ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ: ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ RM004-2018
ᐱᖓᓯᖅ, ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 5, 2018
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

	ᓈᓴᐅᑖ	ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ:	ᓇᓃᓯᑎᖓ	ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦᑐᖅ	ᐱᕕᖏᖅ
9:00 AM - 9:05 AM	1	ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᑦ / ᒪᑐᐃᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᓯᐅᑦ		ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦ
9:05 AM - 9:10 AM	2	ᒪᑐᐃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᒍᑏᑦ		ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦ
9:10 AM - 9:15 AM	3	ᐊᖏᕈᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐ	1	ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ – ᐱᓕᕆᒃᕕᖕᒑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ			
9:15 AM - 10:00 AM	4	2015 ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓐ ᒦᔅᐅᓴᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2015-2017 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᕿᖕᒑᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ (Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi)	2	ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ	45 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᕿᑲᕐᑐᑦ			15 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ): ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ/ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ			
10:15 AM - 10:45 AM	5	ᑐᓴᕝᕙᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᓕᐅᕝᔭᐅᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᓛᖑᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ (ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂ/ᐊᑉᐸᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᕐ) ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ	3	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
10:45 AM - 11:15 AM	6	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᑕᕆᐅᒃᕐᒥ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ	4	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
11:15 AM - 11:45 AM	7	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒍᑏᑦ	5	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᐅᓪᓗᕈᕐᒥᔅᓴᖅ			1 hr & 30 ᒥᓂᑦ
1:15 PM - 1:45 PM	8	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ 2018-19	6	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ: ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ			
1:45 PM - 2:15 PM	9	ᑐᓴᕝᕙᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓐ ᐊᑉᐸᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑐᖅᑳᖅᑯᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ (ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓕᕆᐅᑏᑦ)	7	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
2:15 PM - 2:45 PM	10	ᑐᓴᕝᕙᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᖁᖓᓗᖕᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᓄᖑᓕᕐᓯᕆᔭᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑐᖅᑳᖅᑯᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ (ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓕᕆᐅᑏᑦ)	8	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
2:45 PM - 3:15 PM	11	ᑐᓴᕝᕙᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑐᖅᑳᖅᑯᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ (ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᓕᕆᐅᑏᑦ)	9	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᕿᑲᕐᑐᑦ			15 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑑᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ/ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑑᖅᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᖅᕕᒃ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ			
3:30 PM - 4:10 PM	12	ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ/ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑐᖅᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᖅᕕᒃ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ. ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᕐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᕐᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᕐᑕᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 500 ᑕᓐ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ 800 ᑕᓐ ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑑᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖕᕕᐅᔪᒥ	10	CSFL/PFL	40 ᒥᓂᑦ
		ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ			
4:10 PM - 4:30 PM	13	2019 ᐊᐃᖅᕕᐊᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕕᖏᓐ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ	11	ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩ	20 ᒥᓂᑦ
	14	ᓄᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ		ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐱᔪᑎᖓ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ: X

ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᕆᐅᕈᑎ: 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2015-2017 ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑎᑦ ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*)

ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ

- ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᕗᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) 2004–ᒥᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ* (SARA) 2011–ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓗᑎ "ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ" 2014–ᒥᑦ.

- ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓪᒪᕆᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2017.

- ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ 27,787 ± 7,537 (95% CI) ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ 2007–ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 18,413 ± 6,795 (95% CI) ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ 2015–ᒥᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕆᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ "ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ" ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑰᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕗᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ.

- 2015-2017 ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᑎ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ:
  - ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖓ 0.70
  - ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 88% 2015 ᐊᒻᒪ 2016
  - ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᑑᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 0.25
  - ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᑑᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ) 0.11
  - ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ (ᐊᖑᑎ : ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ) 0.15 ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᓇᓕᒧᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓇᑎ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ

- ᑎᓯᐱᕆᒥ 2017, ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐋᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑎ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC). ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᐊᑖᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔾᔪᖅ* (SARA) ᓱᓕ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓈᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑕᐅᔫᓇᖅᑐᑦ (TAH) ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (HTO) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓖᑦᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔫᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔾᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ.

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐋᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

- 2018–ᒥᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 50 ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐋᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᒧᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓴᒃᑲᓂᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᓇ 2018, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᑦ:

- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2015: ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 11-13, 2016: ᐱᖃᑖ ᑲᑐᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐋᐳᓗ 19, 2016: ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓐᖓᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐋᐳᓗ 28, 2016: ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓐᖓᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖁᒡᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᖁᒡᓗᖅᑑᖅ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2016: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐋᓴᒥ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᒪᐃ 25, 2017: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐋᓴᒥ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2017: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᕈᑏᑦ: ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 24, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖁᒡᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐋᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.

- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 22, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᓕᐊᖅ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 3, 2018

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ 2015-2017 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

ᓇᐃᓈᓇᔾᔪᑎ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ: "ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓭᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*), ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ, ᐅᑐᐱᓇ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ 2015-2017."

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑲᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ) ᓇᑐᓇᐃᕈᑎᐅᑐᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᒪᓂᖓᓅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ. ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᐊᑦᑎᐊᕈ ᑐᑎᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒥᓅᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ.

ᑎᑳᒧᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔮᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ (DUC) ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓐᓇᑎ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᒻᒪᒋᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᖁᑦᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᔪᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕝᕕᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓪᒧᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ (ᖁᓪᓗᒃᑑᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᕿᓐᖓᐅᑉ) ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔮᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 1997–ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᑮᓕᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ 34,558 ± CI 4,283 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, 2007–ᒥ, ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 27,787 ± CI 3,613 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ 1997 ᐊᒻᒪ 2007 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓅᑦ, ᓄᖅᑲᐅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᖑᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᕿᒍᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᖃᑦᓯᒑᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᒪᒃᑯᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓯᕐᒥᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᕆᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔮᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖄᔩᑦ.

ᑐᕌᒐᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑐᕌᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑎᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ:

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᖅᓇᕐᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒍ ᓇᐟᓴᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒍ ᓄᕋᖅ : ᐊᖅᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᐟᓴᕌᕐᒋᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕽᓴᒃᑯᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒍ ᓄᕋᖅ : ᐊᖅᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᐟᓴᕌᕐᒋᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᒧᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕿᔾᔭᓂᑦ

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᖁᕐᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ, 2015-2016

ᓄᖑᕐᒋᓐᓂ ᒫᑦᓯ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂ ᐋᐳᓗ, ᐊᑯᓐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂ ᖁᓪᓗᒃᑑᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᕕᓪᓗᑦ, 25 ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔮᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᖓᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪ 19 2016–ᒥᑦ. ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ Lotek GPS Globalstar Lifecycle ᖁᓪᓗᐊᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᕐᖓᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᓗᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔫᑦ ᖁᑖᒎᓕᒻᒥᑦ. ᐊᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕝᕕᓪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᓇᐟᓴᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᕐ, 2015

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 1997 ᐊᒻᒪ 2007 ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2015 ᖁᙵᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎ *ᓇᒦᓐᓂᕆᕙᔪᑦᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ* ᖁᙵᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᕝᕙᑦᑕᐅᑎᒋ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᕌᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦᑭᙳᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᕈᐃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍᐹᒃ ᐃᒪᖓ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᓐᖓᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ (ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 25, 26, 27 ᐊᒻᒪ 31, ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1a) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᑭᙴᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ (ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 29, 31; ᓅᕕᐱᕆ 2, 3, ᐊᒻᒪ 5, ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1b) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᕐᕋᓕᐅᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎ 160 ᑭᓚᒦᓴᐃᑦ/ᐃᖃᕋᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑉᐸᓱᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ 150 ᒦᑕᓂᑦ. ᑐᑦᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕇᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᑐᓂᖓ 800 ᒦᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

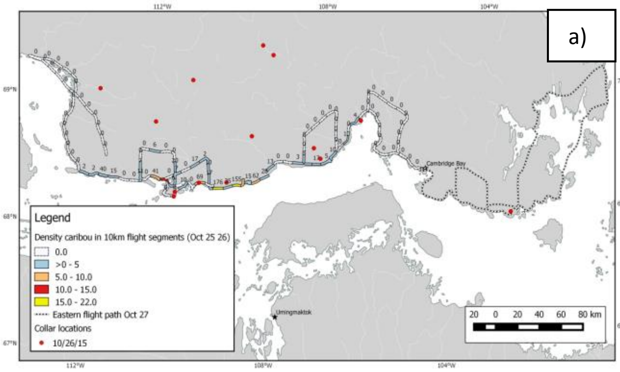
16 ᓇᓄᓇᐃᒃᑯᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᙵᓯᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᓇᓄᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᓇᒧᙵᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

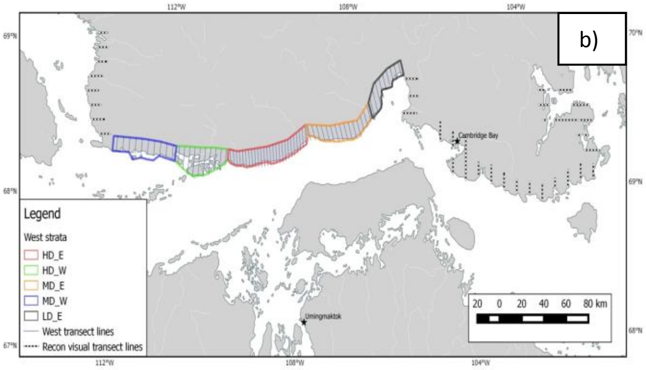
ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ

ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᙵᓐ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙵᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 26 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 29, 2016. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᙵᓐᓇᙵᓂ ᓄᕗᐊᓗᐊ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᐃᑉ ᓄᕗᐊ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᙵᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᙵᓂᐊᒍᑦ 2 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᙵᓯᒌᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᓘᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᙵᓄᑦ.

ᒫᑦᓯᒥ 2017, ᐅᐱᕐᖠᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙵᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᓄᕋᖅᑖᙳᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ 100 ᐊᕐᓇᓂᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᓖᒎᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᙵᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖠᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙵᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᙳᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᑎ ᓇᓄᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕇᖅᑐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ: ᓄᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᖄᒎᓖᑦ, ᓄᕋᐃᑦ, ᐊᙳᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ.





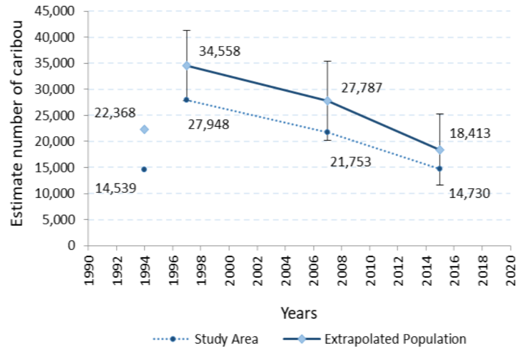
ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1: a) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᙵᒍᑦ ᖁᙵᓯᕈᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ b) ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ.

ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ; ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᕿᕐᓂᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᖃᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓖᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᐃᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᕐ, 2015

ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᕐ, 3,083 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 210 ᐊᒥᓱᕋᔫᒡᔪᑎᓂᕐ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕋᔫᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ 1-10 (ᕿᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ = 10) ᐊᖏᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᑦ 135 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᕐ. ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓘᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ 27,787 ± 7,537 (95% Cl, 20,250-35,324) ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ 2007–ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 18,413 ± 6,795 (95% Cl, 11,664-25,182) ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ 2015–ᒥᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2). ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑎᓪᓕᕆᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕗᖕᒐᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ "ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ" ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖃᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᕐ.



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2: ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓘᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂ 1994 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 2015.

ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ

ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ 0.70. ᐅᑯᓚᖓᑦ 33 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓘᐊᓐ ᐊᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᖅ ᓇᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ 88% ᐅᐱᕐᙵᒃᑯᑦ 2015 (15/17 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ 88% ᐅᐱᕐᙵᒃᑯᑦ 2016 (14/16 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ).

ᐅᑭᐊᖁᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ, 136 ᐊᒥᓱᕋᔫᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 1,225 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ, ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 873 ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ, 218, ᓄᕋᐃ, 129 ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 134 ᐊᖑᑏᑦ. ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓘᐊᓐ ᓄᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᕋᓄᑦ ᐅᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 0.25 ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑎᑑᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦ : ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ 0.15.

ᐅᐱᕐᙵᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᓇᓂᓚᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕋᔫᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᖁᖓᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 17–ᓂᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, 15 ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, 24 ᐊᒥᓱᕋᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 229 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᓄᕋᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ 0.11.

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Fall Population Estimate of the Dolphin and Union Caribou herd (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*) Victoria Island, October 2015

And

Demographic Population Indicators 2015-2017

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Executive Summary

Dolphin and Union Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*) have a large distribution covering Victoria Island and the northern region of the Canadian mainland. This paler and smaller caribou, similar to Peary Caribou in appearance, are genetically distinct from other Barren-ground caribou herds in addition to displaying unique behaviors. The main objective of this study is to provide an extrapolated population estimate, as well as highlight the demographics of the Dolphin and Union Caribou (DUC) herd. In fall of 2015, the total estimate of the final visual strata was 14,730 (SE=1,507, CV=10.2%, CI=11,475-17,986) caribou (1 year and older), resulting in an extrapolated population estimate of 18,413 ± 6,795 (95% CI=11,664-25,182) by using real time collar location. This estimate shows gross change of 66% from the 2007 survey estimate (z-test, Z=-2.19, p=0.036). This translates to a statistically significant annual rate of decline of 4% (CI=1-7%) since the 1997 survey. The yearly collared female survival estimate from the Program MARK was 0.70 (SE=0.071, CI=0.55-0.82). In the fall 2016, the Dolphin and Union calf to cow ratio, measured as calves/100 cows, was 0.25 while calf survival dropped by 0.11 in the following spring of 2017. Laboratory analysis of female feces, collected from collared caribou, were analysed to determine the pregnancy rate. The pregnancy rates were consistent between years (2015 and 2016) with 88%. Though pregnancy rates appear normal, calf to cow ratio and survival rate show little indication of recovery for the DUC population since the last population surveys and low calf survival suggest that further decline is likely to occur. Since there is low survival and low calf productivity this hers would not be able to tolerate a substantial harvest levels. With the current available information, it is recommended to inform users about the current decline and increase the research and monitoring effort on this herd.

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Introduction

Dolphin and Union Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*) are of great importance for Inuit subsistence and cultural needs for the communities of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Bay Chimo, and Bathurst Inlet. At the beginning of the century, although Dolphin and Union Caribou (DUC) were recognized as a distinct species, there was little information about this population. The only available information pertinent to their abundance was registered in explorers' log books, records from trading posts, and observations from geologists during short exploration trips (Manning, 1960; Hewitt, 1921). Based on these historical transcripts, it was estimated that there was an abundance of caribou in the Arctic that may have reached up to millions in 1907 according to Ernest Seton estimate (Godsell, 1950). After the early 1900s, hunters reported almost no caribou sightings; and by the early 1920s, the caribou had essentially disappeared of the barren land. It was also observed that a small portion of caribou remained on Victoria Island year round, and the remaining portion migrated across the Dolphin and Union Strait (Manning, 1960). In the early first half of the century, the caribou herd had declined to levels where the caribou's behavior halted its migration to the Canadian mainland (Godsell, 1950). In the 1970s and into the early 1980s, hunters reported increased sightings of caribou on southern and central Victoria Island that suggested an increase in abundance (Gunn, 1990). By 1993, the DUC migrated by the thousand from the mainland back to Victoria Island; 2,500 animals were seen to cross north, while an additional 4,700 caribou were staged to cross (Gunn *et al*., 1997).

As the herd started to increase, the first attempt to systematically survey the DUC herd took place in 1987 and 1988, following the calving ground survey methodology for Barren-ground caribou (Heard, 1985). In June 1987, 1,601 km were flown and 652 adult caribou and 94 newborn calves were counted on the west-central Victoria Island transect (Gunn and Fournier, 2000). Low cloud cover prevented the determination of the northern and the eastern edge of the calving ground, in addition cow-calf pairs were sparse on the eastern transects. In June 1988, the survey area was increased to the south and to the northeast to 2,155 km of transect lines and 805 caribou and 203 calves were counted on transect (Gunn and Fournier, 2000). The boundaries for the calving grounds were diffuse, and the sparse density of calving cows made it difficult. Defining the boundary of the calving ground is essential when applying the calving ground survey method, as the abundance estimate depend on the extrapolating from the area surveyed.

In 1994, Nishi and Buckland (2000), aiming to define the core calving area, flew transects in the western part of Victoria Island and estimated 14,529 ± S.E. 1,015 caribou on 63% of the island. This assessment underestimated the total number of the DUC herd, since an unsystematic aerial search in the eastern portion of Victoria Island confirmed additional female caribou sightings. Therefore, the amount of area covered was still insufficient to delimit the DUC calving ground. Newborn calves were also observed on eastern Victoria Island from the Collinson Peninsula up

to Storkerson Peninsula (Nishi and Buckland, 2000). Satellite collar data confirmed that DUC have an individualistic calving strategy that extends over most of Victoria Island, despite some higher density aggregations. June 1988 and 1994 systematic aerial surveys of west-central and western Victoria Island respectively failed to effectively delineate the DUC calving ground. The determination of caribou population estimate based on traditional calving ground is not applicable to caribou herd that seems to have an individualistic and dispersed calving strategy (Bergerud, 1996).

Because of the inability to effectively delineate the calving ground, a new survey technique was developed by Nishi and Gunn (2004). Based on hunter observations, biologists designed the survey with the premise that the large majority of DUC gather during the rut on the southern coast of Victoria Island waiting for the sea-ice to form. There, they wait to begin their migration across the mainland as soon as the grey ice form to a thickness allowing it. Using this method, the first population census of the DUC resulted in an estimate of 27,948 ± SE 3,367 caribou in 1997 (Nishi and Gunn, 2004).

In 2007, following the same survey technique, Dumond and Lee (2013) estimated 21,753 ± SE 2,343 caribou in the survey area on the south of Victoria Island. Based on satellite collar data from previous years, Dumond later extrapolated this estimate to 27,787 ± CI 3,613, by taking into consideration the proportion of latent caribou that had not yet reached the coast at the time of the aerial survey (Dumond and Lee, 2013). The same analysis was applied to the 1997 estimates resulting in a revised extrapolated estimate of 34,558 ± CI 4,283 caribou (Dumond and Lee, 2013). Statistically, the difference between the 1997 and 2007 population estimates were not significant. Although the survey area remained reasonably consistent between 1997 and 2007, it was slightly extended based on local observations. No trend in the population between these two surveys was statistically confirmed. Based on the 1997 and 2007 surveys, the only conclusion made was that the population remained at best stable over that decade (Dumond and Lee, 2013). Nonetheless, potential annual fluctuations could have taken place during the interval between surveys.

Local knowledge including interviews conducted in Cambridge Bay in 2014-2015, indicated that there was a period when the caribou population was increasing (1960-1990), followed by a peak reaching a high in abundance between (1990-2005), followed by a period of population decline (mid-2000s to present), more evident since 2010 (Tomaselli, 2018). Interviewees indicated that they were seeing about 80% less caribou around Cambridge Bay compared to what they observed in the 1990s. Trends in age class, body condition and health of DUC were also observed between the peak period and the declining period. Since the decline, hunters have observed a decrease in the yearlings and calves, observations of poorer caribou body condition, and increased observations of caribou with abnormalities or diseases (Tomaselli, 2018).

Due to the minimal information on the population size in relation to the increase of harvest level of this herd, the DUC was assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife (COSEWIC) in Canada and is listed under Schedule 1, Part 4 of the Species at Risk Act in Canada in 2004 (COSEWIC 2004; Miller 1990b; Gunn *et a*l., 2000; Harding 2004). In 2011, it was listed as a species of "Special Concern" by the Canadian Wildlife Service under the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*. Over the last three to four years, hunters have noticed a decrease in the number of DUC around the community of Cambridge Bay.

This project aims to address concerns of Inuit, as well as to provide new scientific information, by establishing a new population estimate on the DUC for fall 2015. In addition, demographic indicators will be monitored from 2015-2017. By increasing the monitoring of this herd, this ongoing effort would have four additional objectives: 1) Determine the cow survival rate 2015-2017, 2) Determine the pregnancy rate among female in spring 2015 and 2016, 3) Determine the sex ratio of the herd during rut in the fall 2016, 4) Determine the calf: cow ratio in the fall 2016, 5) Determine recruitment, calf: cow ratio in spring 2017.

Methodology

Study area

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

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

Collar deployment 2015 and 2016

The DUC winter on the tundra on the Canadian mainland. As the spring approaches, the caribou move to the coast of the mainland, concentrate to feed and rest, and start to cross back to Victoria Island in the thousands (Gunn *et al.* 1997; Bates, 2006). At this time, they are found in high densities near the coastlines. Collars were deployed at this time, from Tree River to Hope Bay, to take advantage of these aggregations before they disperse on Victoria Island for the summer. Adjacent herds are believed not to be t in the coastal area. The Beverly herd, are believed to be in taiga habitat, south of the treeline, and the Ahiak herd on the tundra further south and east than the DUC spring distributions (Campbell *et al*., 2013).

