, ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖑᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ;
ᑭᐅᕈᓚᐃᓐ ᓈᑦᑕᓇᐅᔅᑭ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐹᑦ ᑯᕋᐅᓕ, ᑐᖏᓕᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ

ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 3, 2017 ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ 1-877-733-5390
2:30 ᐅᕗᖓ 4:30 ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ (ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖓᑐᑦ)[1] ᐅᖄᓚᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ: 423-158-2642#

ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦᓴᖅ	ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑦ
1. ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᑦ	15 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
2. ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ	5 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
3. ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ	15 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
4. ᓈᒻᒪᓐᓂᕋᓗᐊᖅᐹᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
5. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᒃᑲᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ	15 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
6. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ
7. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑐᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᑦ	10 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᑦ

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[1] ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓪᓗᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ - 1:30 ᐅᕗᖓ 3:30 ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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

ᐆᒃᑑᕙ 6 2017

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕙᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ

ᓯᒥᔅᑕ ᑲᑐᕆᓐ ᒪᑭᓇ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᐊᓗᑭ ᑯᑦᑎᖅ
ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ
ᑎᒥᖓ

ᓯᑖᓪᓕ ᐋᑦᔫᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ

ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓈᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ

ᓇᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᖏᑦ

ᑕᐊᐅᓕ ᐋᓪᓛᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ

ᐳᕋᐃᐊᓐ ᓯᒍᑦᓴᓐ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᖃᑕᖅ
ᑲᖏᖅᖢᒃᓂᕐᒥ
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ

ᕿᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᐱᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐃᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ

ᑯᓇᕐᑏᑦ ᑭᓕᒃᕼᐅᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ
ᓯᑖᒃ ᐅᑦᐱᖕᑭ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑖᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

ᑖᒃ ᕚᑦᒍᐹᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ
ᓂᒃ ᓚᑦ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᖅᑎᒌᒃ
ᓇᓐᓄᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᑦ

ᐲᕕᑦ ᒥᓗ
ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ
ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ

ᒍᕆᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐄᕆᓐ ᑎᐅᓐ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᖅᑎᒌᒃ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᕗᓇᐃ:

ᐱᒃ ᓗᒍ: ᓈᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓈᓚᒃᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ

ᓯᑏᓪᒪ 25, 2017, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐆᒃᑑᕙ 3, 2017 ᓯᕿᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ 2:30 ᑲᓇᖕᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒍ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ 2:34 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓐᓄᓂ ᔭᐃᓴ ᐊᕿᒡᒐᕈᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᐊᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕝᕙ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ:

1. ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᒥᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᔩᖓᓐᓃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓯᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᒋᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓈᓚᒃᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥ 9 ᐊᒻᒪ 10 ᔭᓐᓂᐊᕆ 2018, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕙᔪᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒥᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ.

2. ᓈᒻᒪᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓯᐅᕆᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒪᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᓯᐅᕆᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᖏᑦᓴᕆᐊᖏᑕ. ᐃᓯᒪᓯᐅᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᒃᑐᑯᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᖃᐊᕈᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑲᐅᓛᖑᒐᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᑐᓂᒍᓂᕐᔪᑉ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕙᒃᑯᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅ – ᐅᖃᖅᑐᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓚᐅᖏᑦᓴᕆᐊᖅ.

3. ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᖕᒥ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᑑᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑭᑑᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᒻᒪᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑦ.

4. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑦ

> ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᕐᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᖃᕐᓯᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ 34-ᒧᑦ. ᑐᓅᑉ ᔫᓯᕝ (ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ-ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᕐᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ. ᓯᑉᑕ ᔫᓯᕝ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᕕᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᒍᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᕈᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᓄᓇᕘᑉ – ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕙᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖑᔪᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᖀᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑐᐊᖅᐸᕐ, ᑕᐅᒪᐃᓕᖕᒪᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 ᐃᓯᒪᓂᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᐊᓂᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 3:25 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕐᑯᓖᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᒥᓂᕐᓯᓐᓂᕈᕐᑕ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᑕᐃ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᓂᐊᖅᑯᓯ ᐅᖃᓗᓯ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ
ᑕᓪᓕᒻᒥᖅ ,ᐆᑦᑑᕙ 13 2017 ᓯ ᕿᓐ ᖑ ᖅ 5 ᐅᓐ ᓄᓴ ᒃ ᑯ ᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᓐᖑᔭᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

David

ᑖᓐ ᓲᓴᒃ
ᐃᑉᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ

ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ 3:

1. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᔪᑎᒥᓃᑦ
2. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ – ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖓᑦ: ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓴᓄᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
3. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑕ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖓᑦ: ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓴᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦ

ᑐᓅᑲᔅ ᔩᓯᖕ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
ᐸᐅᓕ ᐃᓐᖓᐅᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᕐᑯᕕᖅ ᓇᕐᓯᖅ, ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ;
ᓛᓴ ᔫᓪᔅ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ, ᐃᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
ᒥᐊᓕ ᐃᓱᒪᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
Hᐃᐅ ᓇᑖᓚ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᑐᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
ᔮᓂᔅ ᐊᓪᓛᖅ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ, ᐊᕿᓪᒋᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
ᓇᐃᔪᓪ ᖃᑉᔪᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
ᓛᓴ ᐱᓇ-ᑑᒥᓂᒃᔅ, ᐊᖑᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕐᕿᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ; ᐊᒻᒪ;
ᐹᓪ ᑯᕋᐅᓕ, ᑐᖏᓕᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑳᑉ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑦ.

NWMB PRE-HEARING TELECONFERENCE

ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓐᕐᔪᐊᑦ
ᓇᓚᒃᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ
ᐱᖓᓐᓇᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᑐᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ
ᐊᐃᑉᐱᖅ, ᐆᒃᑑᕙ 3. 2017

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓪᓗ

ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ
ᐳᑦᑐᕆᓴ ᐱᐊᓴᓐ	ᐊᐅᒪᕐᒥᔨ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒃᕕᓕᕆᔨᓪᓗ
ᓯᐊᔭ ᓯᐱᓐᓯ	ᐃᓇᖐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᒥᔨᖕᒪᓐᓂᒃ
ᑎᓂᔅ ᓇᑏᓗ	ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ
ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᐃᓴ	ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨ

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐ\ᓇᓚᒥᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᐸᐅᓕ ᐃᓐᖓᐅᑦ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᓯᐅᕈᔅ ᕆ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᐳᑦ ᑮᓐ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᕋᐃᒪᓐ ᒎᓯ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᔮᓂᔅ ᐊᓪᒐᖅ	ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒐᕐᔪᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᒃᓯᖓᑦ
Hᐃᐅᓇ ᐊᓪᒐᖅ	ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒐᕐᔪᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑐᕇᑲᔅ ᔨᓯᖕ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐊᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᕋᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᐱᒃ	ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑯᕆᔅ ᔫᓐᔅ	ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᓛᓴ ᔫᓐᔅ	ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑭᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᐋᑦᔪᓐ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᓲᓪ ᐊᐃᕗᓴᓐ	ᐅᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓚᑕᒥ
ᐳᕋᐃᐊᓐ ᓯᒍᑦᓴᓐ	ᑲᖏᕐᖠᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑲᓚᐃᑕᓐ ᑖᖅᑐᖅ	ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᖠᓂᕐᒥ
ᐄᓯᕋ ᔭᖑᑏᓐ	ᐃᓯᒪᓯᐅᒐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂ
ᒥᐊᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓱᒃᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒋᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᐸᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᒻᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᐃᖕᒪᖔᖏᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᓂᑦ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᒪᕆ 25−ᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃᓴᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐅᖃᐸᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᓂᖃᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ, ᕐᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕝᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᒃᖓᖠᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓚᖕᓂᓂᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑐᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᖏ. ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᔮᓂᐊᕆ 9 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 2018 ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓚᖑᒐᔭᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᑐᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᕕᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᓂ.
ᐸᐅᓕ ᕿᓐᖓᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᓃᓐᖓᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᒃᓴᕐᓂᕋᕐᓇᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓴᕗᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᓐᖒᔭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ 34-ᒧᑦ. ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᐋᓯᖕ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔨ ᐆᓴᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓇᒻᒪᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᕋᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ.

ᓇᒻᒪᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ

ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᐃᓴ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᕐᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ – ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖓᑦ – ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓴᑎᐊᖅᓂᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒪᓯᐅᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᕋᐃᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ. ᐅᖃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᖏᓐᓂᕋᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐱ-ᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑐᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕋᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔅᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.ᕐᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ (ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑉᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑲᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᒥᖑᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ – ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓚᕆᐅᓪᓗᓂ.ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓰᑏᓪᒪᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᐸᑦᑕᐅᕐᓯᐊᖅᑦᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓴᓇᐊᖑᑕ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᑎᕐᓯᓚᐅᖏᓪᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᕕᖃᔅᑯᔨᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕝᕕᐅᔪᒪᓚᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᑦᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᓯᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ: ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ, ᐊᑲᐅᓚᖑᒐᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᓚᒃᑎᕐᓯᓂᐅᑉ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᑕᖃᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒋᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓂᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᒍᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒍᑦ.

ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᐋᓯᖕ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᑭᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᓴᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ – ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ – ᐋᖅᑭᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐ]

ᕿᒍᓂ 10-15. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᑦ 2012 (ᑕᑯᓗᒐ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᖓᕐ) ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒃᓴᒃ ᓄᑖᖑᓛᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐱᕗᐊ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᔅᔅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᑕ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑕᖅᑐᐃᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᖕᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑐᓵᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᒋᓯᒪᓐᒪᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᒥᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ.

ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᒌᓯᖕ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᕐᓯᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᖃᕆᖃᕆᐊᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔩᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓚᐅᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᖅᑕᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᓪᓗᒍ 2017-ᒥ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒥᓂᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖏᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᓴᕆᐊᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᓴᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ. ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓇᓯᐊᖅᐸᖏᓪᒪᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᔾᔪᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᔭᐅᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ 2017-2018– ᐱᓇᓱᖕᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᐃᔪᒪᓐᖏᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᔭᒐᐃᔪᒪᓚᐅᓐᖏᓪᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓵᒃᒥᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔨᐅᖅᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ. ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐸᓯᔭᒃᓴᐃᓇᐅᖓᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᔾᔨᐊᖃᕐᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑕ ᒪᓕᔾᔨᐊᕈᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᐱᕆᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᕆᐊᖃᓕᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᐱᓐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᖕᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᑭᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᒐᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐅᐱᓐᖔᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕆᐊᖓ.

ᐸᐅᓕ ᐃᕐᖓᐅᑦ(ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓵᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᖓᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐸᖅᑕᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑕ? ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᕆᐊᖃᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ.ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᐊᔾᔪᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᓐᓃᖔᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ, ᓈᒻᒪᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕙᒋᐊᖏᑕ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕙᖕᒪᑕ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓃᐸᓐᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᐊᑲᐅᒌᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᒃᐸᑕ. ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᑲᐅᑎᒋᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔨᓪᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒐᐃᖕᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᖏᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔨᓪᒪᕆᐊᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᕐᓯᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ 'ᓯ'ᑎᓪᒪᓇᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᑐᓵᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ.

ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᙵ, ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᖅᑐᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑑᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓈᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᒪᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ – ᖃᓄᐃᖏᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᖏᓪᓗᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᐅᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ – ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᓘᑦᓯᓇᕐᓂᕐᓕᖅᑐᓂᒋᑦ. ᐊᑲᐅᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯ

/ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯ ᐅᖃᖅᓯ,ᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᓪᓚᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓚᒃᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, /ᐅᒧᖕᒪ ᓈᓚᖕᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᖕᒪᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕆᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓪᒪᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ (4410) ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐸᐅᓕ ᐃᓐᖓᒪᐅᑦ (ᑐᓐᖓᕚᒃ) ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᓗᑎᒃ?

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓲᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

Hᐊᐅᓕ ᐊᓪᒑᒪ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᐱᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎᖓ?

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓲᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᒪᒃᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓗᓂᒃᔪᒃ.

Hᐊᐅᓕ ᐊᓪᒑᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᕿᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ?

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᖅᑐᑎᑦᓯᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖕᒪ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑕᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐸᐅᓕ ᐃᓐᖓᒪᐅᑦ (ᑐᓐᖓᕚᒃ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓖᒥᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ?

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥ. ᖄᖕᒪᒍᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ (10) ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᕿᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᖓᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

ᑐᕇᑲᑉ ᔨᓯᖕ (ᖓᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ) ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᑉᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓴᕗᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓕᖅᑐᓂᒋᑦ. ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓐᖓᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖅᓴᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 2-3 ᐅᑉᕙᓗ 6 ᑕᖅᑮᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᑦᑎᒍᓪᓕ ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑲᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᓴᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᐅᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᐊᖑᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓐᐃᖏᓕᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖓ. ᐊᑲᐅᔫᓐᓃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᕐᔪᒃᑕᐅᓯᕚᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᕋᐃᒪᓐᑎᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ "ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ". ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᑭᖁᓇᒍ, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᕆᑲᒃᒥᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖓ –ᓈᒻᒪᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ – ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓈᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ. ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ – ᓇᓗᓕᐅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᓐᖏᓪᒪᑦ – "ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ" ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᖓᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑖᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ S.5.3.24 "ᒫᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖅ".

ᐄᓱᓕ ᒍᕆᓐᔅ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓗᐊᖅᑑᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᔩᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓂᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᖁᓕᓄᑦ (10) ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᒃᓗᑎᒃ (2) ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓴᓐᓄᒐᓯᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᑉ.

ᑯᕆᔅ ᔩᓐᔅ ᐊᐱᐱᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓪᒪᑦ ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᒥᐅᕐ ᐃᓚᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑎᑦᓕᖕᒪᑕ..

ᑐᕇᑲᔅ ᑐ(ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕆᐊᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑐᕇᑲᔅ ᔮᓯᖕ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᖅᑯᓐᓂᑦ) ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᐊᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑦᑕᑭᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑖᒃᓇᓐᖓᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓐᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓕᕋᐃᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᐸᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗᖃᐃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ.

ᒃᐅᐆᓴᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒥᒃ 34 ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᐸᒃᐸᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᖔᖅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓐᖓᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ.

ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑐᓂᖓ

NWMB PRE-HEARING TELECONFERENCE

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 3:25 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ.

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ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

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

ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 20, 2017

ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑳᑐᕆᓐ ᒪᒃᑭᐊᓇ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ
ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᐊᓗᑭ ᑰᑦᑎᖅ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ

ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᕈᓯᐊᓪ ᔅᑯᐃᐅᕐ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒧᒃᓯᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᒫᓃᑑᐸᒥ

ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᐊᑦᔪᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᒍᐊᔅᑎ ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᔭᐃᒥ ᓰᑏᓇᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᖀᑉᐳᔅᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᐱᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐃᔅᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᐸᕋᐃᐊᓐ ᓱᓪᒐᔅᑦᓴᓐ
ᑐᖏᓕᖓ-ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᐸᕐᓂ ᐊᓪᓘᖅ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ

ᑏᕙᑦ ᒥᓗᔅ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ
ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ

ᓯᑖᕝ ᐅᓪᐱᓐᔅᑭ/ᑯᓇᔅᑏᒃ ᑭᓪᕼᐅᐊᖅ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑖᑉ ᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐸᐃᑉᐹᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

ᓂᒃ ᒪᓐ/ᑕᐃᒡ ᕚᓐᒍᕌᕝᓐ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑖᑉ ᐅᕙᓂ IUCN/SCC
ᓇᓄᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒃᑲᐃ:

ᐱᓪᓗᒍ: ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓯᒪᓂᖓ

ᐅᕙᓂ ᓰᑎᑉᐱᕆ 12, 2017, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᙳᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓᓂ (IC003-2017), ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐱᖅᑯᔨᕗᖔᕐᒥᒃ:

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ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 5.6.16, 5.6.17(b), 5.3.3(a), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.3(c) ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᑦᑑᓗᒍ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ (6) ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓖᓂ ᒫᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒥᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 34 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒫᓂ 2017-2018 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓇᕐᒥ.

ᓱᓕ ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᖕᒥᐅᔩᒥᔩᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ (2018-2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓇᕐᓂ) ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓖᓂ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 3, 2017, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ-ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᒪᖃᑕ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒦᒃᓴᖅᓂᖓ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᐅᑉ, ᓈᒻᒪᓐᓂᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒦᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᖃᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕈᒪᔭᖏᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᖁᓪᓕᖅᓂ–ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ (ᑕᑯᒍᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒥᓃᑦ).

ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ:

ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᔮᓐᓄᐊᕆ 9 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10, 2018, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᕙᓂ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᒃ. ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ 9ᒥ ᐅᓪᓛᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 5ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᓛᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ 7:00ᒥᒃ ᐅᕗᖓ 9:00 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓂᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ (10) ᑭᒡᓕᖏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᐸᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ.

ᓈᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ – ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᕝᕕᖓᑦ (www.nwmb.com), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᕝᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᑐᕌᕈᑎᓂ:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃ 1379, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑦ: (867) 975-7300
ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒃᑰᕈᑦ: (888) 421-9832
ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᕈᑖ: receptionist@nwmb.com

ᐅᕚᓇ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ–ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ – ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ – ᑎᑭᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ 5:00 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ (ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕿᖕᒍᓯᖓᑦ) ᐅᓇ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 24, 2017. ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᐅᖕᑐᓐᓈᕆᐊᖅᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᖕᕙᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒍᑏᑦ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑏ ᐅᖅᐹᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓯ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᑦᓯ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑉᐸᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᓇᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓛᙱᓪᒪᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᓂᐅᔾᔭᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑎᒃ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ, ᐊᒃᔭᕐᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑐᓂᔪᕈᓇᕐᒋᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒃᑯᐱᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕐᕆᐅᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᕕᒋᓯ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᓯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᐸᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ – ᓯᕗᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᒃᕕᐅᕆᐊᓕᐅᑉ – ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕉᑦ ᑐᓂᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᕐᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒥᐊᖏᑕ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖓᓇᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑎᑭᑉᕕᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑏ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᓂᐊᕐᐸᓯ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᓂᐅᓂᖅᐅᑉᐸᑕ, ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕᔪᓇᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒃ–ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐱᒃᑲᓂᕐᐊᖅᑯᑦᓯ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓯᐅᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕋᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᓪᕕᖓᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙶᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓪᒥᓂᖅ.

ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ,

ᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᓱᐅᑦᓭᒃ
ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (3)

ᐱᖃᑕᑦ: ᓵᓴ ᐱᐅᓇ-ᑖᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ;
ᑭᐅᕈᓚᐃᓐ ᓲᑦᑕᓇᐅᒃᑭ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ;
ᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᕘᐊᑦᓭᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒪᓂᒃ, ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ;
ᒥᐊᕆᓕᓐ ᐱᐊᒃᑭᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ, ᒫᓃᑑᐸᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ;
ᑐᕆᑲᒃ ᕆᓯᓐ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒪᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ;
ᔭᐃᓪ333ᔅ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒫᓃᑑᐸᒥ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ;
ᑎᐅᕈᓐ ᕼᐃᐊᒡᒪᓐ, ᐅᐊᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐅᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ, ᒫᓃᑑᐸᒥ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ;
ᐹᓐ ᐃᕐᖓᐅᑦ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕘᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ;
ᕐᑯᕕᖅ ᓇᑦᓯᖅ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᐃᔨ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ;
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᒥᑭ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕘᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᐃᑉᐹᓕᕆᔩᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐳᕌᓐᑕᓐ ᓚᕗᐊᓇᔅ, ᖁᓪᓕᓯᓐᓂᕐᐹᓪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂ, ᐅᑭᐃᑦᑐᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 20, 2017 ᐃᒫᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖅ) ᑲᒪᓛᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ-ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖓᓂᒃ (ᑐᓯᕋᐅᖅ) ᐱᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕝᕙᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ. ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᕝᕕᖓᑦ (www.nwmb.com), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᕝᕕᒋᓗᒋ1 ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑐᖅᑭᑎᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ ᐆᒪ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦ.

ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓛᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ **ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ** ᐅᕙᓂ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ **ᔮᓐᓄᐊᕆ 9 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10** ᐅᕙᖓᑦ 9 ᐅᓪᓛᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 5 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓘᓐᓂ. ᓯᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓂ 7:00 ᐅᕗᖓ 9:00 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ:

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓯᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ, ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᑎᑭᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ 5:00 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖓᑐᑦ ᐅᓇ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 24, 2017. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᓐᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓐᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᕈ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᙱᑉᐸᑦ ᓯᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔭᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑐᑎᒃ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᕝᕕᖓᓂ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᐅᖓᑐᐃᓐᓈᓇᐊᖃᙵᑎᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᙳᓇᕈᑏᑦ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᔭᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ:

ᐱᒍᒪᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᑏ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᓯᐅᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ:

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃ 1379, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑦ: (867) 975-7300
ᓯᑲᑦᑐᒃᑰᑭᑦ: (888) 421-9832
ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑭᑖ: receptionist@nwmb.com
ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᕝᕕᖓᑦ: www.nwmb.com

ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐅᑯᓇᖓ

ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᖃᒪᓂᖅᑐᐊᖅ
ᖃᒪᓂᖅᑐᐊᑉ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ
ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ
ᐊᕿᒡᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ
ᐃᔅᓴᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐅᑯᓇᖓᓗ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ
“ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ” ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᒪᔾ 9, 2005

“ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓐᓄᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑯᐃᓐᒋᔭᐅᔫᑦᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑑᑉ (ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᕕᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕘᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕘᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᓈᑐᐊᕌᖕᒐᑦ, ᓇᓕᒧᒃᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᒧᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖓ, ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.”

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᒪᒃᐱᖅᑐᖓᖏᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 1.0

ᑐᑭᖏᑦ/ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ

1.1 ᓂᕿᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓅᑉ (*Ursus maritimus*).

1.2 ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᓯᒧᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ, ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂᒍ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, (ᐱᖓᓱᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᑉ) ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂ 1-ᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕝᕕᖅᑲᖅᐸᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᑭᒡᓕᓐᖑᐊᓇᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕘᑦᑐ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᓐᓇᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᕌᖓᕗᑦ.

1.3 ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓚᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᓐᖏᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᖏᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒥᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑖᓯᒧᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

1.4 “ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓭᑦᓚᐊᓭᖕᓂᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᒌᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ 10% (ᐳᓴᑦ) ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᒍ ᕿᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑐᒧᐊᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓅᖅᑎᑦᑎᓭᑦᓚᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓚᖓᒃᐸᑦᑐ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᓇᓄᒃᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᑦᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑎᑦᑐᒪᒧᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᓐᖑᑎᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ 15-ᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᕖᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᐊᕋᔭᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᒃᑐᕐᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ ᑖᓇ “ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓭᑦᓚᐊᓭᖕᓂᖅ” ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ.

1.5 “ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓭᑦᓚᐊᓭᖕᓂᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᒌᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓅᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᓐᖏᑦᓗᓂ ᓇᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᓂᔭᐅᔪᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ “ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓭᑦᓚᐊᓭᖕᓂᖅ” ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᒐᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ “ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓭᑦᓚᐊᓭᖕᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕗᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᓐᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖑᓯᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂ.

1.6 “ᑲᑎᕝᕙᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ” ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᖑᑕᒫᑦ ᑭᒍᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᒪᕈᕌᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕌᖅᑐᖅᑲᕐᓇᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 5.6.16-ᒥᑦ 5.6.18-ᒧᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᑯᔨᒧᑦ (ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1.10), ᑲᑎᕝᕙᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑉ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᑯᔨᓇᔭᓐᖑᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕈᒫᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕋᓱᓪᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

1.7 “ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ” ᐅᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᕝᕙᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

1.8 “ᐊᓱᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᕿᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ” ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑰᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

1.9 “ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ” ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᓇᔭᐅᔪᒪᔫᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒋ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ.

1.10 ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᑦᓕᖅᓯᕗᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ, ᐊᑐᓕᕈᒫᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

1.11 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓖᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᔾᔮᓐᖏᓚᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᓐᖏᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓯᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑕᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒡᓗ 90-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᓕᕈᒫᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

1.12 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᖅᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᑯᐊᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒡᓗᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 2.0

ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ

2.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᒃᓂᒃᒧᑦ; ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᔪᖅᑦᑕᕈᒫᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ; ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᐊᖕᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐱᑐᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖃᓐᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓴᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᑐᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᑐᒃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᕙᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒃᓕᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ.

2.2 ᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᖁᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒻᒪᕆᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᓯᒃᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ.

2.3 ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᖏᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ. ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ (1400).

2.4 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᒻᒪᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᖓᕈᒪᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ.

2.5 ᓄᖑᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᕚᓪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖁᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᓴᖏᑕ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ

ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓱᕐᕋᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᖁᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᒪᒧᑦᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᖃᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᒪᕐᕈᕐᕉᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓕᒐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᒋᕗᖅ ᐱᔫᑦᓕᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᐹᒥᑎᓐᓇᓯᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓐᖏᓐᓂᓕᒫᖓᒍᑦ.

2.6 ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᐹᖑᑏᓐᓇᕋᓱᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᑐᐊᖑᐊᖅᓗᓂ, ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᒃᓴᕋᓱᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᒥᕗᒃᑕᖏᑎᒍ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ.

2.7 ᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ.

2.8 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑦᑎᐅᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑐᒍᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

2.9 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 7 ᐊᓂᒍᕌᖓᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᔪᒪᒧᑦᓗ ᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 3.0

ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

3.1 ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᓕᕝᕕᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑕᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

3.2 ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕚᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᑉᐸᑕ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ:

i) ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᑉᐸᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ

ii) TAH, ᑰᑦᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ TAH ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕖᒋᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒡᓗ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ, ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4. *ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓱᒃᐸᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂ*. ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓯᒪᓕᕇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ 30 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

3.3 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᒪᕆᓕᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᔭᒥᑎᒍᑦᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔾᔮᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ.

3.4 ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ 1-ᒥᑦ ᔫᓂ 30-ᒨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᑐᓯᕙᒡᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕆᔭᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐋᒃᑰᖅᑯᒧᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 4.0

ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

4.1 ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᙱᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᔩᖅᑰᙱᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᒥᒡᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᙱᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑯᔾᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᑯᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᙱᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖏᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᐅᖃᑎᖏᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᖕᒐᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᔭᕕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ.