At the end of March and early April, between Kugluktuk and the western fringe of the Queen Maud Migratory Bird Sanctuary, 25 caribou were collared in 2015 and 19 in 2016. The caribou were collared with Lotek GPS Globalstar Lifecycle satellite collars following the capture methods involving tangle net and net gunning team from a helicopter (TAEM, 1996). The caribou capture work was performed by an experienced capture crew: net gunner and two handlers, under a fixed time. The time between the beginning of the pursuit (which was kept under 1 minute) to the animal being released did not exceed 10 minutes. This was done in order to keep stress levels to a minimum and thereby increase the survival rate post-collaring. To decrease post-collaring mortality, collars were deployed at outside temperature above -25° C to avoid freezing the lung tissue of the caribou. Once the caribou was immobilized, hair samples from two different body locations (rump and neck), feces, blood samples, and photographs (teeth, body and eye) were taken. By palpitation of the shoulder, ribs, and hips/spine, a body condition score (based on fat) was given according to CARMA's protocol level 2 for live animals (CARMA, 2008) to determine overall fatness. All noticeable injuries were recorded. The scat samples were sent for laboratory analysis under the standard set of 19 microsatellite markers to confirm the specific genetics

signature of the DUC similarly to what has been employed in past caribou projects from across Canada (Serrouya *et al.,* 2012).

Population Estimate

Aircraft configuration

During the rut, at the end of October, DUC congregate along the southern coast of Victoria Island waiting for the sea-ice freeze-up. Once the highest proportion of the collared caribou would have reached the shore, the study area, from Read Island to Parker Bay, would be surveyed. The reconnaissance survey and the systematic transects line survey were both flown with a fixed-wing single engine turbine aircraft, a Single Otter. The transect lines were surveyed at a speed of 160 km/hr and at an altitude of about 150 meters, which was easily maintained with an radar altimeter and due the flat relief of the study area. Pre-determined transect width of 400 meters was set on each wings based on calculation using the formula of Norton-Griffiths (1978) and others (Gunn and Patterson, 2000; Howard, 2011; Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Dumond and Lee, 2013).

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

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

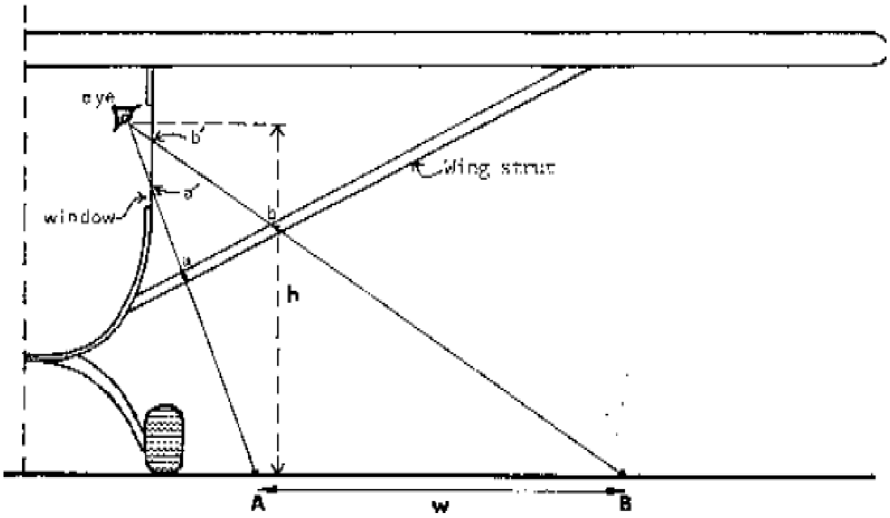

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of aircraft configuration for strip width sampling North-Griffiths (19878). W is marked out on the tarmac, and the two lines of sight a'-a-A and b'-b-B establish, whereas a'- and b' are the window marks.

The survey crew consisted of the pilot, the front right navigator/recorder, a front and rear observers on both sides of the plane and a second recorder on the left side in the back of the plane as backup. Sighting and caribou count, all sexes, were recorded on a touch screen tablet computer commonly used in other barren-ground caribou surveys. As each caribou group waypoints (observations) were instantaneously entered with the number of caribou composing the group and a real-time GPS waypoint was generated allowing geo-referencing of the survey data. The use of this tablet did not only increase the data entry speed, accuracy, but it reduced the time require to perform preliminary analysis of the reconnaissance data for stratification needed in the visual survey.

The survey was structured into two main components 1) a systematic reconnaissance survey that was used to delineate the extent of caribou on the coastal study area and 2) the systematic visual survey that was used for estimates. Effort for survey strata was allocated using a proportional allocation methodology similar to calving ground surveys of other herds (Boulanger et al., 2014b). Two potential strategies for allocation were considered. First, optimal allocation of survey effort was considered based on sampling theory (Heard 1987, Thompson 1992, Krebs 1998). Optimal allocation basically assigned more effort to strata with higher densities given that the amount of variation in counts is proportional to the relative density and size of caribou within the stratum. If strata were reasonably small, then optimal allocation was further adjusted to ensure an adequate number of transect lines for each stratum. In particular, previous surveys suggested that there should be a minimum of 10 transects per stratum with closer to 20 transects being

optimal for high density areas. In general, coverage should be at least 15% with higher levels of coverage for high density strata. In the context of sampling, increasing the number of lines in a stratum is insurance that it minimizes the influence of any one line on estimate precision. As populations become more clustered, a higher number of transect lines is required to achieve adequate precision (Thompson 1992, Krebs 1998). Caribou abundance in each strata was estimated using standard formulas for aerial surveys (Jolly, 1969; Krebs, 1998). The population estimates for fixed-width strip sampling using Jolly's Method 2 for uneven sample sizes are derived from the following equation:

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

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

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

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

Analysis of collared caribou data

Sixteen radio collared DUC on Victoria Island were tracked daily to index the distribution of the caribou herd relative to the coastal study area. The daily fixes were not always returned for individual caribou. In these cases, the location of the caribou was interpolated under the assumption that movement rate and trajectory was constant between successive daily locations. An example of this would be that an interpolated location for day 2 would be midway between a straight line connecting GPS fixes on day 1 and 3. The systematic reconnaissance survey was triggered when the greatest portion of the collars had reached the southern coast of Victoria Island, but still had yet to start their migration across the newly formed sea-ice.

For the collars that did not reach the study area during the reconnaissance survey, we flew to the collar locations to determine the groups sizes of animals associate to specific collars, as well as

to determine the presence or absence of other groups in the area. The collar locations relative to when the strata areas were surveyed were also summarized to determine the proportion of collared caribou that were within the survey area when the aerial transect sampling occurred. This percentage was later used to extrapolate the final herd estimate as detailed in the Extrapolated Population Estimate section.

Extrapolated Population Analyses

The Lincoln Peterson estimate of herd size was calculated based on the proportion of collared caribou being within the survey area when the survey occurred. The estimate of herd size was calculated as:

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

with M equal to the number of collared caribou, R equal to the number of collared caribou detected, and C equal to the estimate of herd size from the strata surveys (N_{strata};) (Seber, 1982; Krebs, 1998).

The estimate of variance from just the Lincoln Petersen estimator was not correct given that there was error in both the strata estimate and in the proportion of caribou estimated in the study area. Using the Lincoln Petersen estimate of variance accounted for variance in the estimate of detection probabilities based on collared caribou. Therefore, we used a modification of the variance estimator proposed by Innes *et al*., (2002) that considers both sources of variance. In this case the variance estimate was:

$$var(N_{LP}) = N_{LP}^2(CV^2(p_{LP}) + CV^2(N_{strata}))$$

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

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

Overall Trend

The 2015 estimates was initially compared to the 2007 estimate using a t-test to determine if the two estimates were significantly different (Gasaway *et al.*, 1986). This comparison did not allow an actual estimate of trend given that 8 years separated the two surveys. The low number of points (3) also challenged the use of traditional regression methods. A Monte Carlo sampling-regression approach (Manly, 1997) was therefore applied to estimate trend from the 1997, 2007, and 2015 surveys. The basic procedure employed was to generate simulated estimates for each year surveyed (1997, 2007, and 2015) based on the point estimate and confidence limit of each survey under the assumption of a normal distribution of survey estimates. The normal distribution was generated using a t-distribution with degrees of freedom used to calculate the confidence interval for the estimates. Trend was then estimated as the slope of the log of population estimates and year using regression analysis (Thompson *et al*., 1998). Estimates of slope of the regression were an estimate of r (per capita growth rate). The per capita growth rate can be related to the population rate of change (λ) using the equation $\lambda=e^r=N_{t+1}/N_t$. The simulations were repeated 1,000 times which resulted in 1,000 estimates of λ. The point estimate of λ and the percentile based confidence limits were then estimated, therefore providing an estimate of annual rate of change.

Population demography, 2015 -2017

Demographic indicators for the population of DUC, survival rate, the sex ratio, fall calf:cow ratio, spring calf:cow ratio, and the pregnancy rate were investigated between 2015 and 2017. The interaction between these various indicators can be difficult to interpret, but they nonetheless increase the overall understanding of the herd population demography and can be used in a population modelling (Boulanger *et al.*, 2011) to help determining the future trajectory of the herd and inform future management recommendations.

Cow survival rate

From the time the collared caribou was released until a mortality notification was received, the data generated from the DUC collared female caribou were monitored. The fates of the DUC collared caribou were determined by receiving the mortality notification once the collar stopped moving for 720 minutes, which was then recorded as mortality. Due to the logistical challenge to access the site after the notification was received to perform a necropsy, a determination of the

cause of death was not possible. Additionally, it was impossible to rule out the possibility of collar failure or device drop-off. This estimate of survival from collared caribou may be negatively biased if a substantial proportion of collars that were reported as mortalities were actually collar drop off or collar failure. Program MARK known fate models (White and Burnham, 1999) were used to estimate DUC year estimates of survival from April 2015 to April 2017.

Pregnancy rate

Fertility in caribou is usually influenced by body condition, of which two possible indicators could be body weight and body fat (Ouellet *et al.,* 1991). The pregnancy rate of female caribou is determined at the peak of calving by counting the number of females that have a calf at their heel. However, the Dolphin and Union calving ground is undefined and spread over Victoria Island making the identification of DUC cow/calf pairs problematic to determine (Nishi and Buckland, 2000). To keep the caribou capture time under 10 minutes in the field, we did not include determination of the pregnancy with an ultrasound. Therefore, we used progesterone levels in sampled feces to determine the pregnancy rate.

From the Dolphin and Union females collared in 2015 and 2016, fresh scat samples were collected. The samples were kept frozen until they were sent to the Toronto Zoo, Reproductive Physiology Laboratory for analyses. Immediately upon thawing, fecal pellets were mixed together, 0.5 g of feces was weighed into a glass vial, and 5 ml of 80% methanol in distilled water (v:v) was added to each vial. Samples were briefly vortexed and extracted overnight in a sample rotator. Samples were then centrifuged for 10 minutes and the supernatants were transferred to a clean glass vial for storage at -20C until analysis. Progesterone concentrations in the extracts were quantified using a progesterone enzyme immunoassay (CL425 from C. Munro, UCDavis). 96-well microtiter plates were coated with progesterone antibody (CL425) and incubated overnight. Progesterone standards, fecal extracts and HRP-labelled progesterone were diluted in assay buffer and loaded onto the microtitre plates in duplicate. Binding of the HRO was detected using ABTS and the color reaction measured using a spectrophotometer. Female caribou with > 600 ng/g progesterone were categorized as pregnant and caribou with 0.20-200 ng/ g of progesterone were categorized as non-pregnant.

Fall and spring composition survey

The fall and spring composition surveys were undertaken based on the location of the DUC during their fall and spring migration. The proportion of calf per cow is based on two assumptions: 1)

female and male recruitment and mortality are comparable and stable and 2) female mortality is small relative to offspring mortality (McCullough, 1994). Prior to the start of the composition survey, the location of caribou was determined with the collar information and community-based observations.

At the end of October 25th to 29th, 2016, the fall composition survey took place during the rut along the shore of Victoria Island, from Cape Peel to Richardson Bay, to determine the sex ratio of the herd and the calf: cow ratio. A fixed-wing, Twin Otter, was used to reach the remote caribou locations and classify the caribou due to the challenging weather conditions and assure crew safety. The survey altitude was set to 160 meters above the ground level with the slowest possible speed. The crew consisted of the pilot and the co-pilot, as well as one caller and two community members as recorders for each side of the aircraft. The external characteristics was limited to the presence of big antler and long hair below the neck for the male, small size of the calf, intermediate-size and straight face profile fort the yearling, and medium size with small hard antler for the female.

At the end of March 23rd to 28th, 2017, the spring composition survey took place to identify the recruitment of the calves by re-assessing the calf:cow ratio. Classification was done from a helicopter, where the majority of caribou seen from Tree River to Hope Bay were classified. Due to the space limitation in the aircraft, the crew consisted of the pilot, the caller, and the recorder. For these composition surveys, when possible using a helicopter the caribou was classified based on their appearance and external characteristics under predetermined groups: calves, yearlings, bulls, and cows. Sex determination was possible when the caribou was seen from the rear and was based on the presence or absence of the vulva patch; females have a darker coloration at this body location. Yearlings were characterized by their intermediate-size and straight face profile and calves by their small-bodied and short faces.

The variances of the fall and spring for the composition data was calculated using the Tukey's Jacknife method (Cochan, 1977; Krebs 1989; and Sokal & Rohlf, 198).

Results

Collar Deployment 2015 and 2016

Target locations for caribou capture were based on past information on winter distribution, local observations and Inuit Traditional Knowledge. Collar deployment began on April 6th, 2015 from Hope Bay (TMAC mine site) located on the east side of Bathurst Inlet. The first day, seven collars were deployed on the west side and one on the east side of Bathurst Inlet. On April 7th, a total of

nine collars were set out, two on the east side of the Bathurst Inlet south of Hope Bay and seven on the west side of the inlet. The remaining collars were deployed on April 8th, all of which were on the east side of Bathurst Inlet and mostly south-east of the mine site towards the Queen Maud Bird Sanctuary (Figure2, dots). A total of 1,214 km of non-systematic lines were travelled to collar 25 female caribou (DU-01-15 to DU-25-15).

In 2016, 19 additional collars were deployed (DU-51-16 to DU-69-16) (Figure 2, triangles). As in previous years, the collar deployment was from Hope Bay. On April 11th, 2016, 11 groups of caribou were seen, but only two collars were deployed. On April 15th, three additional collars were deployed and on April 16th seven animals were collars at the northwest part of Kent Peninsula. Further attempts to collar the DUC on the west side of Bathurst Inlet were undertaken, however, no caribou were found. Tracking evidence in the area suggested most of the caribou had initiated their crossing and were unavailable for capture. On April 17th, the seven remaining collars were deployed east of Hope Bay. A total of 1,594 km of non-systematic lines were covered during the deployment period. No mortalities were observed after 1 month of collaring, with all collars transmitting. Pre-programming of data transmission coincided with a three-year battery lifespan. Data transmission from these 2015 and 2016 collars will continue until the collar release mechanism is activated in fall 2017 and 2018 respectively.

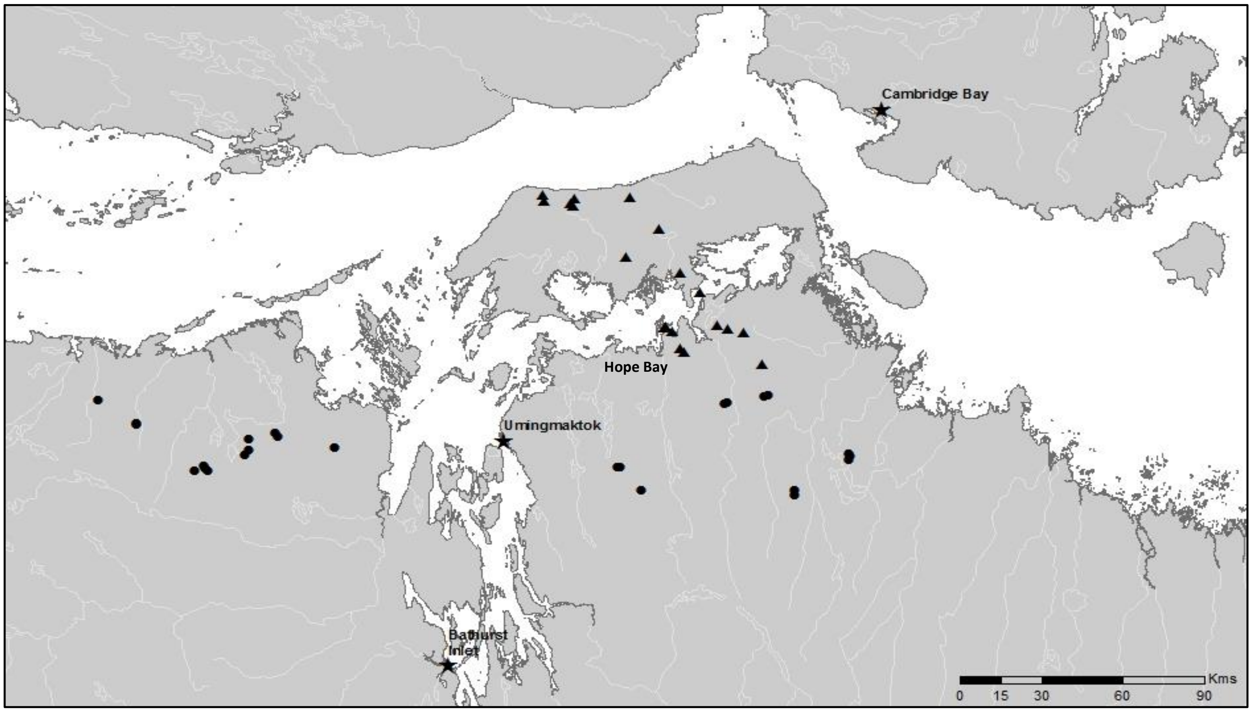

Figure 2: Map of Bathurst Inlet representing the 44 collar locations in April 2015 (dots) and 2016 (triangles) on the east and west side of the Inlet.

In 2015 and 2016, collars were unintentionally deployed on Ahiak caribou. Barren-Ground caribou had mixed amongst Dolphin Union caribou on the east side of Bathurst Inlet. From the caribou captured, eight caribou (DU-01-15, DU-10-15, DU-17-15, DU-18-15, DU-20-15, DU-22-15, DU-62-16, and DU-64-16) were genetically confirmed as Barren-Ground caribou. For the caribou that failed to be genetically identified, DU-19 and DU-24, the herd identity was confirmed based on two other criteria: their calving location on the mainland and their physical characteristics. For these two animals, slight phenotypic differences were noticed such as darker back with brown legs, elongated snout, and longer legs than DUC. Three of the collared animals (DU-52-2016, DU-63-2016, and DU-68-2016) were harvested within two weeks of collaring, so the identification based on calving location was impossible. Nevertheless, these three caribou were taken into consideration as DUC due to their physical appearance: cream back and legs, short snout and legs. Thus, a total of 34 DUC were collared, 17 in 2015 and 17 in 2016, and the remaining 10 caribou were not taken into consideration during the fall population survey nor in the body condition, cow survival, pregnancy rate indicators. From all the Dolphin and Union collared caribou, five mortality events were recorded during the 2015 and 2016 fall migration (October 26 to December 7) with only one during the crossing. DU-05-2015 died on the ocean a few kilometers from the mainland on November 24th 2016. This mortality site was investigated in March 2017, but neither the caribou carcasses nor the collar were seen.

Body condition of captured caribou in 2015 and 2016

For each DUC captured (n = 34), we assessed its body condition by palpitation of the shoulder, ribs, and hip-spine to attribute a score from 1 to 4 (CARMA, 2008). The total score ranged on a scale from 6 to 12, where 12 is the healthiest caribou. For both years, no caribou scored below 4; with a mean of 9 for both years (Figure 3, A and B). The majority of DUC scored 12 where it was hard to feel the edges of the bones of the shoulders, the ribs were nearly flush with fat tissues between them, and the hips were well padded.

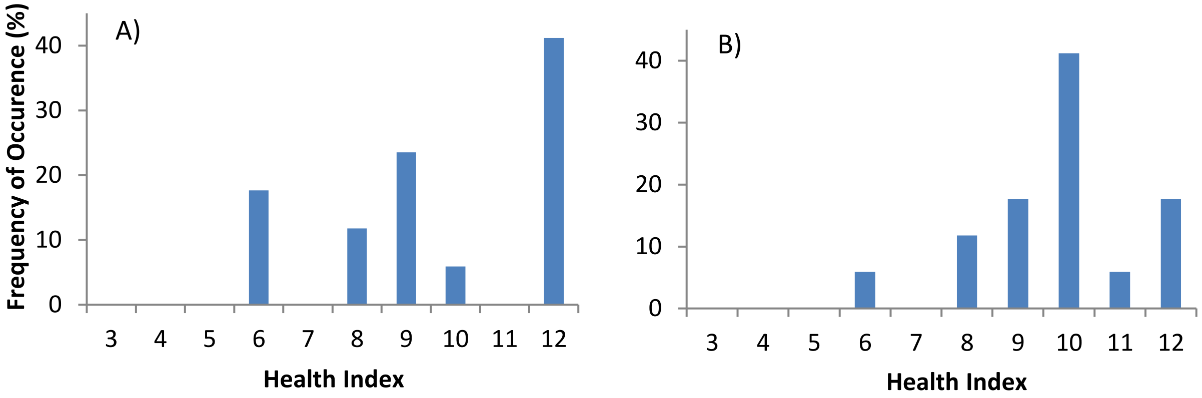

Figure 3: Average body score condition displayed as frequency of occurrence (%) of captured Dolphin and Union caribou in A) 2015 (n = 17) and B) 2016 (n = 17). The index score scale range from 6 to 12, where low number represent unhealthy to high number represent healthy caribou.

Population estimate:

DUC 2015 fall distribution

From October 10th to November 11th, the collar locations of 15 DUC on Victoria Island were closely monitored. In mid-October, most of the collars were moving south, but did not reach the study area, a distance within 10 kilometers of the shoreline (Figure 4). Assuming that these collars characterize the distribution of the herd, the reconnaissance and the visual survey need to be timed with the distribution of the collared caribou relative to the study area, without having initiated their migration over the forming sea-ice. In the circumstance that the sea-ice formation allows for 30% of the collar to cross, the survey would be cancelled and postponed to the following year. One mortality event on Victoria Island, DU-04-2015, happened during the survey. On November 11th, five collars left the study area and were completing the crossing of the Coronation Gulf and Dease Straight (Figure 4).

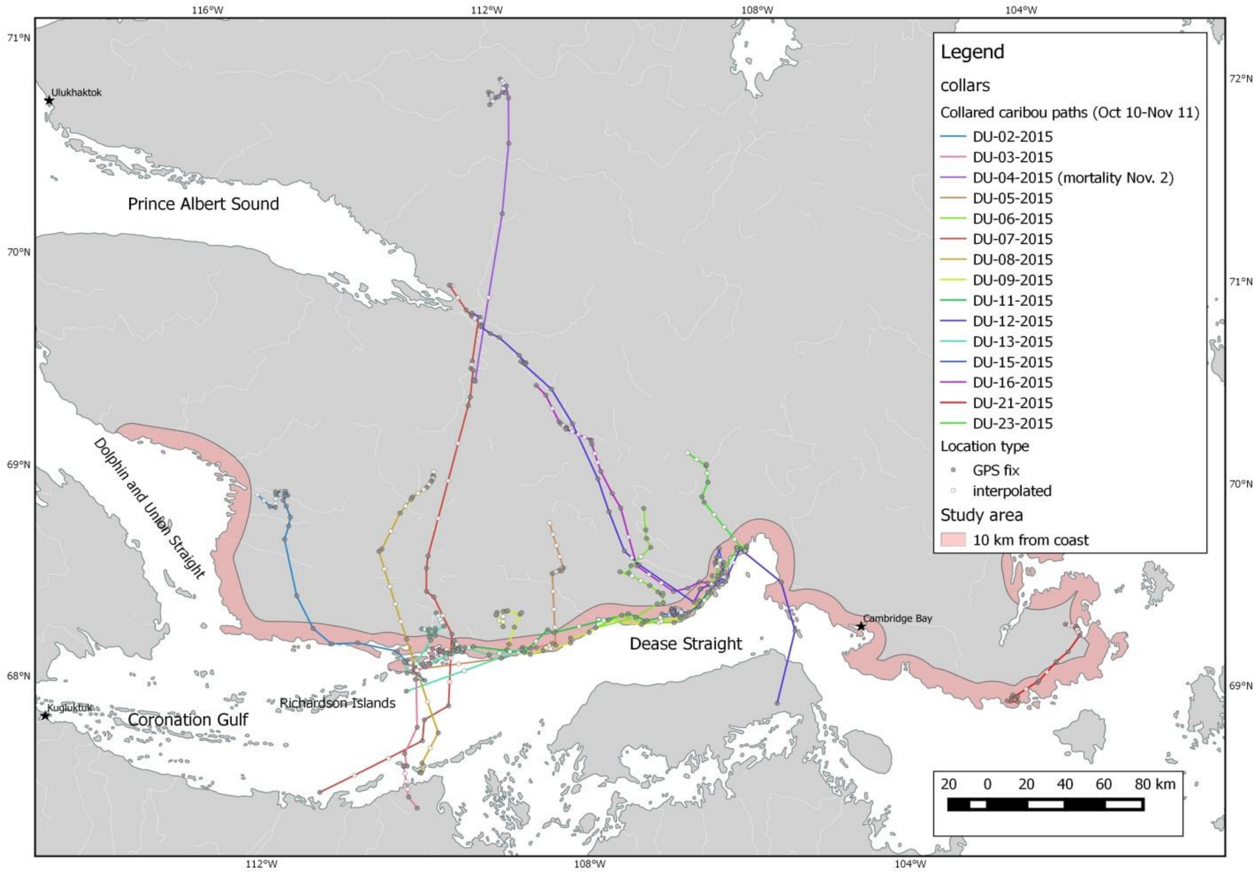

Figure 4: The movement pattern of 15 Dolphin and Union caribou from October 10 to November 11, 2015 in relation with the costal study area extending from the shoreline to 10 km in land (pink).

Collared caribou that were far away from the shoreline or outside the study area were considered in the design of the visual strata. When possible, we flew to the specific collar location (DU-02-15, DU-04-15, DU-16-15, and DU-21-15,) to determine the number of caribou associated with the specific collar. Only small isolated groups of caribou, varying from 2 to 21 individuals, were seen. None of the group found associated with the collar or in its proximity, were large enough to justify a stratified transect sampling at these locations outside the study area (Table 1). However, the occurrence caribou outside the final visual strata was still included in the final extrapolated population estimate.

Table 1: Minimal occurrence of small group of DUC outside the final visual strata

Area	Number of caribou	Likely impact on overall population estimate
East Victoria Island	9 caribou (all off transect) on October 29. 12 caribou with DU-21-15 on October 27.	Minimal given that surveys close to Ross point in the same time period observed large aggregations of caribou.
West Victoria Island	13 caribou were associated with DU-02-15 on October 31.	Minimal given that surveys close to Ross point in the same time period observed large aggregations of caribou.
Western strata	21 caribou observed on Richardson Islands (off transect and out of strata) on November 2 survey.	Minimal given ice condition and lower densities of caribou observed in the same area on October 31.
Coronation Gulf	Single collared caribou crossed the ice on November 1st prior to survey.	Minimal given poor ice condition during this time and low numbers of caribou observed in the MD_W stratum on October 31
Inland survey, Northwest Territory	4 groups of 14, 6, 2 and 13 caribou were observed in the proximity of DU-04-15 on October 30, which one died on November 2.	Minimal given that there caribou could have been Peary Caribou that are known to winter in these areas.
Inland survey	13 caribou were observed with collar DU-16-15 on October 30 and crosses into strata on November 9.	Minimal as no other caribou were observed in the proximity.

Systematic reconnaissance survey

Two reconnaissance surveys were flown. The first initial reconnaissance effort done over three days (October, 25th, 26th, and 27th) was to survey parallel to the shoreline to determine aggregation of caribou on the coast from Read Island to Collinson Peninsula (Figure 5). The 1997 and 2007 survey area was extended eastward to account for the possibility of caribou east of the Island based on hunter observations. Transects were oriented perpendicular to the coastline to reduce potential bias and to detect possible concentration of caribou that has not reach the coast yet. Ten transects were flown perpendicular to the coast line 30 kilometers inland to assess the possibility of large concentration of caribou further away from the coast. We observe 0 to 5 caribou per 10 km segments (Figure5). To the east of Cambridge Bay on October 27th, only 12 caribou were observed in association with the only collar in the area, DU-21-15. To the west, larger aggregations of caribou were observed from Wellington Bay to west of Ross Point. No caribou were observed past Lady Franklin point to Read Island.

Given the distribution of collar caribou inland from the shoreline, further flying was postponed until October 29th and 31st when most collared caribou were closer to the study area (Figure4, pink area). A systematic reconnaissance survey with 10 to 30 kilometer transects spaced 10 to 12

kilometers apart was conducted to the east of Cambridge Bay on October 29th as well as within lower density abundance survey areas in the extreme west of Victoria Island on October 31st (Figure6, dotted lines). Even though few caribou where observed, effort was still concentrated in this very low density area to rule out the possibility of having missed significant aggregations of caribou during the first reconnaissance survey and to confirm that there were few to no caribou on shoreline areas or inland. To the East, only nine caribou were observed, of which were off transect. These areas were not surveyed further given extremely low density and lack of caribou occupancy.

On October 31st, a second reconnaissance survey from west of Ross Point to Wellington Bay, in the higher density area, was carried out to capture any potential shift of caribou along the coastline and/or a higher number of caribou reaching the coastline. The largest aggregations of caribou were observed from the west side of Wellington Bay to west of Ross Point. This data was also used to stratify and allocate effort between the west visual strata.

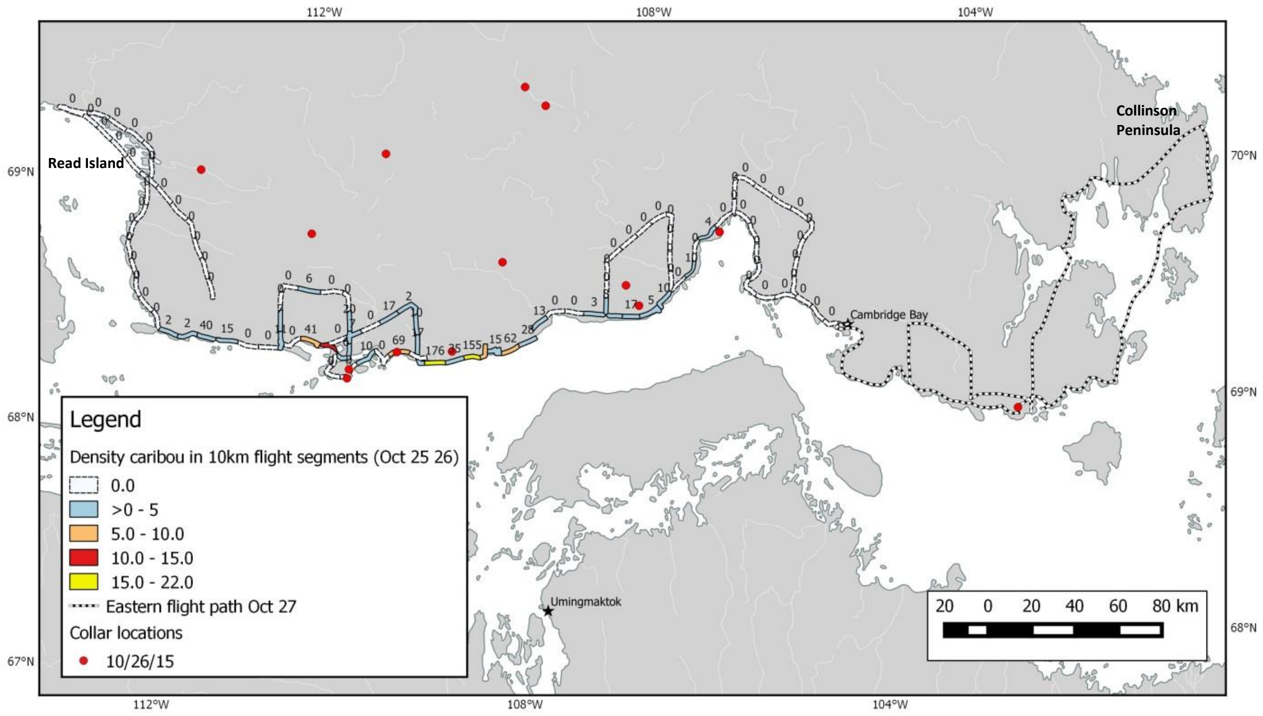

Figure 5: Transect of the initial reconnaissance fight on October 25th, 26th West of Cambridge Bay, dotted line) and October 27th (East of Cambridge Bay, color coded segments). The density of caribou observed per 10 km was attributed a color code where white is = 0, blue = 0 to 5, orange = 5 to 10, red = 10 to 15, and yellow = 15 to 22. The collar locations, as on October 26th, are indicated by red dots.

Systematic visual surveys

The observations from the shoreline reconnaissance survey of October 26th and October 31st and the latest GPS collars were used to stratify the highest density area into visual strata (Figure6). The average segment densities were then used to allocate sampling effort. The final visual strata had to be flown in 1.5 days, which assumed full flying days of 600 km with ferry time from Cambridge Bay and daylight restriction. Using the location and number of caribou per group, density strata were delineated to increase the survey effort where the density of caribou is found to be the highest. Five visual strata were defined: low density west (LD_W), medium density west (MD_M), a high density (HD) and medium density east (MD_E), and a low density east (LD_E). Note that the coverage for the LD_E stratum was kept similar to the MD_E strata given uncertainty in the density of the strata (Figure6). The final coverage for each stratum varied from 27.9% for the high density (HD) stratum to 13.6% for the low density stratum (LD_W) (Table 2) based on optimal allocation from the reconnaissance survey data. The total kilometers flown on transect was 900 km.

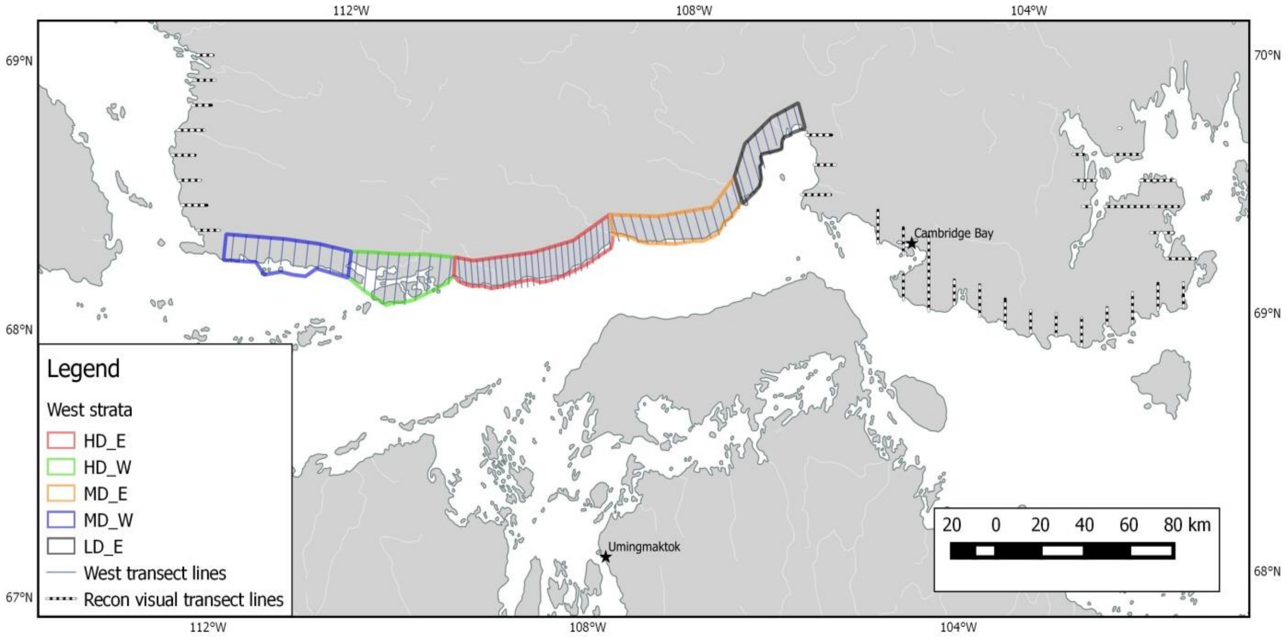

Figure 6: Final systematic reconnaissance transects for east of Cambridge Bay and west of Cambridge Bay (dotted lines) with the final visual stratification layout in blue (MD_W), green (HD_W), red (HD_E), orange (MD_E) and black (LD_E).

Table 2: Strata dimensions for the Dolphin and Union population survey based allocation.

Strata	Area of strata (km^2)	Baseline (E-W) distance (km)	Total transects possible	Number of transects sampled	Transect area sampled (Km^2)	Coverage
LD_W	740.87	56.9	71.1	10	100.5	13.6%
MD_W	841.33	47.5	59.4	10	138.4	16.5%
HD	944.98	72.4	90.5	26	263.2	27.9%
MD_E	672.57	55.4	69.3	14	115.8	17.2%
LD_E	548.79	40.2	50.3	10	102.5	18.7%

The visual surveys were conducted on November 2nd and 3rd when the highest proportion of collars were in the survey area and a minority started their migration on the sea-ice and was out of reach (MD_W, HD, MD_E and LD_E), which coincided with peak numbers of collared caribou in the survey strata (Figure5). Only one collar, DU-03-15, had left to MD_W and HD strata and started crossing when it was surveyed. The low density stratum was surveyed on November 5th (LD_W), when one collared caribou, DU-02-15, was within the stratum. The timing of the survey of the higher density area (November 2nd) occurred with the most collared caribou near the shore, but before they started crossing the Coronation Gulf (Figure5). The locations of collars indicated minimal movement between November 1st and 2nd when the remainder of the areas to the east were sampled. Only one collar, DU-16-15, remained in land during the visual survey.

The Figure 7 summary the timing in which the reconnaissance and visual surveys took place in function of the caribou movement. The reconnaissance and visual surveys were scheduled for the time period when caribou were at the highest concentration in the study area. Locations of caribou were categorized by whether they were inland, in the study area, or crossing the sea-ice (Figure5). Using this information, the initial reconnaissance surveys were conducted on October 25th, 26th, and 27th to determine relative densities and locate aggregations of caribou. Systematic surveys were conducted in low density areas (east and west of Victoria Island) on October 29th and 31st. A second reconnaissance of the study area of highest caribou density was conducted on October 31st. This result was used to stratify and allocate effort between strata since it captured latest possible lateral caribou movement along the shoreline. The visual abundance surveys were conducted on November 2nd and 3rd when the highest proportion of radio collared caribou was in the visual strata and the lower density stratum was delayed to be survey until November 5th due to weather.

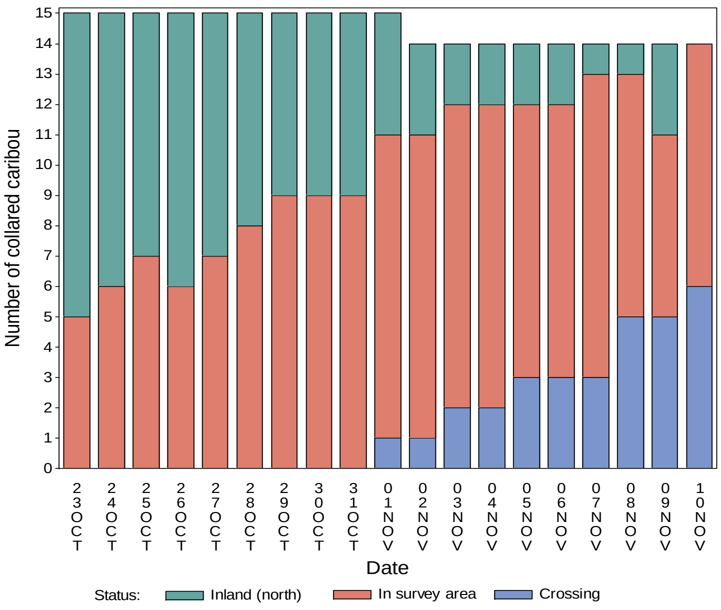

Figure 7: Status of collared caribou by date of survey based on their location, inland (green), survey area (pink) and crossing (blue) between October 23rd and November 1st.

During the visual survey 3,083 caribou were counted in 210 groups (Table3). Approximately half (47%) of group sizes were 10 or less caribou with 23% being great than 20 caribou with a mean group size of 15.2 (median=10, std. dev=16.7, min=1, max=135) (Figure8). Observations were assigned to strata and transect lines within strata for estimation of caribou within each stratum.