4.2 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᒻᒪᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᙱᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᙱᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᒧᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ 1 ᖄᖓᖅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᒧᑦ, ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᕝᕙᒃᑕᐅᑲᐅᑎᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᖕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᕈᕆᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ. ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓂᕝᕙᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᐃᒥᐊᕐᓱᑎᒡᓗ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᖅᑐᐃᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᓐᓂᕈᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕝᕙᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᓕᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 5.0

ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ

5.1 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

5.1.1 “ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᒃ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᒃᑯᖅ ᓇᓄᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᙱᓪᓗᓂ.

5.1.2 “ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓄᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓄᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓃᕐᓗᓂ ᓱᓕ.

5.1.3 "ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒃ" ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᓄᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒃ 2-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ 3-ᖑᖅᓯᒪᙱᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓃᕐᓗᓂᓗ.

5.1.4 “ᖃᑕᓐᖑᑎᒌᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᓈᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᖃᖅᖢᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᓈᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᖕᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ

5.2 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ/ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

5.2.1 ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ, ᓇᑭᓐᖔᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᑭᓲᖕᒪᖔᑦᓗ ᑭᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ; ᐊᒻᓚᕈᖏᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᐊᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᑭᓐᖔᕐᒪᖔᑦ; ᐅᓯᐊᖏᑦᓗ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓲᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑕᐅᒋᑦᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᓯᐊᖓ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔪᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖏᑕ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᐹᑦᑎᐊᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᓲᖕᒪᖔᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖃᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ, ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

5.2.2 ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑕᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᕿᑐᓐᖏᐅᖅᐸᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑲᐱᓇᐅᓚᕌᖓᑦ ᑎᓯᐱᓇᒥᓗ. ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑭᒍᑎᓴᑎᒋᐅᑦᓚᐊᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᖅᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦᓚᐊᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᐃᑦ, ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓛᑦ, ᓂᐊᖁᐊᖓ, ᐊᒻᓚᕈᖏᒃ ᑭᒍᑎᖏᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᑕ.

5.3 ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓃᑦ

5.3.1 ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖑᔭᓱᒃᑕᔾᔭᓐᖏᑦᑕᖅ:

(a) ᓇᓚᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᑕᓐᖑᑎᒌᓂᒃ. ᐊᕐᓇᖓᑦ ᖃᑕᓐᖑᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᒃ, ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ.

(b) ᐊᕐᓇᕐᑐᖕᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᓯᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᕐᓇᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᓯᓚᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ.

5.4 ᐊᖑᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᓂᓪᓗ

5.4.1 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᑕᓐᖑᑎᒌᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᓄᑐᐊᑦᑎᐊᖑᒃᐸᑕ) ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᓕᔭᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᔭᕐᓇᖁᓐᓃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ.

5.4.2 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᔪᒍᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᔭᕐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒧᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᓚᖓᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖃᔭᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦᓗ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᓯᕆᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅᑲᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖓ (ᐊᓈᓇᖓ) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᓐᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ.

5.5 ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ

5.5.1 (a) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ 7-ᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᔭᖄᑦᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ, ᑲᑎᖦᖢᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ, “ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᕙᑦᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᖅ”

ᑭᖑᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ 7-ᓄᑦ, ᓇᐃᓴᐃᔪᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ, “ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᕙᓪᓚᐊᕙᖕᓂᖅ” ..

ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ, “ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᕙᓪᓚᐊᕙᖕᓂᖅ”

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑦ 1:
ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᒃᕕᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ. ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᑖᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᓈᓴᐅᒻᒥᒃ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᔾᔮᓐᖏᓚᑦ (ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᓯᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ), ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᔪᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒡᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖓᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᕿᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᒥ 2-ᒥ.

ᓴᓂᖅᕙᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᑕᐃᑦ (64) ᑕᒫᓐᖓᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ (N=1400)

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ	TAH	ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ	20 + 2	22
ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ	1 + 2	3
ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ	12 + 2	14
ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ	12 + 2	14
ᖃᒪᓂᖅᑐᐊᖅ	2 + 1	3
ᑲᑎᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒋᑦ	**47 + 9**	**56**

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᑦᑐᑦ	TAH	ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ
ᒫᓂᑑᕙ	8	8
ᑲᑎᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒋᑦ	**8**	**8**

ᑲᑎᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑐᒋᑦ (WH)	**64**	**64**

5.5.2 ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ 30 ᑭᓗᒦᑕᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᕆᔭᖓ (17 ᒪᐃᓖᑦ) ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑐᖅᑳᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ.

5.5.3 ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ 30 ᑭᓗᒦᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᓐᑦᑐᖅ (17 ᒪᐃᓖᑦ) ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᔾᔪᐊᑉ.

5.5.4 30 ᑭᓗᒦᑕᓄᑦ (17 ᒪᐃᓕᓄᑦ) ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐊᑐᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑕᖃᖅᐸᑦ; ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑐᐊᖑᕗᖅ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

5.5.5 ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓛᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᔫᓂ 30 ᖃᖏᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᓯᒪᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

5.6 ᓇᑭᓐᖒᕐᒪᖒᑕ/ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ

5.6.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ:

(a) ᐊᓪᓚᕈᖕᖏᒃ;
(b) ᓯᐅᑎᐊᓂ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᖅ, ᐱᑦᑲᖅᐸᑦ;
(c) ᖃᓂᖓᓂᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᖅᓴᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᑦᑲᖅᐸᑦ;
(d) ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓲᖕᒪᖒᑦ (ᐅᓯᐊᖓ), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓈᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 5.2.1, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ;
(e) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᙳᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᓪᔫᓈᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᔨᒧᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᔨᒧᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᕗᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅᑲᕈᒪᒃᐸᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᙳᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᒥ 5.6.1(aᒥᑦ) (e-ᒧᑦ) ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

__ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓗᒍ:__ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 5.6.1-ᒥ (a,b,c, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ d) ᐱᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᒻᒪᑎᓲᖑᔫᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᖅᐸᕆᑦ. ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ 6 ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒫᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᓇᓄᒃᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᖕᒥᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᐊ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ. ᓯᕗᐃᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᕿᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓂᓪᔫᓈᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᓐᖒᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 5.6.4 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ.

5.6.2 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᑎᖅᓱᐃᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ:

(a)	ᐊᓪᓚᕈᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᐊᖓᓄᓪᔫᓈᓂᑦ:	$45.00
(b)	ᓯᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᓄᑦ:	$30.00
(c)	ᖃᖅᓗᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᑕᖅᓴᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ:	$40.00
(d)	ᐅᓯᐊᖓᓄᑦ:	$100.00

5.6.3 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᑳᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕚᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ:

(a) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖓ ᑐᕿᕈᑖᓗ ᐃᓚᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᖅᔭᐊᒥ;
(b) ᖃᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᓂ;
(c) ᓇᑭᒃ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᒪᖒᕐᒥᓂᑦ;
(d) ᑭᓲᖕᒪᖒᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᐊᖑᑦᑐᑭᐊᖅ;
(e) ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᖒᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
(f) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒥᑦ

5.6.4 ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᕋᒃᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔾᔭᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᒃᓵᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓂᕿᐊ ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᐅᔭᓐᓃᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᐃᑐᐊᓂ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, $300.00-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᔭᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒧᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒥᖓ ᓇᓐᓄᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

5.6.5 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖀᒍᑕᒦᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕐᕋᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖁᔨᓇᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ, ᑲᑎᔅᓱᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᔪᓚᐃ 1 ᑎᑭᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᖀᒍᑕᒦᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᔭᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᔅᓱᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᖀᒎᓛᖅᑐᒧᑦ.

5.7 ᑭᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ

5.7.1 ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓯᕆᔭᐅᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᖁᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓃᓪᓗ, ᓈᒻᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᒻᒪᓇᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᑭᑦᑐᑯᓘᒐᓗᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᐃᓯᒪᓂᕋᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖀᒍᑦ 15 ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᖀᖓᑕ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ 90% (ᐳᓴᓐ) ᐊᑖᓃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ, ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᓘᖕᓂᕐᓯᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᒥᒃᐸᑕ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᒪᔭᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᑖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ 10% (ᐳᓴᓐ) ᐅᖓᑖᓃᖕᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᔫᑉ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᔅᓱᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒐᓯᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᑐᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓕᕐᓂᕋᔭᕐᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖀᒍᓄᑦ 15-ᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᖒᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

5.8 ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ

5.8.1 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 6.0

ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓂᕕᖕᖓᑖᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᔅᓱᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ

(ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥᒃ)

6.1 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ TAH-ᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ( ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᖓᑖᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖏᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᖂᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᖃᖏᐅᑎᒃᐸᑦ TAH-ᒥᒃ, ᓂᕕᖕᖔᑖᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓂᕕᖕᖔᑖᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᔅᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖀᒎᓛᖅᑑᑉ TAH-ᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᐊᓖᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓂᔭᐅᔪᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖁᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᓇᓄᐊᓖᑦ ᑮᔭᖃᑦᑕᒃᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᑦᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᓇᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.TAH-ᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐊᓖᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓂᑦᑐ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕕᖕᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓖᒃᑯᑦ.