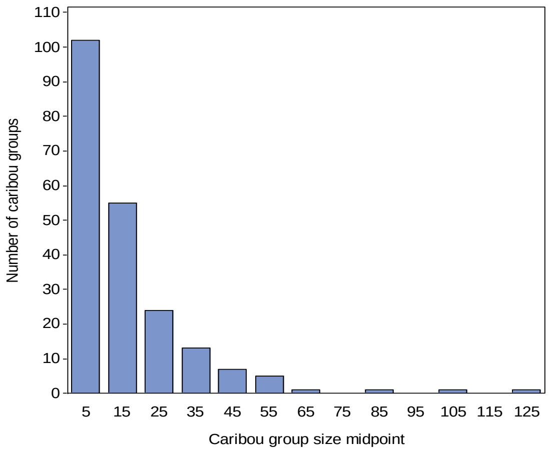

Figure 8: Distribution of group sizes observed during the final visual surveys on November 2nd, 3rd, and 5th.

The final estimates from the five visual stratum are given in Table 3. Highest densities of caribou were found in the HD and MD_E stratum with five caribou per km^2 and the lowest density was found in LD_W strata with one caribou per km^2. One third of the population was estimated from

the HD strata. The resulting estimate of 14,730 (SE= 1,507, CV= 10.2%, CI= 11,475-17,986) caribou was precise with a coefficient of variation of 10.2%. No caribou were seen on transects east from Cape Enterprise, and the majority of caribou were continuously distributed between Ross Point and Cape Peel (Figure9).

Table 3: Estimate of caribou on visual survey strata based on aerial survey conducted on November, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th 2015.

Strata	Caribou counted on transect	Density (Caribou per km^2)	Estimated caribou ($\hat{N}$)	Standard Error ($\hat{N}$)	Coefficient of variation
LD_W	140	1.39	1,032	377.3	36.6%
MD_W	533	3.85	3,240	769.8	23.8%
HD	1,537	5.84	5,518	814.2	14.6%
MD_E	584	5.04	3,393	754.9	22.2%
LD_E	289	2.82	1,548	550.6	35.6%
Total	3,083		14,730	1,507.0	10.2%

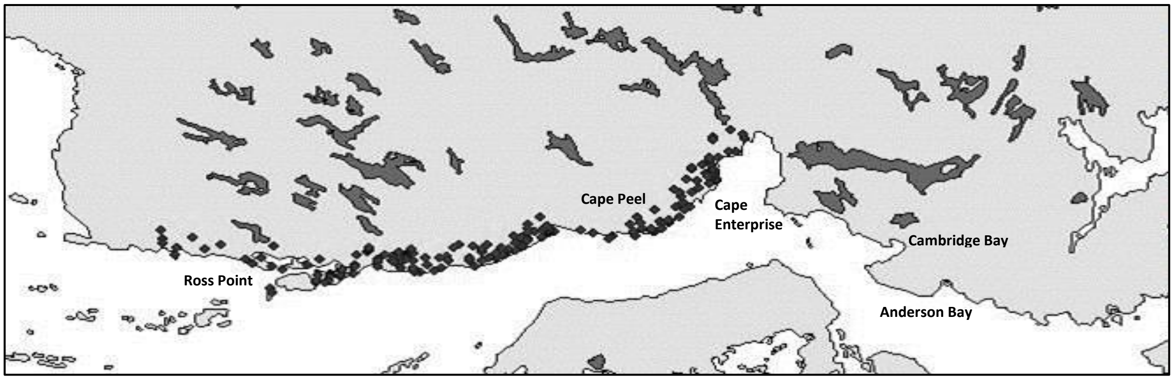

Figure 9: Distribution of Dolphin and Union caribou based on the location of the groups observed during the Final systematic reconnaissance transect line and the final visual stratification.

Extrapolated population analysis

Overall, 11 of 14 collared caribou were within the final strata as the visual survey was progressing. The three collars outside the survey area were: DU-03-15 that crossed the ice, DU-16-15 that was north of the strata for the entire survey, and DU-21-15 that was in areas east of Cambridge Bay. This eastern area was surveyed twice during the reconnaissance flight and the sample sizes of caribou were too low (12 caribou observed on transect) to derive an estimate of caribou at this location. Therefore, DU-21-15 was considered to have not been surveyed, so that the estimate

would pertain also to the eastern area. The resulting percentage of collars within the visual survey strata was 79%.

Table 4: Summary of collar locations relative to surveyed areas used for estimation of proportion of collar available. The shaded boxes indicate when a collared caribou was in a stratum that was surveyed.

Id	Location (Date)				
	Nov 2	Nov 3	Nov 5	Available	Comments
DU-02	north	north	1	1	In strata when surveyed
DU-03	cross	cross	cross	0	Across ice before survey conducted
DU-05	1	1	1	1	
DU-06	1	1	1	1	
DU-07	1	1	cross	1	Crossed ice after being surveyed
DU-08	1	cross	cross	1	Crossed ice after being surveyed
DU-09	1	1	1	1	
DU-11	1	1	1	1	
DU-12	1	1	1	1	
DU-13	1	1	1	1	
DU-15	1	1	1	1	
DU-16	north	north	north	0	North of strata for all of survey
DU-23	1	1	1	1	
DU-21	east	east	east	0	In area east of Cambridge Bay
			Average	0.79	

Assuming that the East side of Cambridge Bay contained minimal caribou, as suggested by the surveys (Table 3), then DU-21-15 should not be included in the extrapolated herd estimate, which would reduce the number of total collars within the survey area to 13 and a resulting proportion of collars in the visual survey strata of 85%. The resulting extrapolated herd estimate, in this case, is 17,185 caribou (SE=2,640.8 CV=15.3%, CI=11,481-22,890) which is 2,455 caribou higher than the strata estimate.

However, the extrapolated herd estimate was also calculated with the 11 of 14 collared caribou being within the survey area. The resulting extrapolated herd estimate, using 14 collared caribou, is 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17.0%, CI = 11,664 to 25,182), which is higher than the strata-based estimate by 3,683 caribou. Confidence limits were calculated using the t-statistic from strata surveys (Table 2; 2.16) with a resulting confidence limit of 11,664 to 25,182 caribou. The estimate of 18,413 DUC assumes that the survey area to the east of Cambridge Bay contained a sizeable number of caribou as indicated by the collared caribou in this area.

Overall trend

A t-test was initially used to compare the 2015 extrapolated estimate 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CI=11,664-25,182, df=13) and the 2007 extrapolated population estimate 27,787 (SE=3,613, CI=20,250-35,324, df=20). The difference between estimates was significant (t=1.91, df=32, p=0.065) at α=0.1. The ratio of the 2007 to 2015 extrapolated population estimates suggests a gross change in herd size of 66.3% (SE=0.15, CI=19.9-96.2%) during the eight-year interval between surveys. Using a z-test, the 2007 extrapolated estimate is also significantly different from the 2015 extrapolated estimate (Z= -2.19, p= 0.036)

For the trend analysis, the 1997 extrapolated population estimate 34,558 (SE=4,283,CI=27,757-41,359) (Dumond and Lee 2013) was also considered (Figure9). The simulation-based estimate of annual rate of change was 0.96 (SE=0.015, CI=0.93-0.99) suggesting that a significant decline has occurred (the confidence limit for λ does not overlap 1). This translates to an annual rate of decline of 4% (CI=1-7%) since the 1997 survey. This estimate of trend assumes a constant exponential change in herd size. The small number of data points, three surveys, precluded the use of more complex trend models.

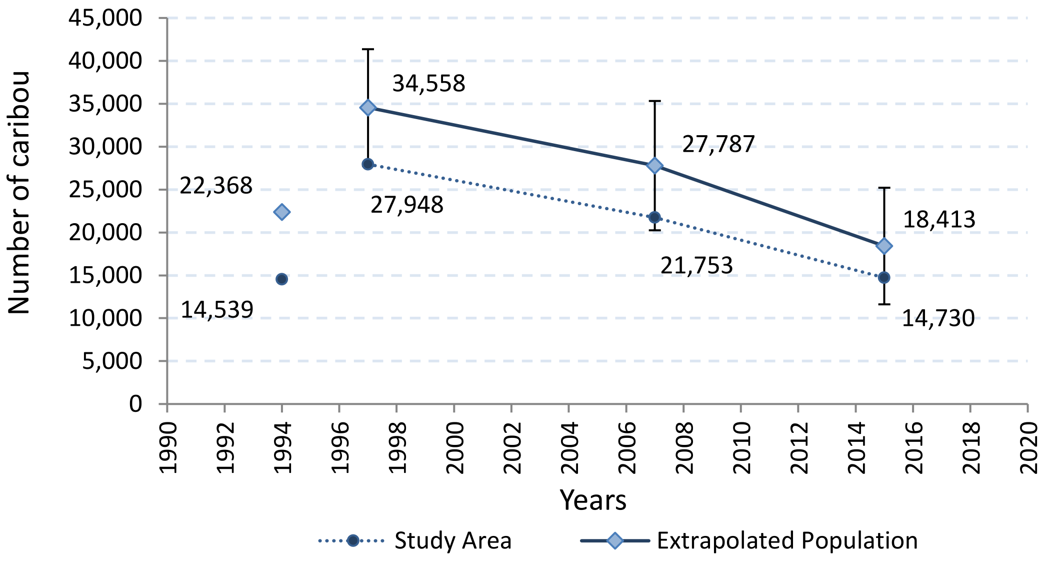

Figure 10: Estimates of herd size for the Dolphin-Union caribou herd from the 1997 survey (Nishi and Gunn 2003), 2007 survey (Dumond and Lee 2013), and the 2015 survey. Estimates based on the surveyed visual strata (dotted line) as well as the extrapolated estimate (solid line) are given.

Population demography, 2015- 2017

Cow survival rate

Dolphin and Union collared caribou were monitored from April 2015 to December 2016 for survival rate analysis. Sample sizes of Dolphin and Union collared caribou ranged from 14 to 30 with an average of 19.7 collars monitored each month (SD = 5.0, n = 21 months) which added up to 414 collar months monitored. During this time there were 18 mortalities with 0.86 deaths per month (SD=1.15, min=0, max=4, n=21 months). Of the mortalities, six (DU-52-2016, DU-57-2016, DU-63-2016, DU-65-2016, DU-67-2016, DU-68-2016) could be attributed to harvest, and one (DU-05-2015) to drowning during the fall migration. Given the relatively low sample sizes, a survival model with equal monthly survival was used. The yearly female survival estimate from this model was 0.70 (SE=0.071, CI=0.55-0.82).

Pregnancy rate

Fecal samples of 34 DUC were collected and 33 were successfully analysed for progesterone level to indicate the pregnancy rate. Individual caribou were confirmed as pregnant if the level was more than 600 ng/g wet feces of progesterone and non-pregnant if this level was below 200 ng/g wet feces (Figure10). From the 33 samples successfully analysed, only four females were barren. This represents a yearly pregnancy rate of 88% in spring 2015 (15/17 caribou pregnant) and 88% in spring 2016 (14/16 caribou pregnant).

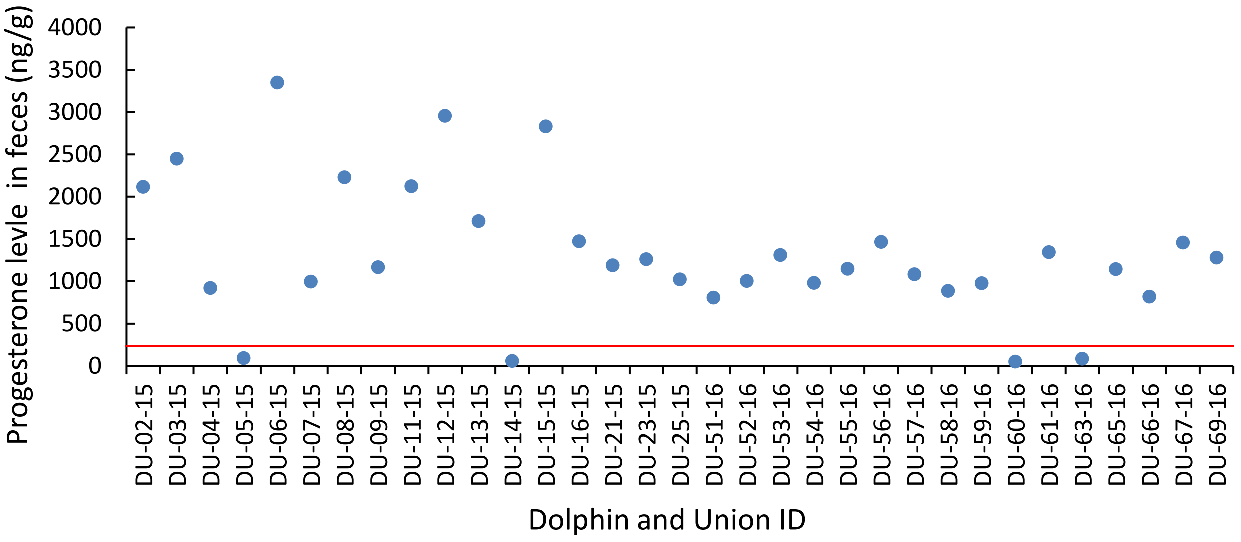

Figure 11: Progesterone level in feces (ng/g) for each Dolphin and Union caribou collared. Level below 200 ng/g were considered as non-pregnant.

Fall and Spring composition survey

The fall composition survey took place from October 26th to 29th, 2016. The survey consisted of transect lines oriented perpendicularly to the shoreline from west of Ross Point all the way to Cape Peel. As the biggest concentration of caribou was found at Ross point and at Cape Peel (Figure11), survey intensity was focus at these two locations with two kilometer transect lines to increase the number of caribou classified.

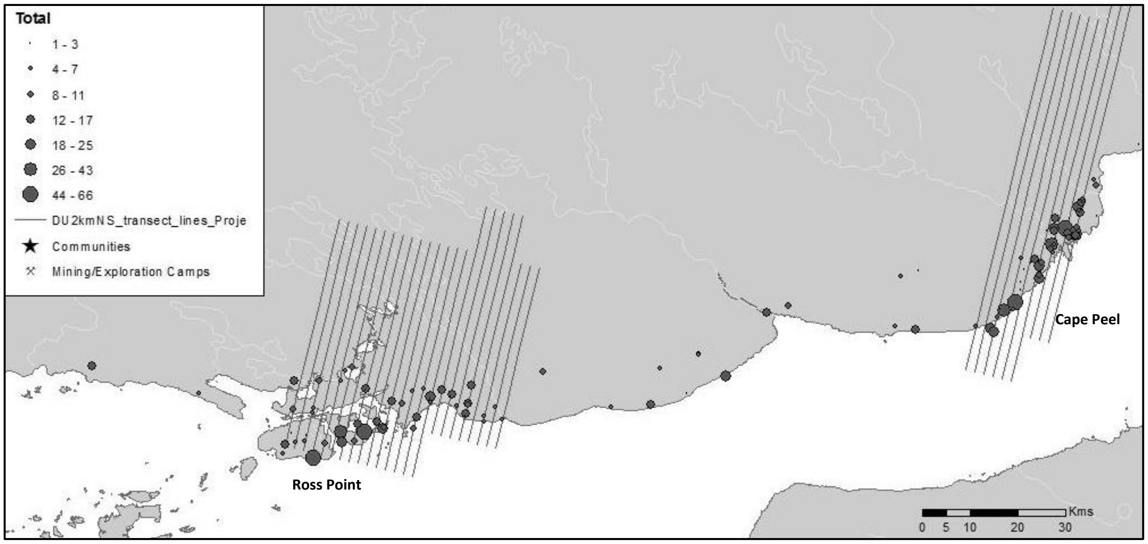

Figure 12: Location and caribou classified in the group during the fall composition survey from October 26 to 29, 2016 along the shore line of Victoria Island mainly at Ross Point and Cape Peel.

During this survey, 136 groups were seen and 1,225 caribou were classified, from which there were 873 cows, 218, calves, 129 yearlings, and 134 bulls. Figure 11 represents the number of caribou classified in each group and not the total caribou within the group. Some caribou were not adequately positioned to assure proper distinction from a male to a female. The calf:cow ratio was of 25:100 (SE= 0.034, CV= 11%). The bull:cow ratio was 15:100. Both Ross Point and Cape Peel has a low bull: cow ratio, which suggests a uniform distribution of sex along the shore line.

The spring composition survey was performed from March 24th to 28th, 2017 on the Canadian mainland from Tree River to Hope Bay. Collar locations (red dots, Figure 12) were used to find caribou. From the 17 collar locations in the study area, 15 were visited and only 2 collars were seen. 24 groups and 229 caribou were classified. The calf:cow ratio was 11:100 (SE= 0.025, CV= 22%).

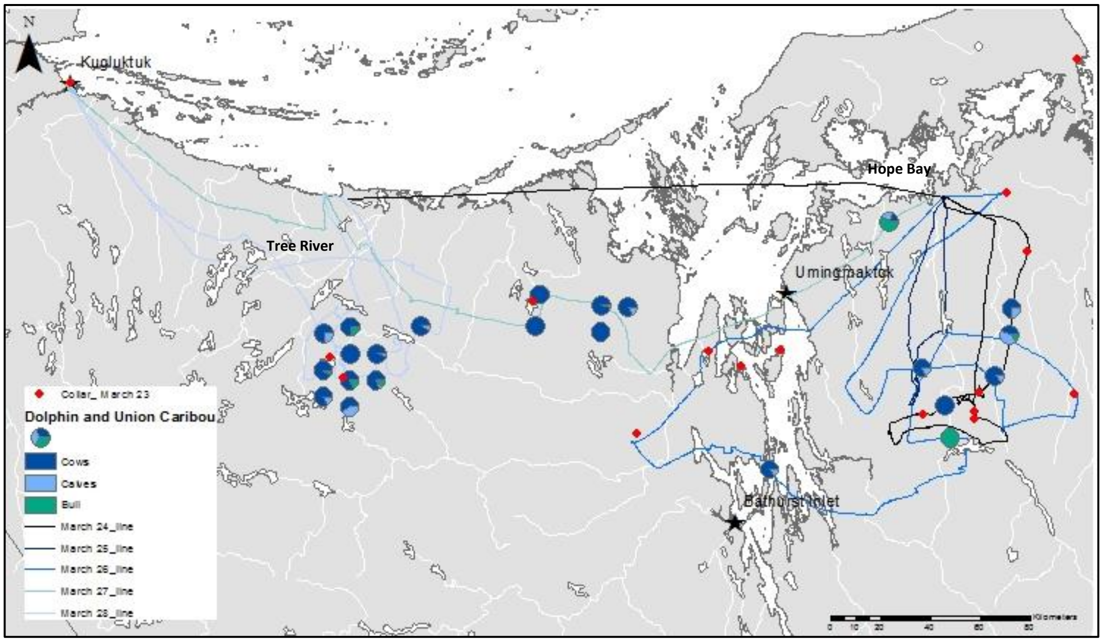

Figure 13: Location and group composition of caribou classified during the spring composition survey from March 24 to 28, 2018 on the Canadian Mainland from Tree River to Hope Bay. Active collar locations are represented by red dots.

Discussion

Collar deployment, 2015 and 2016

The DUC herd winter on both side of Bathurst Inlet and are known to start their spring migration in early April (Gunn *et al*., 1997). In 1993, a mainland coastline survey to monitor the number of caribou crossing back to Victoria Island was carried out between April 30th to May 13th (Gunn *et al.,* 1997) and where the median date for the spring crossing was May 24th in the late part of this decade(Pool *et al.*, 2010). From 2015 and 2016, the best time to find the caribou on the coast line was around April 7th to 11th. The occurrence of caribou along the coast in early April suggests a shift in the timing of the spring migration that might have occurred in the recent years. On April 15th 2016, caribou tracks were already seen off the coast onto the sea-ice, prohibiting us from collaring any further at this location and limiting us to concentrating our effort to the east side of Bathurst Inlet. DUC wintering to the west of Bathurst Inlet are known to cross earlier than the animals to the east side of Bathurst Inlet (Pool *et al.,* 2010).

In addition to a timing difference in the spring migration, it seems that the wintering strategy between the animal wintering on the east and the west side of Bathurst Inlet is also different. Contrary to the west side, the DUC wintering range overlaps spatially and temporally with a

Barren-ground caribou herd on the east side of Bathurst Inlet. Individuals of the DUC herd and Barren ground caribou herd were found together in mixed groups. There are slight physical differences between the two types of caribou such as, the color of their backs and legs, the shape of their snouts, and the longer length of legs, which were confirmed by genetic analysis and/or by their respective calving location determined with collars. Although more intensive study is needed, the DUC herd appears to winter with the Ahiak caribou herd, tundra wintering Barren-ground caribou. Future collaring, harvest management, and the mining companies' mitigation and monitoring programs on the east side of Bathurst Inlet should take into consideration the overlap of these two herds.

During the collaring, DUC were pre-selected based on their general fatness appearance (well-padded ribs and hips) as healthy caribou have a better chance to survive during the collar life. This intentional bias explains the skewed health index toward caribou in good condition (Figure 3). Even though the collared caribou did not show any signs of disease, they can still be seropositive for pathogens. Blood samples from the collared caribou and harvest sample kits in 2015 and 2016 show that the DUC herd has a seroprevalance to *Toxoplasma gondii* (7%), *Brucella suis* (15%), and *Neospora canium* (22%). These two first pathogens are known to cause abortion and weak calves in *Rangifer* or at least in domestic animals in the case of *N. canium* (Carlsson *et al.*, in prep). As these pathogens are known to impact survival and fecundity, they can play an important role in ungulate population dynamic (Irvine, 2006).

Population estimates

The DUC were found staging on the southern coast of Victoria Island waiting for the sea-ice to form on Coronation Gulf and Dease Strait to resume their migration toward the Canadian Mainland. The DUC fall aggregation on the south coast of Victoria Island makes a population survey logistically feasible and biologically meaningful.

Nonetheless, conducting aerial surveys in October along the coast of Victoria Island is a challenging task. The weather characterized by freezing drizzle, ice crystals, low ceiling, patchy fog, and the difficulty of flying at survey altitude over thin grey ice makes it challenging. However, the survey took place in relatively good weather, when visibility was maximal or reduced visibility did not persist over the total length of a transect line. As the survey advanced into November, the daylight hours shortened, which meant the survey had to be completed over a short working day. Coupled with these challenges, is the short time frame in which most of the caribou have reached the coast, but not yet moved onto the newly formed sea-ice (Figure 7).

The reconnaissance survey, flown at the same time as the 2007 survey (Dumond and Lee, 2013), allowed us to determine the distribution of caribou, the higher density areas, and the extent of caribou inland. Most caribou group, of both sexes and all age groups, were within a narrow band along the shoreline with no caribou beyond 10 km inland (Figure 6). Transects were short, which kept the observers alert. In the two previous surveys, only a right and left observers were used (Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Dumond and Lee, 2013). In 2015, two observers were used per side on the final visual survey, but their observations were confirmed together and were reported as one observation. Previous research has suggested that if four observers are used fewer caribou will be missed and those that are can be estimated (Campbell *et al.*, 2012, Boulanger *et al.*, 2014a). For future Dolphin and Union surveys, we recommend the use of a double observer platform were the front and rear observers sightings can be recorded independently.

DUC are generally found in small groups along the coastline. In 1997, 322 groups varying from 1 to 477caribou were observed on transect, with a median of 8 and a mean of 15.8 (Nishi and Gunn, 2004). In 2015, the majority of group sizes observed on transect were 10 caribou or less, which is consistent of what has been reported by local knowledge a year prior to the survey (Tomaselli *et al.,* 2018). Some larger group sizes (up to 135 caribou) were also observed in 2015, which could have caused counting bias. The usual direction of counting bias of large caribou group is an underestimation (Elphick, 2008). It is hard to determine the exact magnitude of bias given few empirical comparisons of counted caribou in relation to true group size. A comparison of counts from a photo plane and visual counts on the Bluenose East 2013 survey (Boulanger *et al*., 2014) suggested that counts were up to 15% lower than photos, however, the difference in this study was due to both counting bias and detection of groups. The general assumption, in the context of the DUC studies, is that the magnitude of counting bias has been similar for all years of the study.

In 2015, the extent of the reconnaissance survey was greater than in 1997 and 2007. However, unlike with 1997 and 2007 surveys, no caribou were seen east of Cambridge Bay along the coast from Cape Enterprise to Anderson Bay (Figure 9). There was only a continuous density of caribou along the coastline from the Richardson Island to Cape Peel. Local knowledge gathered in 2014 revealed a decrease of 80% (75-90; range 50-95; n = 7) of DUC, where very few scattered caribou were seen around Cambridge Bay from October to mid-November (Tomaselli *et al.,* 2018). In 1997, 55.5% of the population estimate was determined by the number of caribou east of Cambridge Bay with density reaching 9.79 caribou / km^2 (Nishi and Gunn, 2004). With similar density to the west in 1997 (6.19 and 4, 35 caribou/ km^2) (Nishi and Gunn, 2004) and 2015 (3.85, 5.84 caribou/ km^2), the lack of caribou from Cape Enterprise to Anderson Bay has might have accounted for a decrease in the overall DUC population number. The reason behind the decrease of caribou to the east of their range is currently unknown, but the causes have had an impact at the population level.

All the final visual strata for the three Dolphin and Union population surveys were stratified based on relative caribou density. Therefore, the transect lines flown, the number of visual strata, and the percentage of coverage are expected to vary from survey to survey. In 1997, the survey consisted of 1,047 km of transects with strata variating in coverage from 9 to 20.4%. This resulted in 5,087 caribou counted on transect (Nishi and Gunn, 2004). The 2007 survey had less overall coverage, 651 km total, though survey coverage varied from 11% to 20% and 2,669 caribou were counted on transect and 4,362 counted on a small island (Dumond and Lee, 2013). In 2017, the final visual strata had a total of 900 km of transect line with coverage varying from 13 to 28% and 3,083 caribou were counted on transect. Coefficient of Variation varied between survey (1997= 12% 2007 = 13%, 2015 = 10%) with all falling within the targeted 15% of the mean estimate (95%) confirming the precision of the total number of caribou estimated in all the final visual strata.

Dumond and Lee (2013) used two methods to adjust the resulting estimates and generate an extrapolated population number, the Lincoln-Petersen Index method and Innes *et al*., (2002). All of the collar methods assume that the distribution of collars is representative of the overall distribution of the herd. The Innes *et al*., (2002) considered the availability of caribou on the study area based on collar locations in previous years. In this case, the availability was estimated by the proportion of locations of caribou in the study area for the entire duration of the study (Innes et al 2002). The availability estimator basically equates availability to detection probability to allow a corrected estimate of herd size. The 1997 and 2007 extrapolated population estimate was based on Innes *et al.,* (2002) resulting in 34,558 (SE =4,283, Cl= 27,272-41,359) and 27,787 (SE =3,613, Cl= 20,250-35,324) caribou respectively.

Similarly, we used the Lincoln Petersen Index method, which classified caribou as being within or outside the study area during the survey and used this ratio to estimate detection probability and adjusted herd size. Unlike previous surveys, we had direct locations of caribou during the survey and were therefore able to directly estimate availability relative to where areas were surveyed. The Lincoln Petersen method was then most applicable, since we had current locations of collared caribou during transect sampling. It was possible to accurately determine whether caribou were within or outside the survey strata when they were surveyed. We were also able to provide evidence confirming the assumption behind the fall survey that the large majority of this herd stage along the southern coastline prior to migration, as 79% of the collars had reached the survey area during the final visual survey.

An assumption of the Lincoln Peterson estimator is that the collars are exhibited randomly, so that each collared caribou represents the relative availability of caribou in the herd to be surveyed. Observations of caribou during the survey, and flights around single collared caribou that were not in the survey area indicate that this assumption was likely violated. Namely, the single collared caribou outside of strata were outlier with low numbers of caribou in their vicinity

compared to the majority of caribou (and collared caribou), which were aggregated into larger groups. If this is the case, then the actual availability of caribou to be surveyed was higher than that indicated by the collared caribou. Therefore, the adjusted estimate is positively biased. Regardless, the relatively small sample size of collars resulted in a relatively imprecise estimate of availability, which in turn reduced the adjusted herd size estimate. A higher number of collars available during the survey would help timing the final visual survey, increase the precision of the final extrapolated population estimate, and provide additional evidence validating the critical assumption behind a fall survey for this herd.

The 2015 survey resulted in an extrapolated population estimate of 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CI = 11,664 to 25,182). Cambridge Bay hunters indicated that some caribou were seen in land on the east side of Cambridge Bay a few days after the survey was completed (G. Angohiatok pers. comm). Even though only one collar was at this location and no caribou were seen on transect east of this location, this ground observation justified the inclusion of the collar DU-21-05 in the extrapolated herd estimate, bringing the extrapolated population estimate from 17,185 to 18,413 caribou.

Overall trend

The 2007 and 2015 extrapolated population estimates are significantly different, suggesting that a decline has occurred between these periods. Trend estimates from the 2015 survey suggest the population is declining at a rate of 4% per year (CI= 1-7%). Trend analyses suggest that this decline cannot be attributed to variance in survey estimates. Since the DUC resumed their migration in the 1900s, the herd became accessible to harvest from the community of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Bay Chimo, and Bathurst Inlet (Department of Resource, Wildlife, and Economic Development, 1998). It was estimated with uncertainty that the harvest on this herd could have reached 2,000 to 3,000 caribou a year (5%-8% harvest rates) (Gunn *et al.,* 1986), which was a contributing factor for the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessed the DUC has a species of special concern in 2004 (COSEWIC, 2004).

Harvest levels and overall harvest rates for the DUC herd were unknown after the Kitikmeot Harvest study due to an unsuccessful voluntary harvest reporting system in Nunavut. With the decline in population, the DUC became less accessible, which likely had the net effect or reducing harvest pressure on the herd (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2018). Based on voluntary kill reports and an increase in Conservation Officers’ monitoring effort, the total harvest estimate reported 350 caribou in 2015-2016 and 250 caribou in 2016-2017 harvest season, though these figures are likely underestimates. To determine if the current harvest pose a risk to accelerate the decline in the herd size, harvest model simulations with demographic

indicators (cow survival, calf productivity) should be carried out to obtain an accurate risk assessment (Boulanger *et al*., 2011; Boulanger *et al*., 2016).

Population demography, 2015- 2017

Cow survival rate

Estimates of survival from collars (0.70, CI=0.57-0.81) suggest a low survival rate, which is lower than the 0.76 survival rate from the collars monitored from 1999 to 2004 for this herd (Poole et al, 2010). The low survival rate is similar to the Bathurst herd in 2009, where survival was estimated at 0.67 (Boulanger *et al.*, 2011). This collar survival rate should be interpreted cautiously given low sample sizes of collars and a minimal amount of knowledge about fates of collared caribou. In this study, six collared females were harvested by Cambridge Bay hunters; one during the fall migration; and the remaining ones to the east side of the Kent Peninsula during the spring migration. Causes of known mortality suggest higher harvest rates then evident though voluntary reporting. With the rarity of DUC and the lack of availability of alternative caribou herds from Cambridge Bay, the Cambridge Bay hunters might not have avoided harvesting collared caribou. Of the non-hunting deaths, only one could have been attributed to a drowning incident. Previously, 50% of the mortality occurred between October 20th and December 8th (Pool *et al*., 2010), and these were mostly related to drowning incidents while the caribou attempted to cross freshly formed grey ice. This fall-early winter sea-ice crossing mortality was observed a few years after the migration to the mainland resumed. Thus, it is possible that the DUC have adapted to their environment and learned to cross the sea-ice more successfully (G. Angohiatok pers. Comm.). However, the delay in sea-ice formation and ice breaking activities can still generate unknown implications for the caribou, such as physiological cost or reduce period of access to winter forage due to a longer staging period (Poole *et al*., 2010).

Pregnancy rate

The reproduction rate is one of the most important parameter used to monitor the growth potential of a population (Bergerud *et al.,* 2008). Pregnancy rate is usually established by the udder counts in June or calve at heel during the peak of calving. However, this would be an expensive method to determine pregnancy rate for the DUC herd due to their independent calving strategy spread over Victoria Island. Nonetheless, pregnancy rate was determined by the level of fecal progesterone of collared cows. Pregnancy rates of the DUC, were considered relatively high at 88% for both years. These finding suggest that the cows are in sufficient body

condition to ovulate in the fall (Bergerud *et al.,* 2008). For the George River Caribou Herd, a pregnancy rate of 89% to 100% was needed for the herd to increase in the 1970s, while pregnancy rates from 59% to 78% was recorded when the herd decreased in the early 1990s (Bergerud *et al.,* 2008). The 2015 and 2016 pregnancy rate is consistent with the reproduction rate supporting a population growth.

Additionally, these rates fell within the range of previous recorded pregnancy rates for this herd. Pregnancy rates of DUC, prior to resuming their migration, were available from a late-winter collection (April) on Victoria Island from 1987 to 1992. During this time, pregnancy rates ranged from 65% to 100%, with an average of 79.2%. The pregnancy rates were generally high, but the yearly variation suggested continued monitoring is required to track potential changes and investigate complementary mechanisms (Department of Resource, Wildlife, and Economic Development, 1998).

Fall and Spring composition survey

During the fall, the bull to cow ratio was investigated. The adult ratio is usually 1 male to 2 females, as the males are known to have a higher mortality rate than female (Bergerud *et al*., 2008). The low bull to cow ratio of the DUC herd (15%) might indicate a higher mortality rate for males. Even when the population was at its historic high in the late 1990s, harvesters have mentioned fewer bulls available to hunt during the fall (Department of Resource, Wildlife, and Economic Development, 1998). In the fall, the community of Cambridge Bay usually allows sport harvests to take place on the DUC, which target males only. This practice might explain the lower ratio of males encountered. The differential vulnerability of young caribou is most pronounced in fall and early winter due to exposure to more severe climatic conditions and potential winter food shortages. Results from the fall 2016 composition survey show a high summer mortality rate with 25 calves per 100 cows. However, the results of the fall 2016 composition survey should be interpreted with caution, as classification by fixed-wing is difficult and can be subject to significant error when classifying the sex of yearling. A composition done on the ground might be more suitable method.

The 2017 spring composition survey showed an indicator of the winter mortality. In 2017, the calf to cow ratio was low, 11 calves to 100 cows. Normally, a spring recruitment of 25 calves to 100 cows is necessary to maintain a stable caribou population number and 9-19 calves to 100 cows is characteristic of a declining herd (Bergerud *et al*., 2008). Bias in the spring composition survey was not likely attributed to missing early cows and calves (Gunn *et al.,* 1997), as the survey took place before the migration. However, the 2017 ratio could have been influence by the

difficulty to differentiate Barren-ground caribou from Dolphin and Union in the group composition on the east side of Bathurst Inlet. A more accurate spring composition survey should only be carried out on the west side of Bathurst Inlet to avoid this source of bias.

These demographic indicators suggest recruitment rate consistent with decline, since the last population survey. There is a need to monitor these vital rates on a yearly basis to allow for a better estimate of trend in the population in-between survey years (Todd and Rothermel, 2006).

Conclusion

The DUC are a migratory herd that is vulnerable to threats to their habitat and survival along their range. Numerous reported anthropogenic and environmental factors are potentially having a negative impact on the herd. From 1997 to 2007, the DUC population abundance was, at best, stable, but many factors indicate that the population could be declining. The likely: higher harvest level, the increase in predation by predator species colonizing on Victoria Island, increase in fall mortality due to delay of ice formation, and reports of poor body condition (Species at Risk Committee, 2013), were all signs of a potentially declining population. A declining trend was confirmed in 2015 by the population assessment suggesting a 66% reduction in herd size. Since the system of co-management in Nunavut requires an extensive amount of consultation and cooperation between public officials and indigenous users, the development of management recommendations might be lengthy and there is a risk that management actions could be implemented too late. To avoid this from occurring, an early detection system, based on a fixed set of criteria should be developed to trigger population surveys that capture significant change in herd size.

No DUC were observed to be using the coast of Victoria Island from Wellington Bay and East of Cambridge Bay along the coast from Cape Colburne to Anderson Bay. The low number of caribou contributed to the difficulty to accessing the herd during the rut and consequently finding them on the land. Additional health and demographic parameters were investigated to gain a better understanding of the potential causes of the declining trend. Factors such as the low female survival rate and the presence of pathogens in the Dolphin and Union herd, which contribute additionally to the low calf survival and recruitment rate, have been found to be negatively affecting the population number and recovery. For the pregnancies that reached term, the weak calves affected by *Toxoplasma gondii, Brucella suis*, and/or *Neospora canium* could be more at risk of predation (Krumm *et al*., 2010; Murray *et al*., 1997) and their low natural survival rate may result in increased predation by wolves and bears. The harvesters of Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay have reported an increase in number of predators, Wolf and Grizzly bears, on the seasonal range of the DUC (HTO pers. Comm., 2015, 2016, 2017).

The current research program did not gather information between the potential relationship between the trend towards late sea-ice formation and the increased risk of deaths due to drowning (Pool *et al.* 2010). In addition, development occurring on the eastern wintering range of the Dolphin and Union, may have an unknown degree of impact on the caribou population that could become cumulative over time and become more important as the herd's vulnerability increases. Although the population impact of these two factors remain currently uncertain, the changes to sea-ice affecting migration and human development (mining, roads) are still acknowledged as threats to the Dolphin and Union population (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2018).

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ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᐅᑐᐱᓇ, 2018

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕆᓯᐊᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᑮᓇᖑᐃᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ (HTO) ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᑦᑎᐊᒥ ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ 2015-2017 ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓀᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ (DUC) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ. ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓪᓗᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB).

ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓀᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᒻᒪᒍ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ. ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖅᑐᖅ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (TAH) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓴᖏᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᒃᑲᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓀᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᖅᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔅᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓵᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᖁᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᕙᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᖖᓖᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕆᔾᔪᑎ ii

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂ iii

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ....................iv

1.0 ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ 5

2.0 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᕐᑳᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ 5

2.1 ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ....................5

3.0 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 5

3.1.1 ᕿᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ – 2018....................6

3.2.1 ᐃᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓂᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪ-2018 8

4.0 ᓄᖅᑲᐅᓯᖓ – ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓃᑦ....................10

5.0 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔮᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒥᓃᑦ....................11

ᕿᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔮᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ 11

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ I....................13

ᖃᓄᑎᒌᕐᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ 13

1.0 ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᔅᓯᕚᖑᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓴᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

2.0 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔭᕇᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ 2015-2018 (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ I), ᑐᕌᒐᓪᓗᐊᑕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑐᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑐᑦ 2015-2017 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᕋᑖᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᔅᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᔅᓯᕋᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᑐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᔅᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᒻᒥᑦ (NLCA).

2.1 ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑉᐸᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 3 ᐃᑲᕋᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓴᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ (ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ) ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐅᓪᓗᑎ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ. ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᒃᑰᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᓴᖅᑮᓗᑎ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᑐᔅᓯᕚᖑᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᔪᖅ.

3.0 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᖓ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖅᓴᒪ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᑉ. ᐊᒥᓲᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑉᐸᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᔅᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔫᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐳᓘᓅᔅ–ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᖕᒐᐅᓪᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᔅᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᖏᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑕ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ.

3.1.1 ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ – 2018

<u>ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᕆᐊᓕᒃ:</u> ᑐᓴᓯᕚᖑᔪᖅ ᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 2015-2017 ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

<u>ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᕐᑳᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ:</u>
ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᒥ ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓪᓗᐊᑕᕆᔭᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕕᔅᓴᕐᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ.

<u>ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:</u> ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018

<u>ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᑦ:</u>
ᐊᒫᓐᑕ ᑐᒫᓐᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ)
ᓕᐅᕆ ᐊᑦᔪᓐ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᔭᐃᑯ ᐸᓚᓐᖓᔫᖅ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ)
ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᑳᐸᓐᑐ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ)
ᐹᐱ ᐊᓂᕕᓗᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ)
ᓈᓴ–ᒪᕇ ᓕᐊᑯᓘᒃ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ)
ᕋᓱ ᐊᕐᑭᐊᕈᖅ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖓ)

<u>ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᑰᒍᑎᑦ:</u>

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔭᕆᐊᔅᓴᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᕐᑲᓕᖓᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᕈᓘᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᒃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ. ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕃᖅᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᙶᐸᓗᒃ 2007, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᓛᑦ (35) ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᖓᓚᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᓚᓕᕆᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ: 10 ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑎᐊᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ 20 ᓂᕕᖓᓛᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᖅᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᔾᔪᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂᑎ ᐱᔪᑎᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᔾᔪᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕐᑯᙱᓪᓗᒋᑦ "ᐱᐅᔪᓂᑦ" ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᓃᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᑕᐅᓰᖒᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑎᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓴᙱᔪᒦᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᑉᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᕝᕙᖅᓯᕖᓪᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕐᑰᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᓯᕐᓗ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ (IQ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ; ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖓ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 7 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 8 ᐊᒪᕈᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ. ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖅᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒐᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᕐᑐᓂᑦ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐱᔪᒪᕗᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐅᔭᖃᑎᖃᖅᑯᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᑑᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᒍᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓴᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᙵ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᓴᔨᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑖᓇᕙᑦᑕᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑮᙱᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᖃᓄᑦ (ᐊᒥᙱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᙱᑦ).

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᙱᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙵᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓇᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᙵᑖᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᓚᐅᓇᕗᑦ ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑑᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑯᖅ ᓂᖏᑑᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᙱᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᙱᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓭᓂᖅᖃᖅᓯᓐᓈᓇᕗᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓚᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᙱᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓐᑦᑐᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᑦ. 1979-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᒃᓴᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑎᐊᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᙱᓂᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᒥᕈᔫᔭᕐᓂᙱᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯᒪᔫᔮᓚᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᙱᔾᒪᑎᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔾᓐᓂᙱᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓚᖅᑯᑦ.

ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᒫᕐᕕᕆᔭᙱᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᓐᓈᓚᐅᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓪᕐᓂᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᔅᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᕌᙱᖓ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ, ᑐᐊᕝᖅᑑᔭᖅᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᑳᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᓕᑦᑑᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᑦ (15 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 20 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᑎᑲᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᑏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᐱᔪᒥᓂᐅᕆᐊᖏᑕ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᐸᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᔾᔪᓕᐅᒐᔾᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ, ᓯᕗᒃᑲᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑕᒐᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ.

<u>ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ:</u>

ᐱᑕᖃᙱᓚᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒍᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᖓᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᙱᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᒍᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᕖᓪᓕᖅᑎᓇᓱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᕿᑑᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᔅᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᔅᓴᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᑲᓐᓂᕐᒧᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔨᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᕗᖅ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᙶᓂᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ "ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙶᓂᙱᑦ" ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔨᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᙱᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔨᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᙵ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᒥᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᙱᑦ ᐊᑕᖐᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓯᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑎᕆᓕᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑯᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓗᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᔭᕐᒥᓂᑦ.

<u>ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ:</u>
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᓇᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᙱᑦ ᓯᕗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᑯᒻᒪᑎᐅᓕᖓᑕ. ᐱᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᙱᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᙱᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖑᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᕈᕐᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᑲᓱᖅᓯᒪᒍᑎᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᙱᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓴᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓱᓴᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ).

3.2.1 ᐃᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ-2018

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ: ᑐᔅᓯᕌᖑᔪᖅ ᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 2015-2017 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔩᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ:
ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᐊᑕᕆᔭᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔩᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕕᔅᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018

ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ:
ᕙᐊᕗᕐᓚ ᒪᒃᓴᒐᖅ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ)
ᕚᕙ ᒍᕉᓐᓕ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᔭᐃᒥ ᐸᓄᓂᔭᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ)
ᓕᐅᓇ ᐊᑦᔪᓐ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᓵᓪ ᑲᐳᓚᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᐲᑕ ᑲᐳᓚᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᐃᐊᒪ ᖅᑲᖅᑯᑕᖅ (ᖅᑭᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ [KRWB] ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ)
ᔩ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ (ᖅᑭᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ [KRWB] ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
ᐊᐲᒪ Hᐊᑦᓚᕆ (ᖅᑭᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ)
ᑕᐃᕗᑦ ᓵ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ)
ᔭᐊᕐᒐᓐ ᕘᓪᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ)
ᓖᓴ–ᒪᕇ ᓕᐊᑯᓘᒃ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ)

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦ:

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᔅᓯᒪ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑰᔪᑦ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᓱᒻᒪᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᐸᙱᒪᖔᑦᑕ ᐃᕐᓂᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᔫᓂᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖅᑲᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔩᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ. ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᑲᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᖅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖅᑲᓄᑎᕐᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2015, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓱᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᓚᐅᙱᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑭᑦᓕᓂᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ 2015, ᐊᒥᓱᐃᖅᑎᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᑦᑐᖅᑲᑦᓛᖑᔪᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᒃᓱᕈᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᙱᒻᒪᑕ “ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ”. ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑯᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑭᓯ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᐊᓐᓇᖅᒪᖔᖅ “ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ”. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᑯᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓐᓃᕆᕙᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᐱᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ “ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ” ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᖅᑲᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᑲᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖕᖠᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑕᐅᒐᓱᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᔅᓱᕈᕐᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᕚᓇᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᑲᓂᕐᓂᕐ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᒐᓱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᒐᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙵᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᖠᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᖠᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᐸᑉᐹᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᑉᐳᑦ ᕐᑲᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙵᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕋᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᖠᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑏᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔪᐃᑏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᖕᖠᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑐᓂᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

<u>ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ:</u>

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᖕᖠᓂᐅᕈᔫᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑏᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍᑦ:

1) ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᖠᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ “ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᖠ” ᑕᐃᑲᙳ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥ ᐋᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓕᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᙱᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
2) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᙱᓚᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖠᓂᐅᖠᔭᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᖠᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖠᓂᔅᓴᖕᖠᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑯᖅ.
3) ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᕖᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᕐᑲᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᑦ ᐊᒋᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓕᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ/ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖠᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᖠᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᕐᑲᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᐱᑕᕐᑲᑎᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ 2018 ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖅᐸᖠᓯᖕᖠᓂ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔩᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕋᔅᓴᐅᖠᔭᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᖕᖠᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᒥ ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ (1987-2017) ᓇᓂᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᕕᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᑳᒃᑲᓂᖅᐸᖕᒋᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᖠᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕚᓐᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓅᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᐸᑕ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓱᖅᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᒻᒨᖕᖠᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ.

<u>ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ:</u>

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᒪᓇᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᒪᖕᖠᑕ ᐅᕝᕚᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᖅᑰᕙᓕᕐᒪᖕᖠᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ. ᐱᖁᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ, ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᕐᑲᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᖕᖠᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᔭᐃᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᓚᑕ, ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᖅᑰᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᓇᐊᖕᒋᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑮᖅᑰᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖕᖠ 2018 ᕐᑯᖕᖠᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ.

4.0 ᓄᖃᐅᓯᖓ – ᑭᙵᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪᙱᓂᑦ 2016, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᕚᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᖅᑎᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙶ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᒧᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ 50 ᕐᑯᖓᓯᕐᒥᐅᑖᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᕐᒥ 2018 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐸᓪᓚᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᕋᔭᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖓᓂᑦ 2018.

ᐱᕐᑲᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐊᒥᓱᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔭᕇᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᙱᙶᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓯᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᙱᙶᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᑰᖓᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᑕᐃᑲᙱ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥ. ᔫᓂ 2018, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᙱᙶᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓯᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᙱᙶᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᒧᑦ 35 ᓂᕕᖓᑖᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᙱᕝᕙᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᑎᑐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᑎᓪᓚᑦᑖ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ "ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ". ᑭᙵᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᙵᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔾᔨᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᕙᒪᒃᑯᓃᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᕐᕚᐅᓯᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑯᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ.

5.0 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᒥᓃᑦ

ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔾᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ

ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018,
4 ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔾᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᓯᒪᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔾᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖕᒐ.

ᒪᐸᒐᖅ 40-ᒥᑦ 42-ᒧᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔾᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ "ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ":

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᓯᐅᕿᓪ ᕋᐃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᐅᕿᓘᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑯᖅ 35 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᙳᓚᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᖅᓱᐃᖕᒋᓐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᔅᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᐃᓐᓇᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ: 10 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᕋᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, 5 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 20 ᓇᕝᕚᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔭᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕿᑦᑑᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒪᕈᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᑎᕆᕙᑦᑐᑦ 7-8 ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ. ᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᐃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑯᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᙱᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᑎᓐᓇᓱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᖕᓃᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᙱᔫᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᓖᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᙱᓃᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᕚᓪᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᓇᔾᔭᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᙱᙶᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔾᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓐᓂᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓇᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᑑᒪᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᒍ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕈᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᑦ ᐊᕕᐅᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᕗᖅ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔾᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᒃᐹᓪᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔾᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᒥᑦ: ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔾᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔅᓴᐃᑦ. ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒦᕋᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓕᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔾᔾᓴᕈᑎᖃᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, (ᓅᕐᓗ $300 ᐊᒪᕉᑉ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᖕᒐᓄᑦ). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔾᓴᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕚᓪᓕᑲᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑳᓐᑐᐃᑐ ᑕᓯᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᖅᑲᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐸᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓄᖅ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᔭᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᐃᔭᖅᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᖕᒋᓇᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓇ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᓕᑑᖅ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 15-20 ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑕᖅᑲᐅᒪᓇᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᐱᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᖕᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ, ᓯᕗᒃᑲᑕᖅᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒫᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᔪᑦᑐᑎᓪᓗ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔾᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᓇᓚᐅᓇᕗᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑰᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᖅᑯᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᙵᓂᑦ ᐊᕆᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᓇᓄᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᔪᖃᕆᐊᙳᒐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᕈᐃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᙳᓂ 1979, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕆᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑯᑦ.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ I

ᖃᓄᑎᒋᕐᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᙳᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2015 ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 2016 ᑐᕌᖃᖃᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᔩᙵᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2015: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 11-13, 2016: ᐱᖃᑖ ᑲᑐᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ᐄᐳᓗ 19, 2016: ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᕐᒥ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᑎᓂᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ
- ᐄᐳᓗ 28, 2016: ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᑎᓂᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2016: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒥ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2017-2018 ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᔾᔪᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᕐᓂᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ, ᓇᑲᙶᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑑᓪᓗᑎᑦ 2017. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

- ᒪᐃ 25, 2017: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒥ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2017: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᕈᑏᑦ: ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 24, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖁᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.

- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 22, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᓴᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓓᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᴸᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᴸᓴᒥ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᒃᑯᑦ 2018 ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᑦ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᓖᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔪᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕋᐃᒻᒪᑕ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ:

- ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓓᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018: ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑉ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕚᖅᐸᒡᓕᐊᑎᑦᓚᕗᑦ
Building *Nunavut* Together
*Nunavu*liuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le *Nunavut* ensemble

2015 ᐊᒥᔫᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2015-2017 ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᔫᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᑭᑖᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ
(*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi)*

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᓖᓴ–ᒪᓃ ᓚᐊᑯᓘᒃ
ᔫᓂ 2018

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᑕ
Building *Nunavut* Together
*Nunavu*liuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le *Nunavut* ensemble

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᐃᓱᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2014:

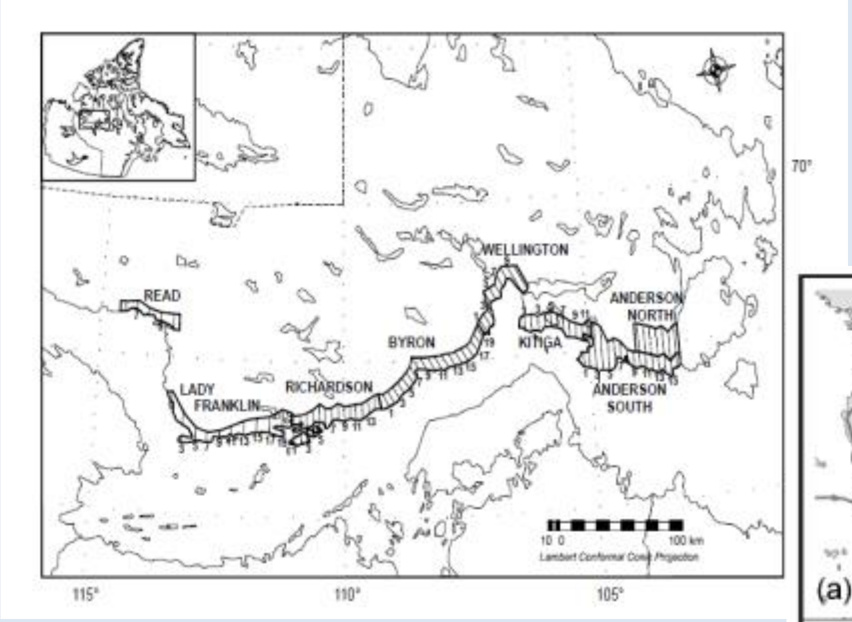
- ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᔾᔪᑎᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓂᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖂᓐᖏᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖅᓴᒃᑯᑦ (ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᑦᑎᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ?).
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᙳᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᕐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ~85% ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖂᓐᖏᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒨᖕᒐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖂᓐᖏᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ 2007.
- ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ (ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᓱᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑑᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ (SARA).

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓯᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ.

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᑎᑳᒍᖅᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ, 2015

ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ



(ᓂᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒍᓐ, 2004)

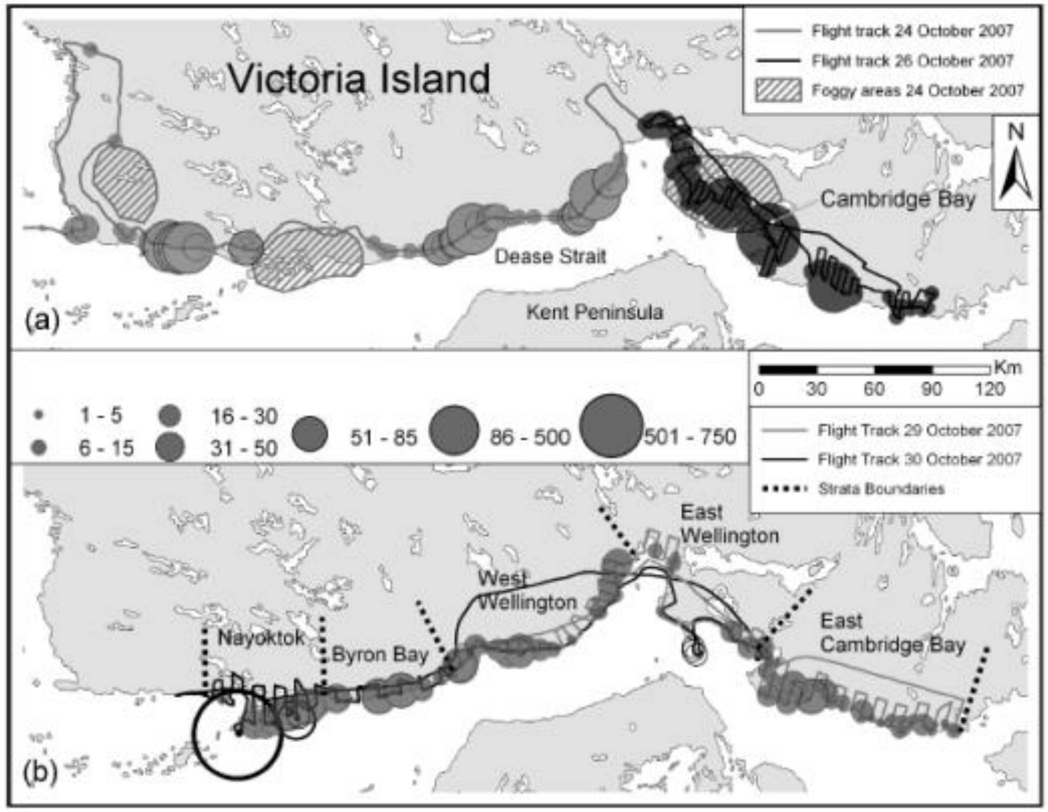
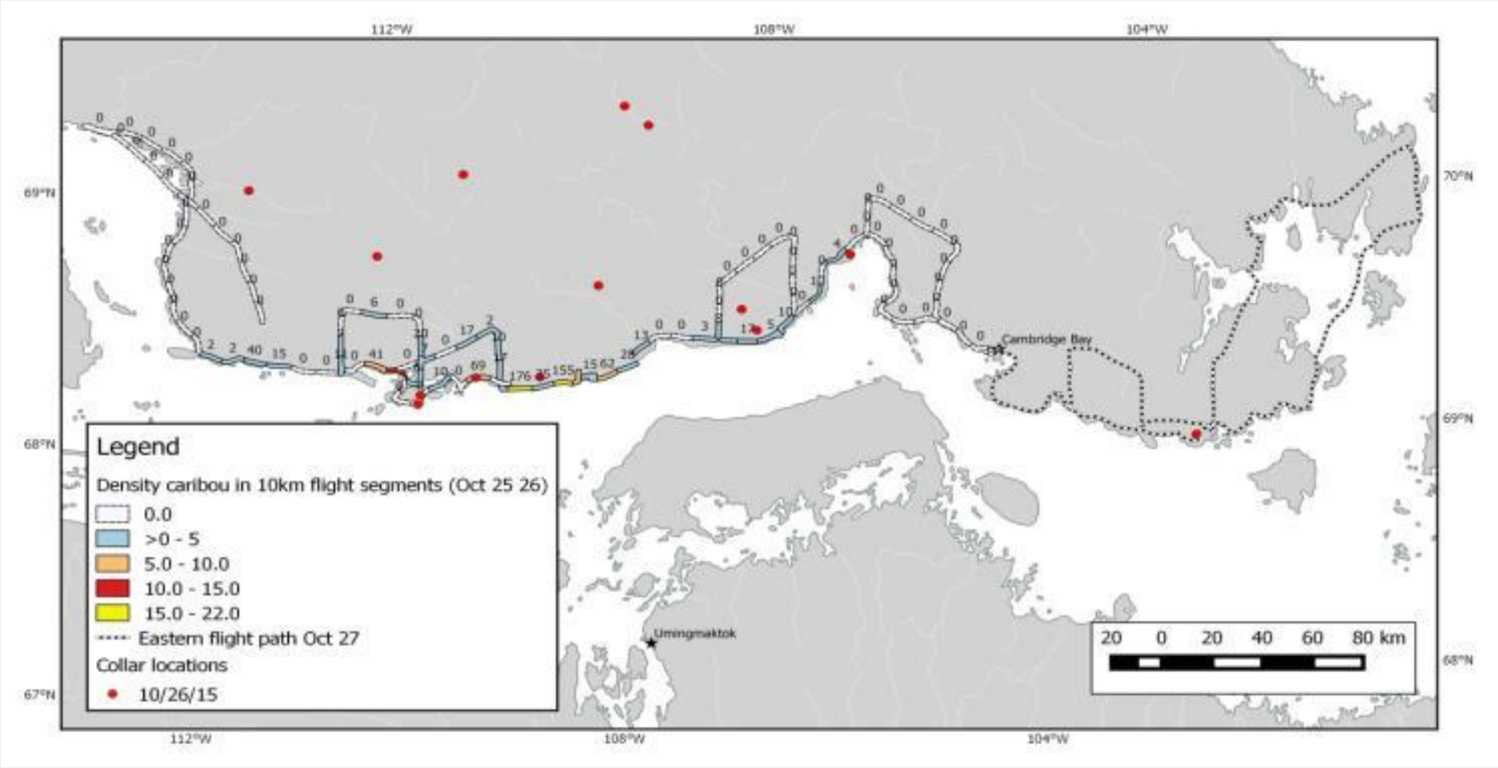


FIG. 3. Dolphin and Union Caribou herd 2007 survey area and caribou observations on the southern coast of Victoria Island, Nunavut. (a) Caribou observed during the aerial reconnaissance survey on 24 and 26 October. (b) Distribution and abundance of caribou observed on transect during the systematic aerial survey on 29 and 30 October. Names of strata and their boundaries (dotted lines) are also shown.