6.2 ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᑎᖅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᖅᖃᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᓂᕕᖓᑖᖓ ᑕᑉᐱᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᖓᐅᑎᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ. ᓄᓇᒥᔭᖓᑕ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᖑᕈᑎᓯᒪᒃᐸᑦ, ᐸᐸᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᖓᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᑦ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᐸᑕ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᑐᒥ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ.

6.3 ᐊᕐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᒥᒃ, ᐊᕐᖀᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᒪᕐᖀᖕᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒃᑖᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᖅᑎᓇᒃᐸᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᖀᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦ, ᒪᕐᖀᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓖᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ (ᐹᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ). ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦᓗ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᑉᐸᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑉ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᒪᕐᕿᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᓱᓂᖏᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᓇᑉᐸᖓ ᐊᖑᑎ ᓇᑉᐸᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ.

6.4 ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓄᑦᓗ, ᖃᔅᓯᖀᖅᑐᖃᓪᒪᕆᑦᑕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᖃᔅᓯᖀᖅᑐᖃᓪᒪᕆᓚᐅᕐᓂᖑᓗᑦᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᓂ. ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᓇᑐᓴᕈᓐᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒥ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᒥ 2-ᒥ..

6.5 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2). ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᖅᑐᖃᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᖅ TAH-ᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᖃᑐᐊᕐᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑎᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ TAH-ᓄᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᓇᓄᐊᓛᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦᑐ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᐊᓛᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᔭᖃᑦᑕᒃᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᔭᖃᑦᑕᖕᓂᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᔪᓄᑦ), TAH-ᖓᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᖅ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᖅ) ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᐸᑕ.

6.6 ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᓐᖏᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᒥᒃ ᓯᕿᐃᑦᑐᓂ, ᐱᔮᖅᑯᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.. ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓈᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᔾᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᑕ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖓ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

6.7 ᐃᓚᒎᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂ 2-ᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᔾᔮᓐᖏᓚᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓐᖑᑐᐊᖀᒐᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖗᖑᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ, ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᖁᓛᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᒥᑐ 2-ᒥ..

6.8 ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓂᓯᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᓗ ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᖓᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᔪᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᒃᐸᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᕐᑳᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᕐᑲᓪᓕᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᕐᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᕝᕙᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᑰᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᓐᓂᖅᐹᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᓯᐅᑎᔾᔪᓐᖏᓕᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᔫᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᒌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᓴᖅᑭᓯᒪᕙᕖᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᕝᕙᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 5.6.1-ᒥ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᐸᑕ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᕝᕙᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 5.6.2-ᒥ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

6.9 ᑲᑎᕐᔫᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᒌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔫᓐᖏᓕᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᔫᑎᑦ ᑲᔅᓯᒌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕝᕙᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑰᓐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒥᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑎᒎᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 7.0

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ

7.1 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔪᒪᔪᖓᑦ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 15 ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕋᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᒪᓂᐅᖕᒪᖕᖓᑕ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᑲᖅᑎᒋᖕᒪᖕᖔᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᕐᑲᖅᑎᒋᖕᒪᖕᖔᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓲᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᐸ ᓇᓄᓕᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᖏᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᓕᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᓇᔾᔪᒥᔪᖅ ᓈᓴᐃᒃᑲᓂᓪᓚᕐᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᓲᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᐊᐸ ᓇᓄᓕᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ 2005-ᒥᐅᓇᔾᔭᖅᑐᖅ (ᐃᒪᖓ ᑐᕌᖅᑲᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᑦ)

7.2 ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ (ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ) ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᕐᑲᓖᖕᖓᑦ.

7.3 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᖓᓐᖑᖕᖔᖓᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᔪᕐᑲᓪᓚᖖᖓᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 7.1-ᒥ . ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔾᔭᖅᑐᑦ.

7.4 ᑭᒍᑏᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ 5.2.1-ᒥ ᒪᓂᒪᓐᖏᒃᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔭᕐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᖏᑦ (ᔫᕐᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᓪᓚᒃ) ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᐸᑦ.

7.5 ᓂᕝᕙᓐᖓᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᕐᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᖅᑰᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑰᑎᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇ ᑐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᔫᑎᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᒌᕈᓐᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 5.6.5-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂ. ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓐᖓᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑰᑎᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᒥᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑖᓯᒧᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓇᔾᔭᕈᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᕝᕕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ.

(a) ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖃᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ) ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖕᖓᑖᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᖕᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ $5,000.00-ᓂᒃ.

(b) ᒫᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓕᐊᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᖕᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᖕᒐ ᓂᕿᐊᓗ, ᐃᓚᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᐸᔫᒪᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐱᔫᖅᑯᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᓴᐳᔾᔭᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ) ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᕐᖁᑕᐅᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᔨ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᓅᒃ ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᕈᔾᔭᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᕙᓪᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᔭᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 5.6.1-ᓂ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ 5.6.2-ᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔫᓇᔭᐅᓂᑰᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᓴᐳᔾᔭᓇᓱᖕᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᖁᑕᐅᒪᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᖕᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖅᑮᓱᐃᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ. ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒥᖓᑕᓗ ᐸᓂᖅᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᖕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

(c) ᐊᖏᖅᑎᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊ, ᓂᕿᐊ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑐᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᒃᑕᐅᓂᑰᑉ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᓯᑳᓪᓗᓂ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᖁᔭᐅᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕝᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

(d) ᐊᑭᑖᔪᖅᑲᖅᑕᔾᔭᖕᖏᓚᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒧᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᐃᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᔫᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓅᑉ ᐊᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᖁᑕᐅᕝᕕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᒥ ᓯᖁᐃᔪᖃᖅᓗᓂ. ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖅᑮᓱᖅᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᖁᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᒪᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

7.6 ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦᓗ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒪᒧᑦ:
  - i) ᕿᒦᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕝᕙᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ,
  - ii) ᓯᕋᒃᑎᕆᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ,
  - iii) ᐊᓯᐅᕋᐃᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᕿᖕᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᓴᕐᓂᓗ ᓇᓄᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪ

(b) ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᓚᓯᕝᕕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᒥᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᓚᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐸᓚᕋᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐸᕝᕙᓇᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

7.7 ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓇᕋᓱᖕᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᑖᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐸᕝᕙᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

7.8 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕆᕗᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕋᓱᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

7.9 ᓇᓄᖅᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᖁᓕᒑᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᑰᙱᑦᑐᓂ, ᓇᑐᓇᙱᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓐᓃᔾᔭᔪᓐᓃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᔪᖅᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᔅᓯᒥᖓ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᓵᖁᙱᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙᙵᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᖁᔨᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᓵᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᕐᓂᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᓇᓪᓕᒃᓵᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᑐᖂᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔾᔭᙱᔅᓱᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᔅᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒥᐊᓗ ᑭᓯᑯᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᓯᒫᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᐊ ᑎᒥᐊᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᔭᒥᓂᒃ.

7.10 ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᔪᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᒥᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᔅᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᔪᒪᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒃᐸᒃᑎᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑎᓂᒃ.

7.11 ᓇᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕝᕙᙵᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔨᐊᑉ.

7.12 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

(a) ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᑐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᐊᕆᖕᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

(b) ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᑎᓯᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᓂᕐᒪᔪᕝᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᖓᙳᕌᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐸᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᙱᓪᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓇᓯᖕᒪᕆᒃᑐᑎᒡᓗ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

(c) ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑕᓗ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᑎᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑕ) ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐ ᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᓱᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓇᒧᙵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓈᓚᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ) ᐃᓚᒋᙱᓚᐅᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑕ, ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᐅᓯᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᐸᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᓈᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖃᓕᕌᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓᑦ. ᑐᕌᕆᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᒍᙳᖅᐸᒃᑭᐊᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᒪᒃᓴᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᙱᑎᒋᓕᕈᒫᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᒍᑦ, TEK-ᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 8.0

ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᐲᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᓱᓗᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᑏᕙᑦ ᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᖃᒪᓂ’ᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᔩᒥ ᖃᑯ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᔪᐲᒻ ᑕᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᔫᒃ ᐋᖑ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑎᑭᕌᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᑏᕙᑦ ᐊᓚᕋᓚᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

X______________________________ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ:________________
ᐅᓛᔪᒃ ᐊᑭᓱᒃ
ᒥᓂᓯᑕ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ

ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1.

ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᒧᓐᖓᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕗᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓚᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᒧᓐᖓᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕗᓐᒪᖕᒫᑕ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ.

ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2.

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑑᑉ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ

ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑑᑉ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓄᓕᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓐᖓᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᓚᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᖅ. ᓇᓐᓄᓄᑦ, ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᐳᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒃᐸᑕ, ᒪᕐᕈᕌᖅᑐᖅᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕌᖅᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᑦᑕᓐᖏᓚᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊ, ᒪᕐᕈᕌᖅᑐᖃᕌᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᑏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕌᖅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ, ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᑦᑕᓐᖏᓚᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᑕᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᖏᑎᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᖃᖅᐸᒃᑭᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᔪᖃᓚᕌᖓᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

1)ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ "ᐱᑕᓕᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ" ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᑉᐸᑕ,
2) ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑎᐅᕝᕕᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ;
3) ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓄᖅᑎᐅᕝᕕᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ / ᓈᓴᐃᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓱᖕᖑᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐹᑦ ᐱᑕᓕᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖃᓇᐊᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᓕᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓇᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ. ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᓕᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᐅᔭᓕᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᓚᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓛᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓚᓕᖕᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᑖᕈᓐᓇᖁᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᓚᖕᕙᒃᓴᐃᑎᖃᖅᑎᖁᒧᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓚᑦᑖᓐᖑᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᓇᓐᓄᓂ, ᒪᕐᕈᐃᖅᓯᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥ. ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓕᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ 70%-ᓗᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᓕᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑕ. ᑲᑎᖅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓄᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᓇᕗᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᐸᒎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᖕᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᑦᑐᐊᑕᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᒫᒃᑯᖕᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑎᑐᑦ. ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑕᖃᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᑐᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑕᒃᑯᓇᓂᓘᓐᓃᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᔪᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ 4-5-ᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᒃᓗᓂ, ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑕᐃᓐᓇᓱᖕᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕌᖓᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᕗᖓᒃᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᑖᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ.

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᕙᒐᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᖕᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒡᒎᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑎᔭᐅᔪᒥ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᖅ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓂᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᕙᒃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᐸᒃᐳᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ "ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒋᔪᒪᒍᑦ" ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒡᒎᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᐅᓇ, ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᒪᕐᕈᖄᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖄᖅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓰᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐅᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖄᖏᐅᑎᔪᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖄᓂᓵᖅ, ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᖅ ᐅᑯᖕᓂᓐᖓ:

1) ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
2) ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥ (P_F).

ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᔪᖃᖅᖢᓂ ᑭᓲᓂᕆᔭᔅᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ:

P_F = ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ / ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ

ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ = ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ / P_F

ᐊᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᑖᔅᓯᒪ P_F ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᓚᖅ 0.33-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᓕᖅᓴᕐᒪᑕ (ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᐃᓪᓕᓗᑎᒃ). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦᓕ ᑕᕝᕙ, ᑖᓐᓇᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓᑕ PF-ᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᐸᑦ 0.33-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓱᓕ 0.33-ᒥᒃ. ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖓ P_F ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ 0.33-ᒥᑦ, ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᖅᐳᖅ.

ᑖᓐᓇᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᖓ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᓯᑖᕈᓐᓇᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᑖᔅᓯᒧᖓ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒧᑦ). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒍᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᒪᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᖀᑦᓕᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕙ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᓪᒪᕆᐊᒎᓂᕆᔭᖓ. ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᒐᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᓖᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓐᖏᑦᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᑎᐊᕈᔾᔭᖃᑦᑕᓐᖏᓚᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓇᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᖃᖅᑐᖃᑕᐅᕐᒪᖔᑦ.

ᐱᓐᖏᑕᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ, ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦᒎᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦᒎᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᒋᓐᖏᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᓯᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᓯᔾᔪᑎᒥᑐᒥᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕆᒐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᐸᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑐᐊᖅᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖓᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᕐᑯᑎᓕᖕᓂᑦ. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ, ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᒧᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖃᕆᐊᖃᓐᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᑳᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᒐᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑕ ᓇᓕᒧᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᓐᖏᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ.. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᑕᖃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᒥᑭᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖃᔾᔭᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ, ᑲᑎᓕᒫᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᖏᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓐᖏᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐱᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓃᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ.

ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓐᖏᒃᑭᕙᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᓴᐅᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓕ ᑕᕝᕙ ᐃᓚᒋᓴᐅᕙᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓯᒋᓴᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐃᓛᒃᑰᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓴᖃᖅᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᔪᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᓯᒋᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ 4%-ᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ 4% ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᖏᓐᓇᐅᓴᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᐅᓴᖅᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᓐᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᓯᒋᓴᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᒃᑭᕙᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒃ 3%-ᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ 3%-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᒋᕙᖕᒪᑕ. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᖅᑖᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᖅᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᐃᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᖓᑦ 3%-ᒥ ᐊᑐᓇᕙᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ 3%-ᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᒋᕙᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓰᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓰᖑᕙᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᔪᖃᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᒪᓇᐅᓕᓇᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᐃᑕᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᖑᒋᕙᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᓕᒫᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᓇᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓯᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔪᖃᓕᕈᔅᓴᑦ. ᐱᓴᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᒃᑲᖕᒪᑕ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓇᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓴᖅᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐃᓅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓛᖅᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓴᕆᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᒋᕙᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᑉᐱᑲᓂ ᖁᓛᓂ. ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᒐᓚᓘᔾᔪᒃᓗᓂᒋᑦ:

1. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᑦ, ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕌᓴᖅᐳᖅ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᒧᒃᓯᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᓚᒍᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

2. ᕿᒪᒃᑐᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᖅ ᓈᓴᖃᓯᐅᑎᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔾᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

3. ᓇᓄᖅᓯᔪᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᖁᓕᒑᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᓴᖁᓐᖏᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒋᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᖁᓕᒑᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᖂᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᓴᖁᐸᓐᖏᒍᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᔪᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥ.

4. ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ, ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᖓ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᐸᐅᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᓴᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕆᓇᓴᒥᓂᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᒋᓴᖓ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᑕᐅᕗᖓ ᓇᓐᓄᒡᕕᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖕᒪᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᖑᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᔅᓴᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᒥᒃ.

5. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᖂᑦᑎᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ; ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᕿᒫᓚᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ). ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓛᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᓴᖃᓯᐅᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ, ½ -

ᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑖᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓚᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᐅᒍᑎ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᒍᑎᒡᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᕿᒫᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᕌᑦᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ½-ᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒥᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑖᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᖑᑎᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᓴᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑖᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ, ᑭᓲᓂᓇᓴᖕᒋᑦᑐ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᒃᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ½ -ᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐ ᓇᑉᐸᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ½ -ᑲᓐᓂᐊᓗ ᓇᑉᐸᖕᒐ ᐊᖑᑎᑐᑦ.

6. ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑰᓐᖕᒋᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᐃᓪᓗᓂ, ᓴᐳᔾᔭᓇᓯᖕᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

7. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖏᐅᑎᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑖᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᔫᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔾᔭᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ **ᓈᓴᐃᔾᔭᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᔾᓯᐅᓂᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᐊᑦ** ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓯᐅᖁᔾᔮᓐᖕᒋᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓂᕙᓐᖕᓚᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂ . ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᖏᐅᑎᓐᖕᒋᕐᐸᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᓇᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ, 0.33-ᖑᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, 2ᐊᖑᔾᔭᐊᒃ:1ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ) ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᖃᔾᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

8. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᓇᓐᖕᒋᑕᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕋᖕᒐᑕ. ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓛᒃ ᐱᑕᓇᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᑲᔾᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᔾᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᓴᓂᕐᕗᑎᖅᑕᐅᓕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᖃᔾᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᔭᐅᓕᕋᔭᓇᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᖃᔾᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᔾᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑕ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ.. ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓛᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᔭᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᒐᓂ.

9. ᐊᖀᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔭᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᐸᒃᐳᑦ 4%-ᒥᒃ ᑐᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃᖅᐸᖕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓇᑎᒃ. ᐊᖀᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ 3%-ᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔭᐊᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ 3%-ᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓇᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑎᑦ (ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᑎᒃ) ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᓇᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᕝᕙ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔭᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᓇᓂᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ:

ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᔾᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ 1996-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᑰᓪᓗᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖑᔭᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᓪᓗᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᒃᑲᓐᓂᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ.

1999/2000-ᒥ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᖕᒍᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ, 26 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ 13-ᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ.
1999/2000-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ 26 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ 13-ᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ.
ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓂᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕗᖓ ᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒋᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 8.67 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ
2.33 ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ.
ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ 1999/2000-ᒥ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 21.5 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ 16 ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐱᓂᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ
ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓄᓪᓗ.
2.33-ᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᑕᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ 3-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ
ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑕᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 0.67-ᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ
ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ 13-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᔭᐅᔪᒫᖅᓱᓂ.

13-0.67 = 12.33-ᖑᕗᑦ 2000/2001-ᒥ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᓯᕕᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓛᒃ 2000/2001-ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕆᓪᓗᓂ.

ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ (12.33-ᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ), ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑲᔅᓯᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᕝᕕᐅᔪᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓴᔭᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓐᖏᓪᓗᓂ
ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ (12.33) ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓪᓗ (26) 2000/2001-ᒥ
ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᖕᓂᐅᓛᕐᒥᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᒫᖓᑕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ
ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᕐᓇᐅᒃᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ 0.33-ᖑᓐᖏᖕᒫᖅᑐᖅ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᖄᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᓯᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖅᑐᐅᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑯᓂᓗ
ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑦᑎᓗᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᓇᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑕ/ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ 13/37.5 = 0.34666.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓐᖏᑕᕗᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑭᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᒋᑦ 39 ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ,
ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖓᓪᓗ 1.5 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᖑᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ... ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ/ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ. ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᓕᕈᒪᓐᖏᓐᓇᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ
ᐱᑕᕆᔭᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᖑᕐᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑖᖅ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓅᖅᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ/ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ.
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓃᓐᖏᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ
ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒪᑦ ᐸᓯᔅᓴᐅᓐᖏᓂᕐᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕿᔅᓱᓂ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓯᒍᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓰᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᕗᖅ 16/39 =
0.41025.

ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

ᖃᔅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ = ᑲᑎᓕᒫᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕉᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ*
ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ = 12.33
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᓰᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ 0.41025
ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕌᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ:

ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦ = ᖃᔅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ
ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
= 12.33/0.41025
= 30.05

ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᐹᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᒍ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ 31-ᖑᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᕐᑯᐳᓇᔭᖅᓗᑕᓗ, ᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖓ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓐᖏᓪᓗᒋᑦ, 12 ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ 19 ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐲᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓂᓐᑯᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᓐᖓᑖᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᖏᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᐸᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒍᑎᒡᓗ, ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᕐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᔩᒫᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓖᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐅᓇ ᐅᔾᔭᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ: ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᑖᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᓪᓗ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕈᑎᒃ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ 0.67-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ/ᐊᑎᖅᑕᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ 39-ᓂᒃ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕆᐊᕈᔾᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑑᕋᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 0.41025-ᒥᒃ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᐸᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕆᕚᖅ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑑᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᑦ.

ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑐᖅᑲᓪᓚᕆᑦᑕᐅᕐᒪᖔᓗ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᖑᖅᑯᔾᔨᕗᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᕋᖓᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓐᖏᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒥᖓ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 2ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ:1ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᔪᖅᑲᓚᐅᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᒥᓂᖅᐹᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᐊᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᕐᑲᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᒋᕚᑦ.

ᐅᕝᕙ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᑯᓗᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕋᖅᑭᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ: **ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᕐᑲᕈᓃᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᕌᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.**

ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᒃᓴᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᑏ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᔅᓯᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒋᔭᔨ, ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔨᒋᔭᔨᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 3.
ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᖁᐅᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᒃᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᕐᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒋᔭᖕᖓᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓇᐅᒐᖅ, ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐃᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᕐᓲᕆᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕗᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕚᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑦᓗᐊᑦᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓐᖑᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᒃᑐᑐᖃᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᖁᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦᓗ). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᐅᔭᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᒐᓄᐊᖐᖕᒐᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓘᓐᖏᓚᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᓇᑎᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔫᒃᐳᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᑦᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᕗᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔫᒃᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ “ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᕈᑎᒃ”. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖁᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᑎᑦᑎᒃᐸᑕ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑕᒪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃᓴᐅᕗᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖁᔭᓇᔭᖅᐸᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᑕᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓇᕈᕝᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃᓴᐅᒋᕗᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ “ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᑎᓪᓚᑦᑖᑦ” ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑕᐅᓕᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒻᒪᕆᐊᔫᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓐᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᖅᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᑎᕐᓲᕆᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᕗᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒍᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑯᔭᒃᐸᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ; ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᖁᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ, ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᖏᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒻᒪᕆᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᒧᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔫᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᕆᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᑕᕆᐊᕝᕕᕆᔭᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒍ.

ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕙᒃᑕᕗᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐸᔫᓇᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᓐᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔭᒨᓕᓂᑦᑐᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓕᓂᓪᓕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᖑᐊᕋᓱᒃᑐᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᕈᓯᔪᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓂᐅᔭᓇᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓂᐅᔭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᕗᖅ, “ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ” ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓂᐅᔭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓂᓕᖅᓯᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕚᖅᓯᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓇᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᓐᓂᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓗᐊᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᒐᖅ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᒫᓐᑎ ᑳᓘ (Monte Carlo) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᑎᒋᓂᖏᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᐃᐋᓴᓐ (Bayesian) ᖃᔅᓯᑦᓗᐊᖑᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎ.

ᖃᖓᓕᒦᑲᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᓯᒦᓗᑎᖅᑲᐸᖕᓂᐅᒐᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᒧᑦᓗ ᓄᖑᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑎᑦ. ᐅᕙᒍᑦᓕ, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒻᒪᕆᑦᓕᒧᑦ ᑐᖕᒫᓂᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᒋᑦ “ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᓕᖅᓴᖅᑐᒧᑦ”. ᑕᕝᕙ “ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᓕᖅᓴᕐᓂᖓᒍᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑎᐸᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑎᖁᓯᒐᔭᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓱᑦ “ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᓐᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ” ᐃᓄᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦᔫᓐᓂᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᓗ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᓕᕐᓗᓂ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᒋᐸᖅᑲᓇᕗᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓐᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕆᔭᐅᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐃᒪᐃᖅᑯᔨᓇᔭᕐᓂᕗᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᓄᑦ, ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕚᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᓄᑦ 90%ᒥᒃ (ᐳᓴᑦ) ᐅᒃᐱᕐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᑦ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔫᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᓗᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ (5) ᐅᑎᕋᓱᒃᑲᔭᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᒪᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᒃᑰᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᒻᒪᕆᒃᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖓᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, 80%ᒥᒃ (ᐳᓴᑦ) ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᐹᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ, ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕚᒃᓗᑎᒃ 15 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔪᒃᑳᖓᓕᑕ, ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖏᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ). ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᓗᓕᖅᓯᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᔪᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓇᓄᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖏᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᕋᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᓐᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᖏᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑐᒧᐊᖅᐸᒃᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑎᐊᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖅᑲᓐᖏᒃᑳᖓᓕᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᕙᖓᓂᐸᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᓐᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑯᓘᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕋᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᓐᖑᕋᖓᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᖅᑕᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ, ᐱᑎᑦᑎᓗᐊᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᐸᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓴᖅᑲᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ. ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᖕᓄᑦ 95%-ᖑᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓕᑦᑖᕐᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᖏᓐᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᔭᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕋᓱᒃᑲᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 75 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑯᓄᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᑕ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕉᑕᐅᓗᐊᕋᔭᓐᖏᓚᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᓇ, ᖃᔅᓯᑲᓪᓚᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓇᓄᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᕙᓕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᖅᑲᑏᓐᖓᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑲᓗᐊᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᖏᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᓗᐊᖅᑕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓗᓕᓇᔭᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑲᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᕐᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᒃᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᔨᒧᓪᓗ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕚᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓕᑦᑖᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓕᓇᐊᒃᓴᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ 15 ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᖓᓕᑕ. ᐱᑦᑖᓇᐊᖅᑲᓇᕗᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᐅᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᐸᒃᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑏᓐᖓᖏᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑏᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓈᓴᐃᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖑᔪᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑏᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒐᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ

ᐊᑦᑕᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 5.

ᓇᐃᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

FILE

Western Hudson Bay Population

x
Jimmy Krako
Chairman
Aqigiq Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Chesterfield Inlet)

date: April 7, 2004

x
David Alagalak
Chairman
Kivalliq Wildlife Board

x
David Aksawnee
Chairman
Baker Lake Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

date: May 3, 2004

x
Jack Angoo
Chairman
Issatik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Whale Cove)

date: May 5, 2004

x
Peter Kritaqliluk
Chairman
Arviat Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

date: May 4, 2004

x
Jerome Tattuinee
Chairman
Aqiggiaq Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Rankin Inlet)

date: 7/5/04.

x
Olayuk Akesuk
Minister
Department of Sustainable Development
Government of the Nunavut Territory

Section 8.0
Western Hudson Population Signature Block

x________________________________ date:______________
Peter Kritaqliluk
Chairman
Arviat Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

x________________________________ date:______________
David Aksawnee
Chairman
Baker Lake Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

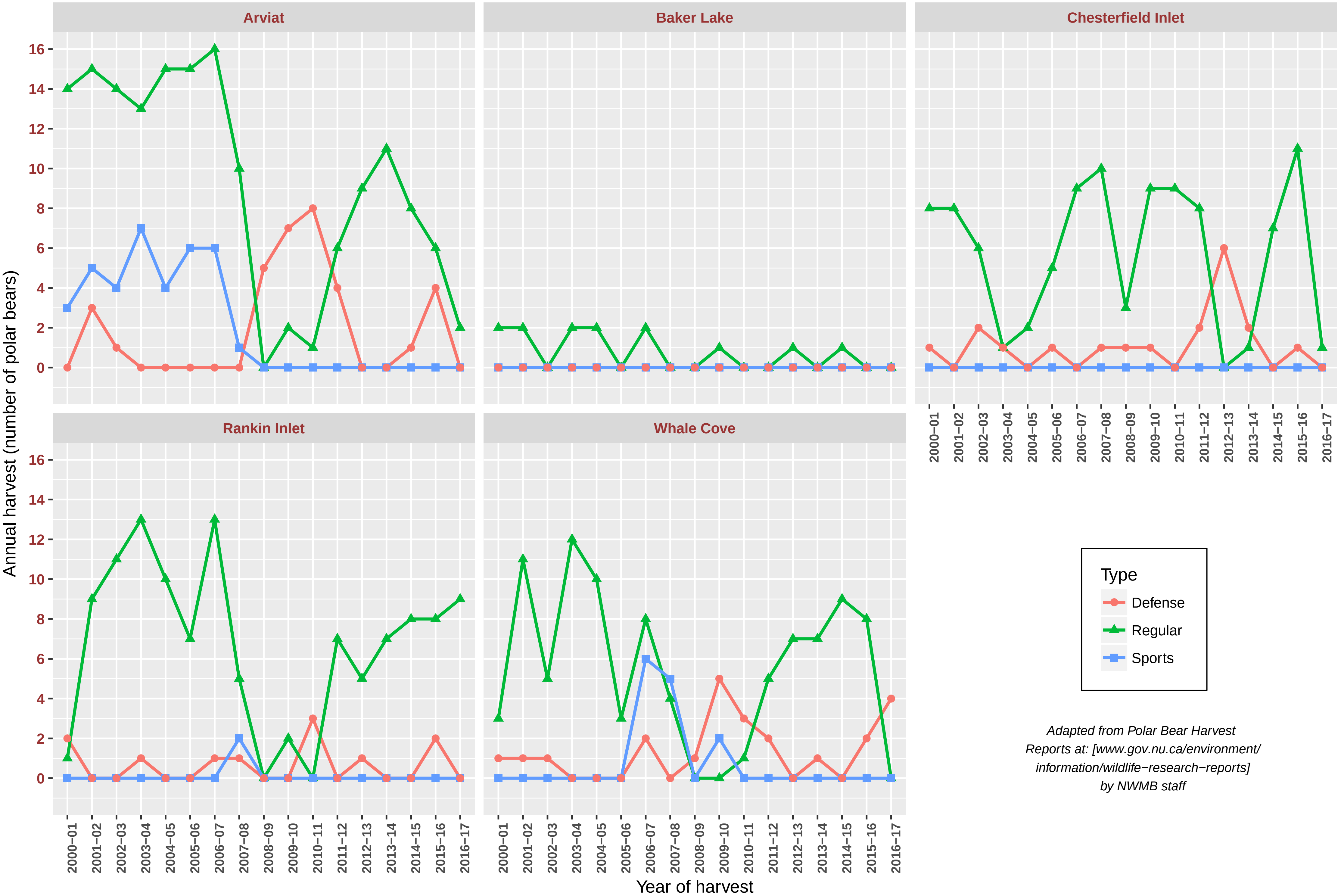
x________________________________ date:______________
Jimmy Krako
Chairman
Aqigiq Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Chesterfield Inlet)

x________________________________ date:______________
Jerome Tattuinee
Chairman
Aqiggiaq Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Rankin Inlet)

x________________________________ date:______________
Jack Angoo
Chairman
Issatik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (Whale Cove)

x________________________________ date:______________
David Alagalak
Chairman
Kivalliq Wildlife Board

x________________________________ date:______________
Olayuk Akesuk
Minister
Deptartment of Environment
Government of the Nunavut Territory



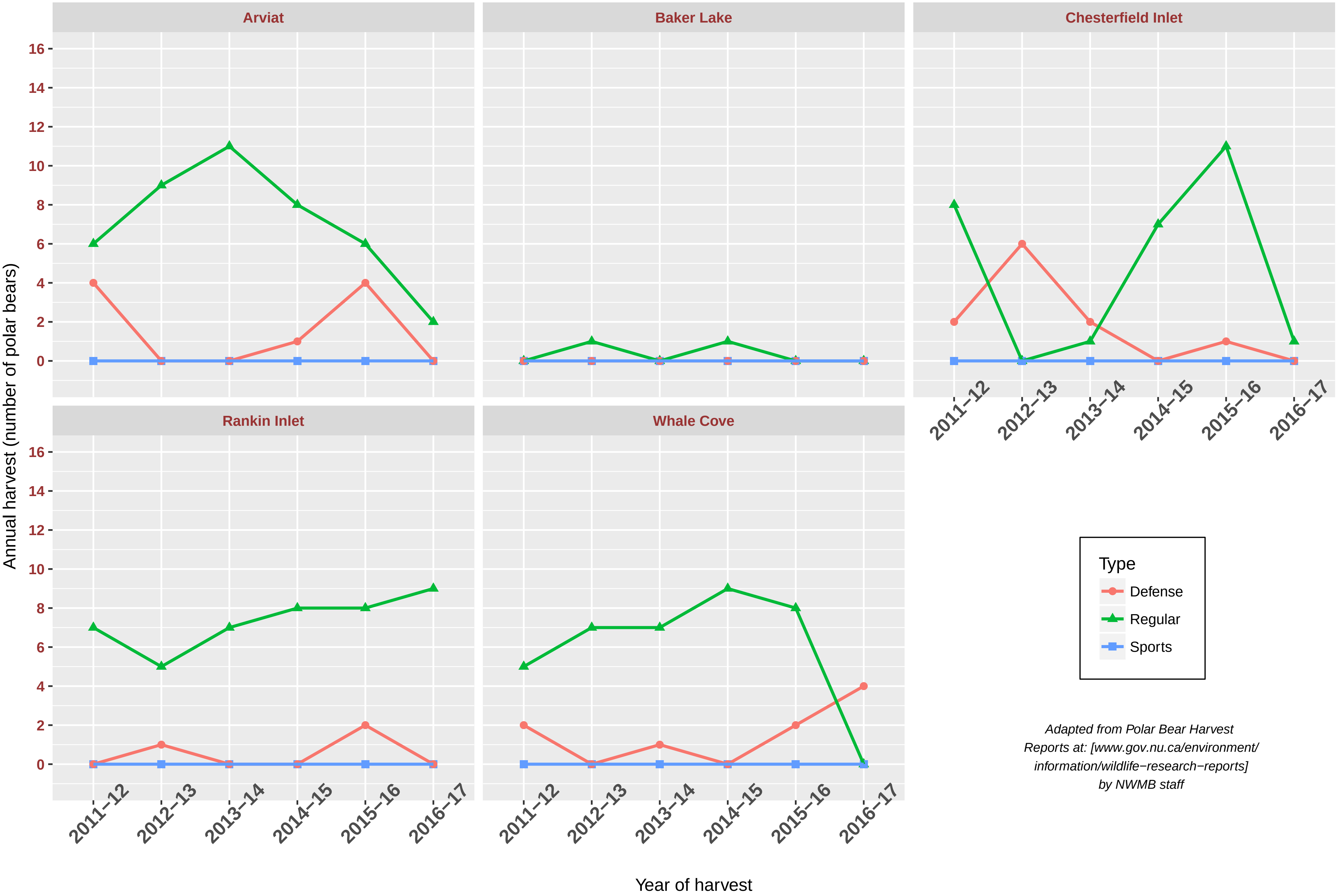
Community harvest records from the Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear sub−population

from 2000−2001 to 2016−2017

Adapted from Polar Bear Harvest Reports at: [www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/wildlife−research−reports] by NWMB staff

Community harvest records from the Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear sub−population

from 2011−2012 to 2016−2017



Adapted from Polar Bear Harvest Reports at: [www.gov.nu.ca/environment/ information/wildlife−research−reports] by NWMB staff