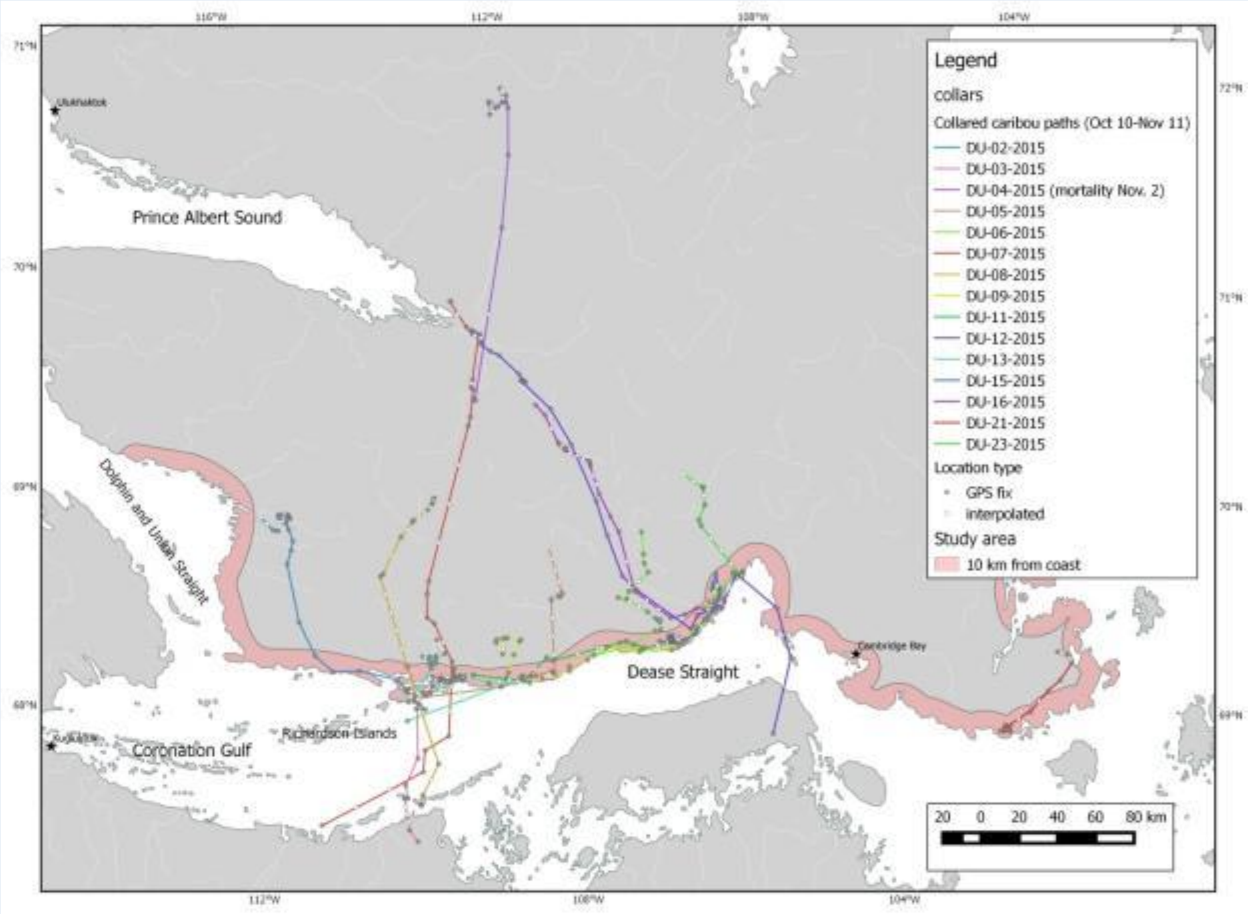
(ᑐᒫᓐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓖ, 2013)

ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ

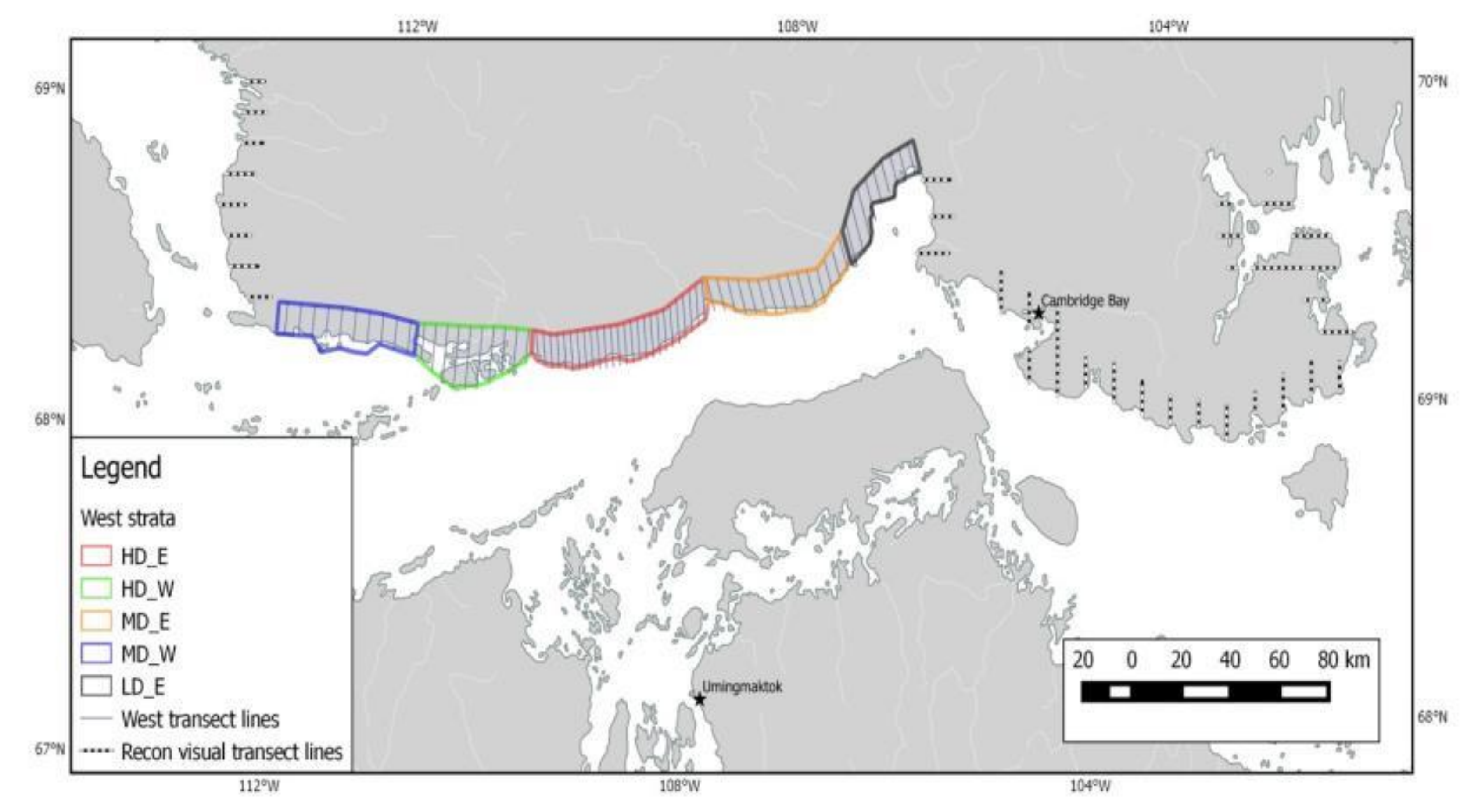
- ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᑭᙳᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 25, 26 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 27.



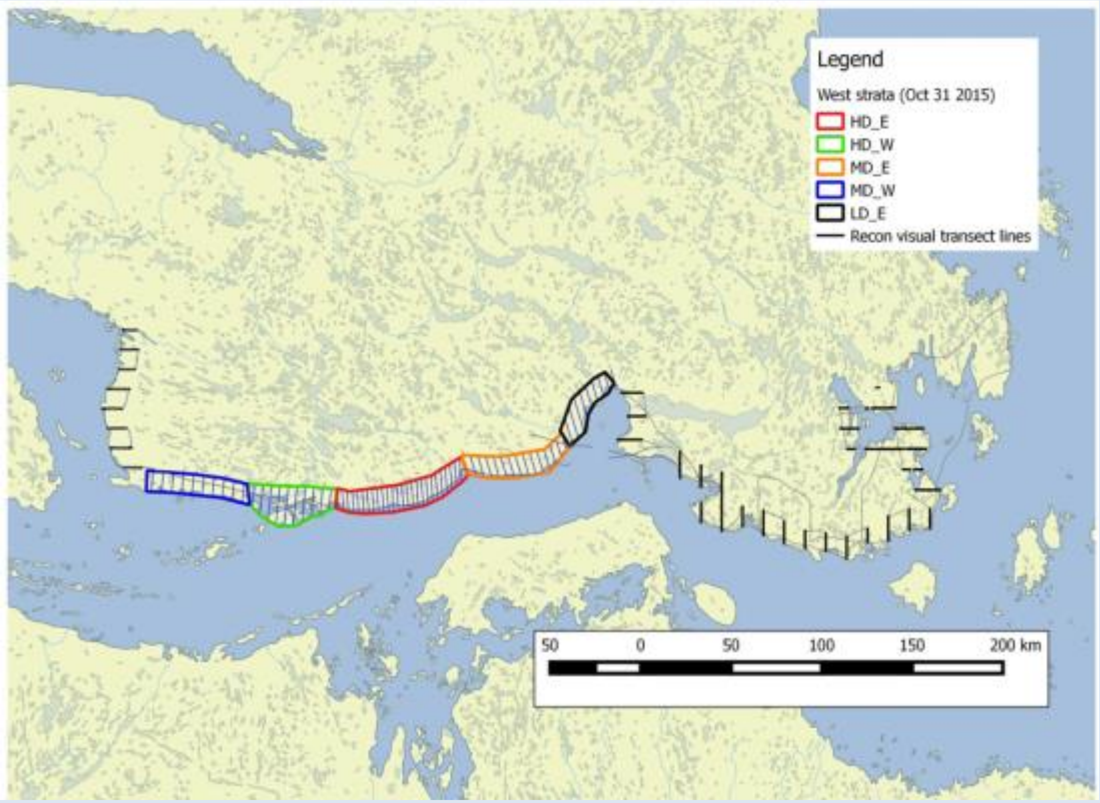
ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑎᑳᒍᖅᓵᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ

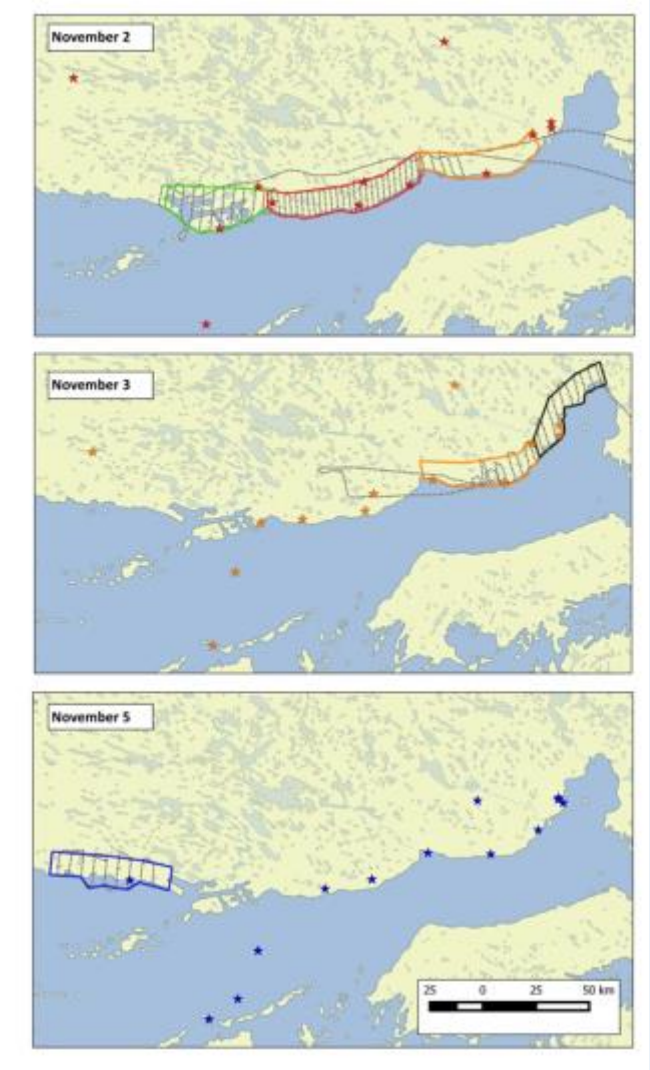


ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑎᑳᒍᖕᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ

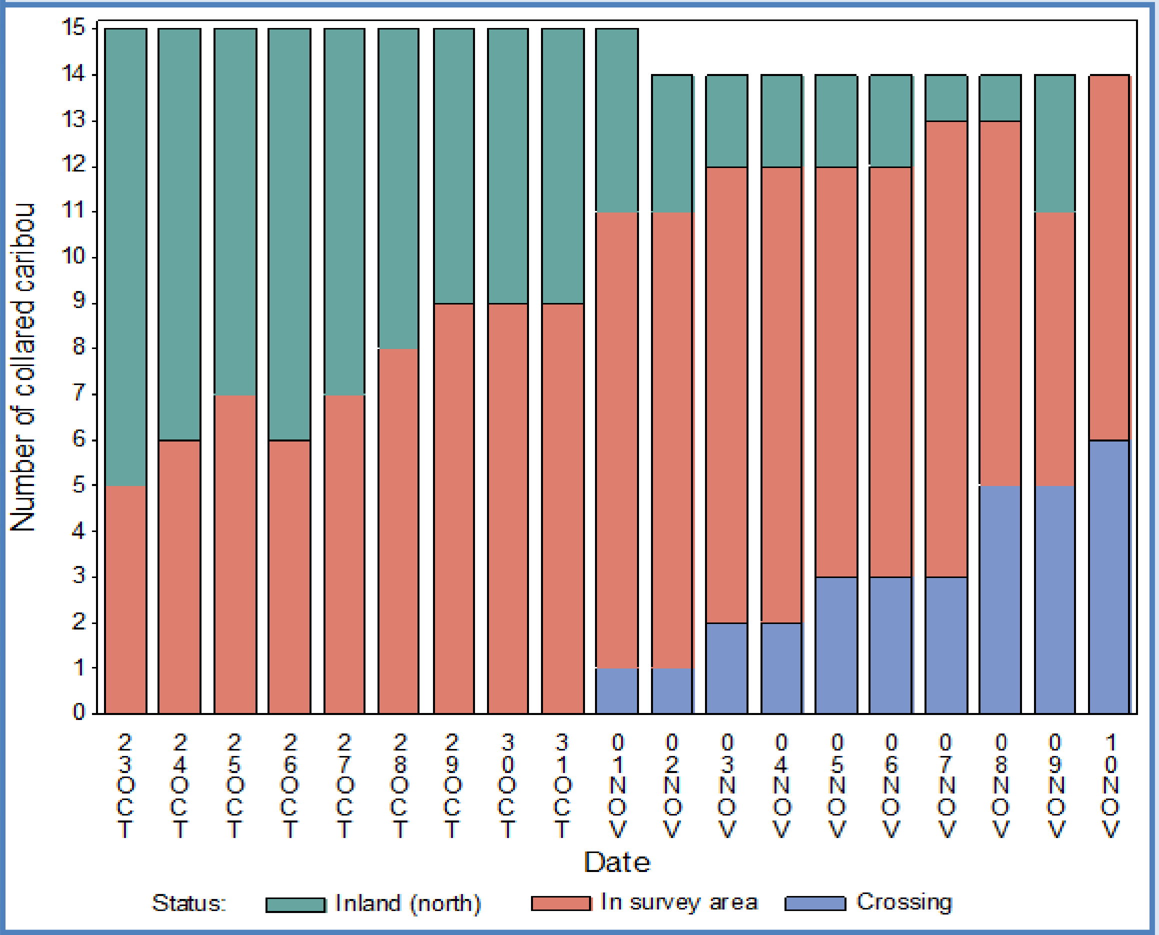


ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑎᑳᒍᒃᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ



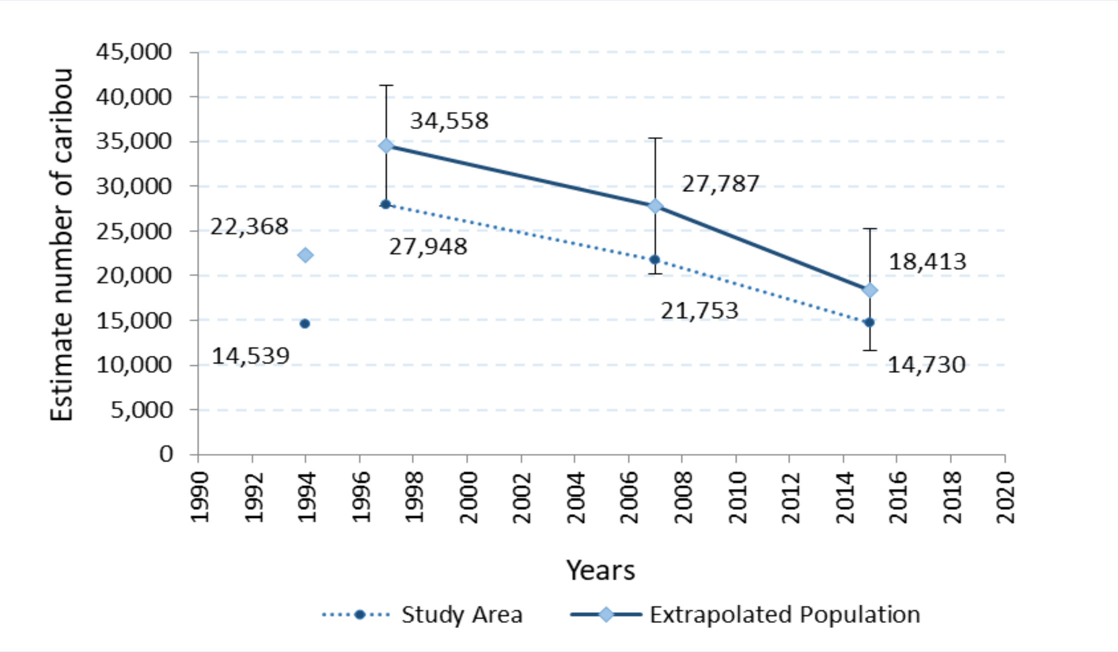


ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑎᑳᒍᔅᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓲᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ



ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓵᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

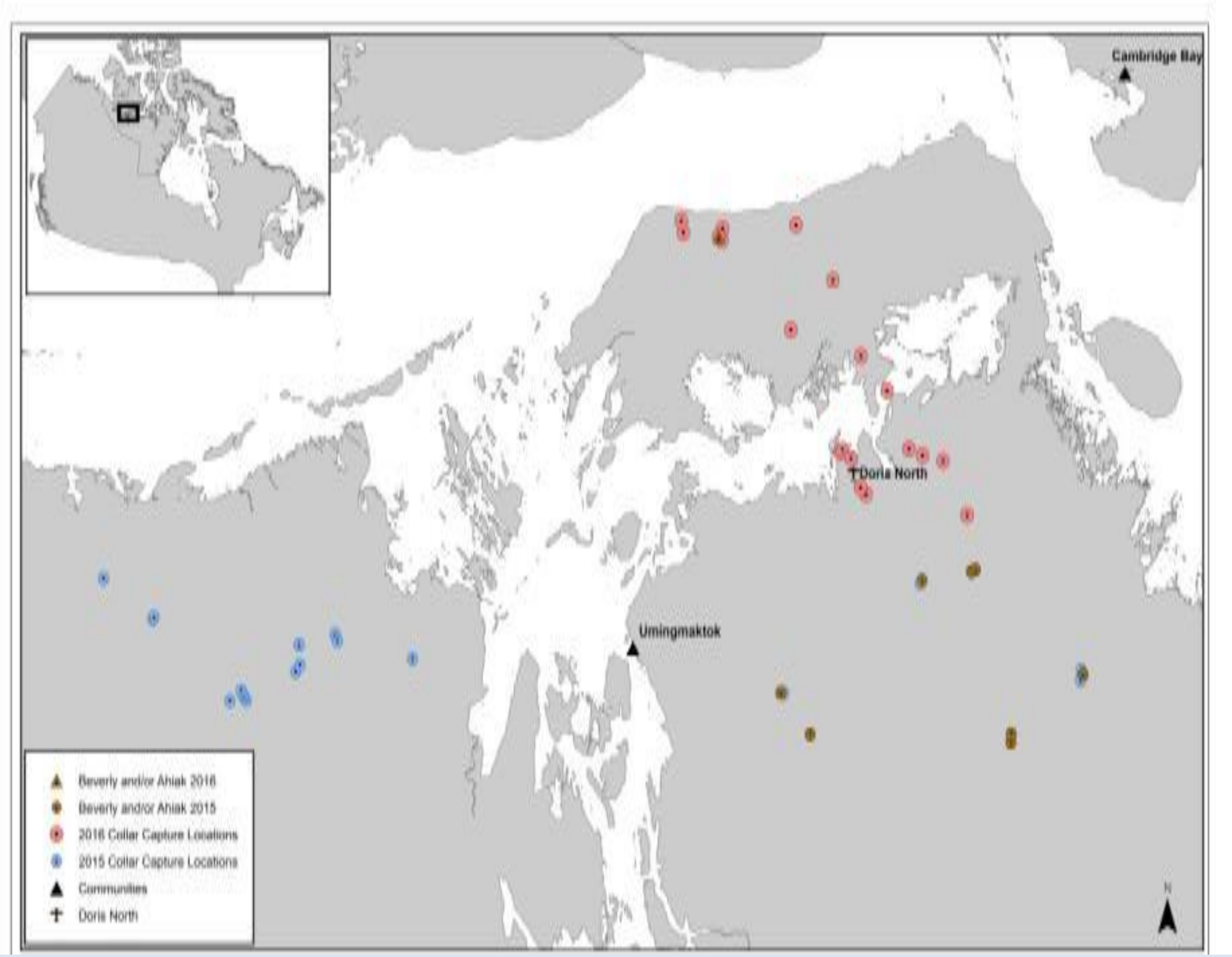
- ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂ 14,730 (CI= 11,475-17,986) ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓪᓗᐊᙱᓚᐅᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖃᒐᓛᒃᑐᓂ 10.2%.
- ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖓᓂᑦ 2015, ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓵᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 18,413 ± 6,795 (95% CI, 11,664-25,182).



ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᕘᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᙳᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ 1997 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

ᑎᑳᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᓗᓇᐃᑭᑏᑦ 2015-2017

ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓚᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ



ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᒪᓯᕆᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ

2015 (ᐃᐅᓗ)

- 17 ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ

2016 (ᐃᐅᓗ)

- 18 ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᒪᓯᕆᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ
- ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ 28 ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ (10 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 18 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2016)

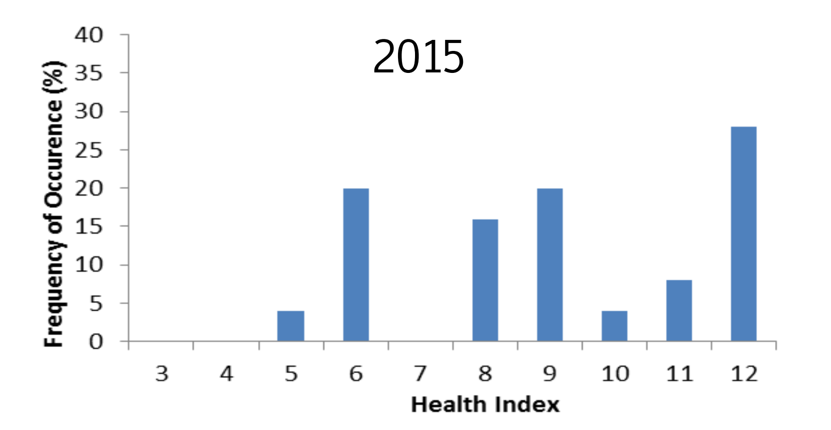
2018 (ᓴᓇᐊᕆ)

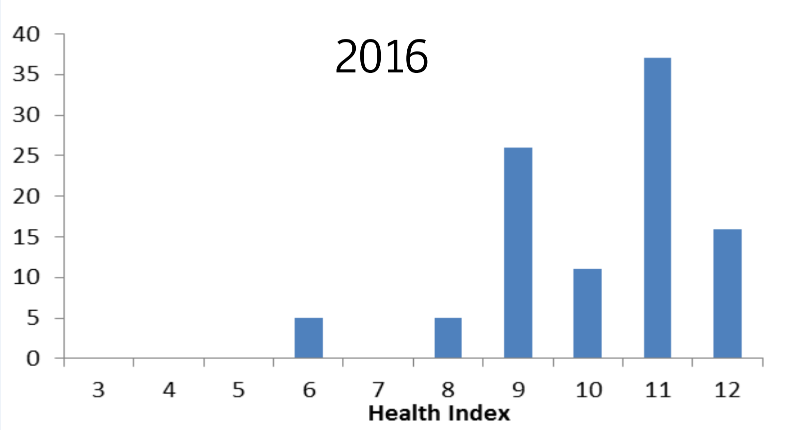
- 4 ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙶᖓ 2016, ᑎᒃᑯᒧᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙶᖓᑦ 2015 ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᑎᒌᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 6 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 12, ᑖᓐᓇ 12 ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᑎᐊᓘᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ.
ᑕᒪᒃᐲᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒎᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᙱᓚᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ 4; ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓪᓗᐊᐸᓗᓐᓂᑦ 9 ᑕᒪᒃᐲᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒎᓐᓄᒃ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3, A ᐊᒻᒪᓗ B).

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᐸᓗᒃ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ 12 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᓯᔫᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᑮᖏᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᑐᐃᖏᓐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᓕᒫᖏ ᐅᖅᓱᕆᐊᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ.





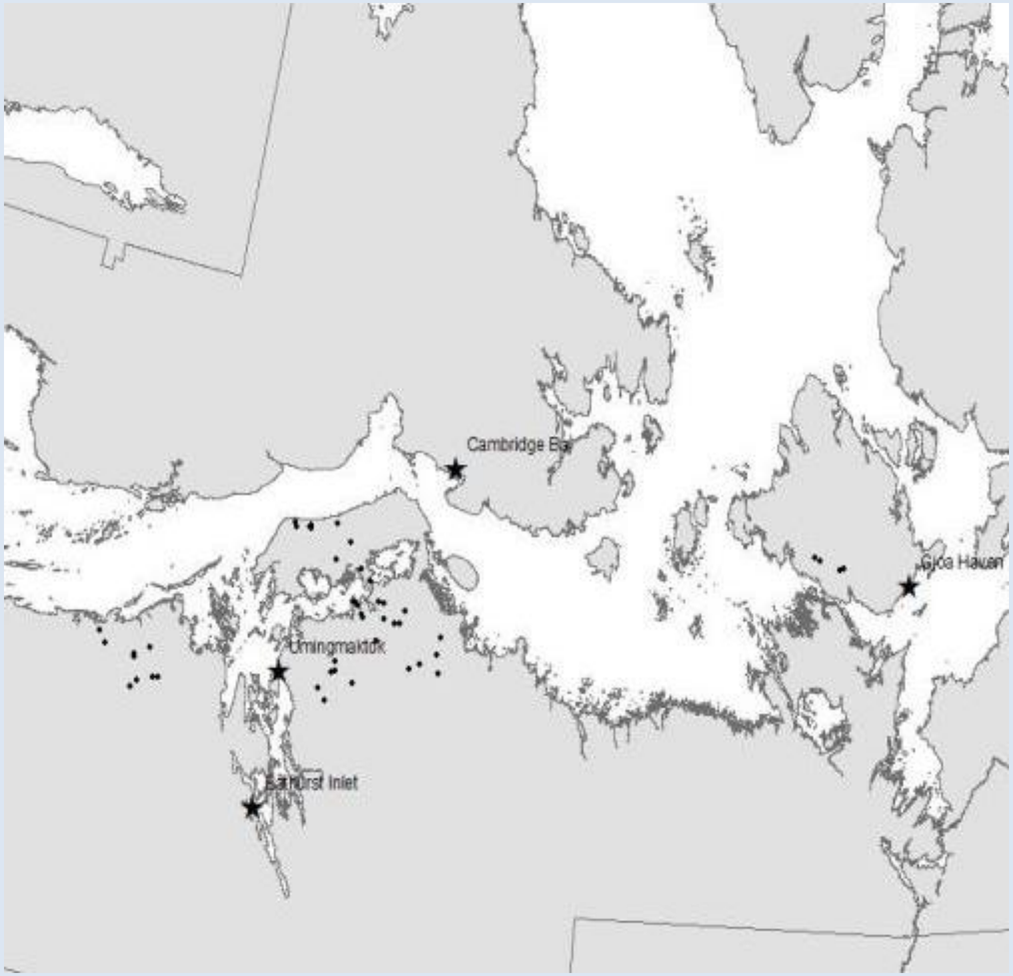
ᑎᑳᒍᕐᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᑭᙴᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑏᑦ:

48 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᒐᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2015-2016
ᖁᖅᒐᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ

75% ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ (36/48)
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑏᑦᑦ 92% ᑕᐃᑯᖅᒐ 2015
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑏᑦ (23/25), 2016
ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂ 5 ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑏᑦ
(3/5).

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᕐᓕᐊ
ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᙱᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
ᓇᑭᙴᕐᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖅᒐᓂᑦ



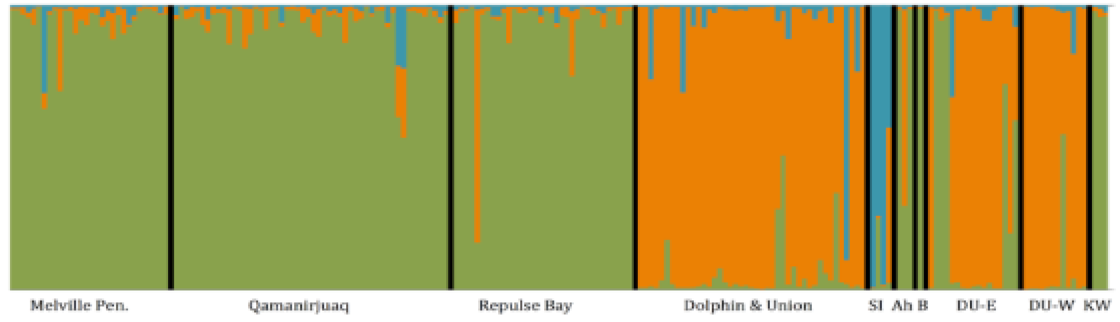
ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᑭᙶᕐᓂᖏᑦ – 2015-2016

Population	Individual ID	Peary	DU	BG
Ahiak	DU-01	0.00	0.01	0.99
Ahiak	DU-08	0.01	0.69	0.29
Ahiak	DU-20	0.01	0.01	0.99
Bathurst	DU-62	0.01	0.01	0.99
DUE	DU-09	0.01	0.99	0.01
DUE	DU-10	0.01	0.01	0.98
DUE	DU-17	0.01	0.04	0.95
DUE	Du-18	0.02	0.01	0.96
DUE	DU-21	0.32	0.65	0.02
DUE	DU-23	0.02	0.96	0.03
DUE	DU-25	0.01	0.98	0.01
DUE	DU-51	0.02	0.98	0.01
DUE	DU-53	0.00	0.98	0.01
DUE	DU-54	0.01	0.97	0.02
DUE	DU-57	0.05	0.94	0.01
DUE	DU-59	0.05	0.92	0.03
DUE	DU-61	0.02	0.98	0.01
DUE	DU-65	0.01	0.99	0.01
DUE	Du-22	0.01	0.27	0.72
DUE	DU-58	0.00	0.80	0.19
DUE	DU-64	0.08	0.33	0.60
DUW	DU-02	0.01	0.99	0.00
DUW	DU-03	0.01	0.99	0.01
DUW	DU-05	0.01	0.99	0.01
DUW	DU-11	0.01	0.99	0.00
DUW	DU-12	0.01	0.98	0.01
DUW	DU-13	0.01	0.98	0.02
DUW	DU-14	0.02	0.97	0.01
DUW	DU-15	0.03	0.43	0.55
DUW	DU-16	0.02	0.97	0.01
DUW	DU-04	0.17	0.79	0.04
DUW	DU-06	0.01	0.99	0.01
DUW	DU-07	0.01	0.98	0.01
King William	GHCAR02	0.01	0.02	0.98
King William	GHCAR03	0.01	0.03	0.96
King William	GHCAR05	0.02	0.01	0.96

ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᑭᙶᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᓂᖅᑲᐅᒐᓚᑉᐳᑦ

ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᑭᙶᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ (ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ DU-64 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ DU-15)

ᐊᐃᐳᕉᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᓄᓇᓪᓚᑦᑖᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᖅᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᓯᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᖓᐅᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᔨᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒡᒐᓇᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ

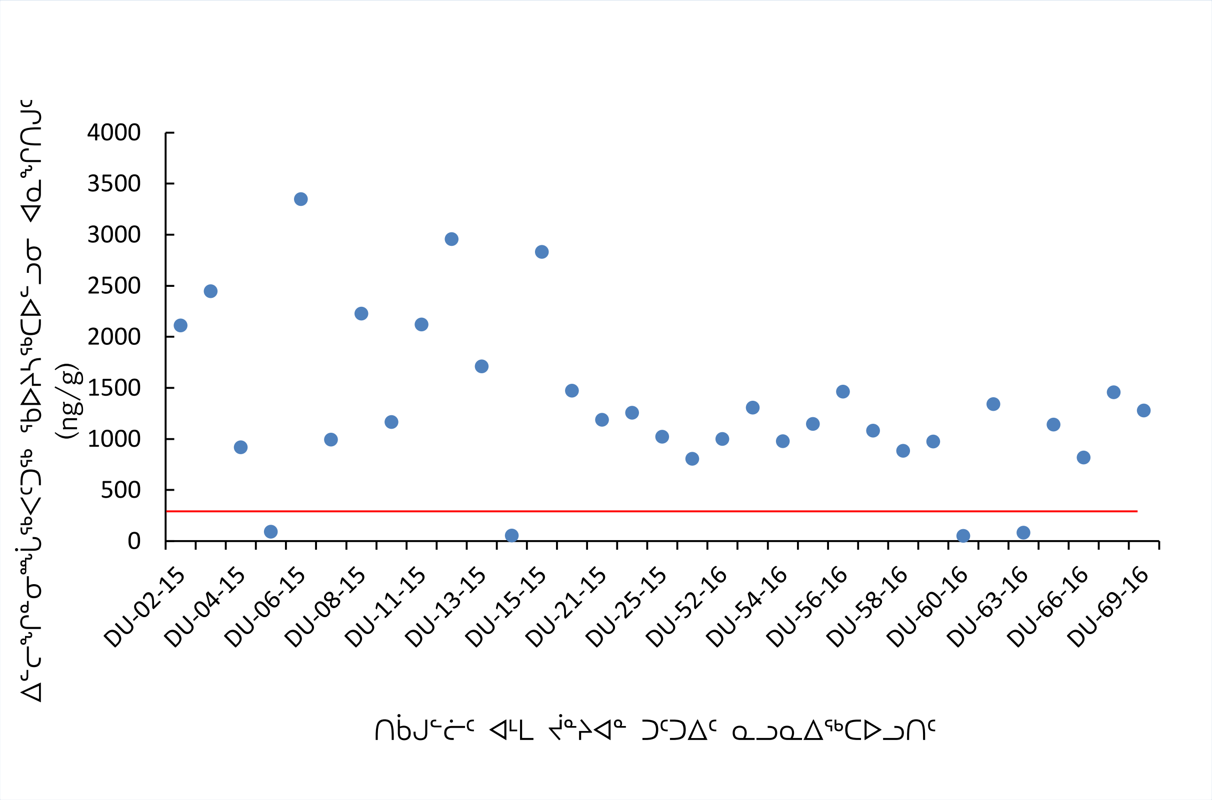


ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔦᑦ – 2015-2016

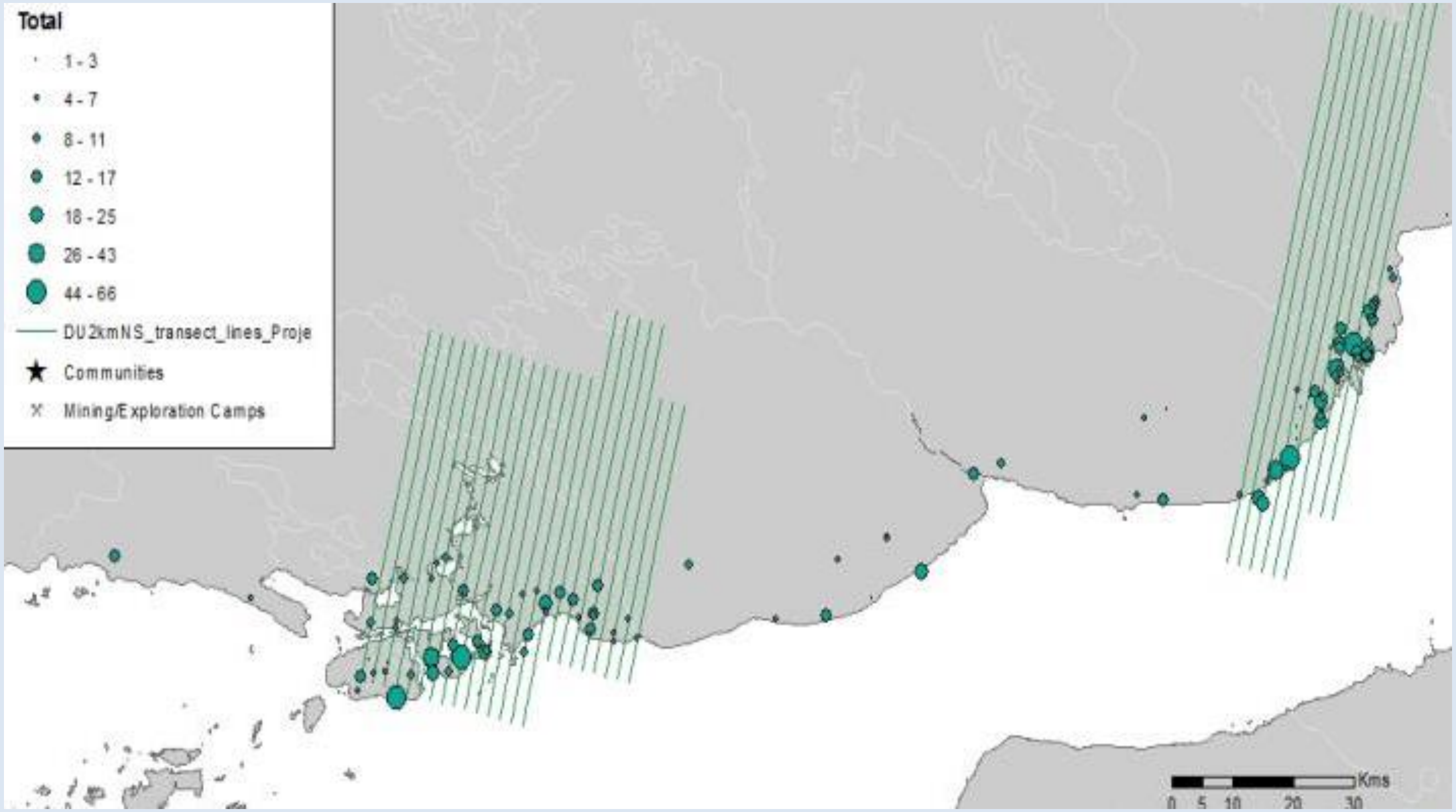
ᐊᓇᖕᒋᓐᓃᙵᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕈᑎᔅᓴᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᕇᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ 43 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ:

ᓇᔾᔨᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ: 20-200 ng/g ᐊᓇᖕᒐᓂ
ᓇᔾᔨᔦᖅ: >600 ng/g ᐊᓇᖕᒐᓂ

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᔾᔨᔦᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ 88% ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2016.



ᑎᑳᒍᕐᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ –
ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖅ 2016



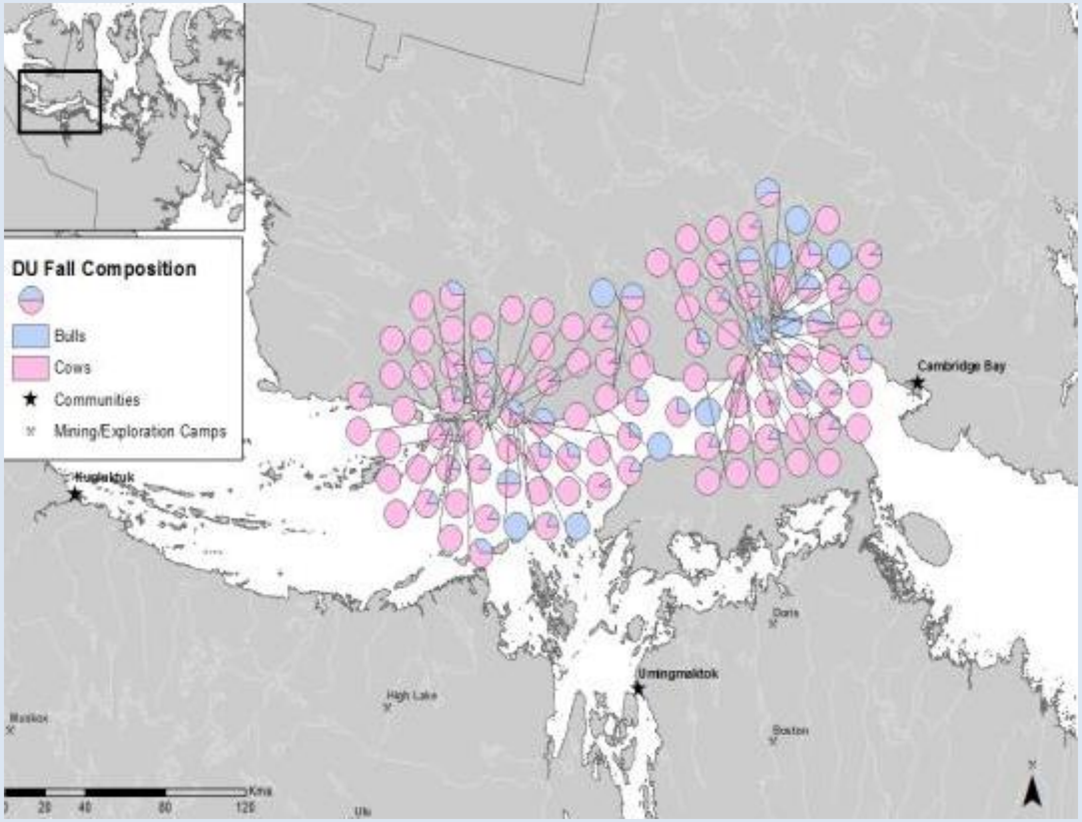
ᑎᑭᒍᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖅ 2016

ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖅ 2016:

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, 136 ᐱᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 1,225 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ, ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 873 ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ, 218, ᓄᕐᕋᐃ, 129 ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 134 ᐊᖑᑏᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᓄᕗᐊᓗᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐃᑉ ᓄᕗᐊ ᐊᑦᑎᑦᑑᓚᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ : ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ (0.15), ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒍᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᒪᕕᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ : ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᑦ 0.25

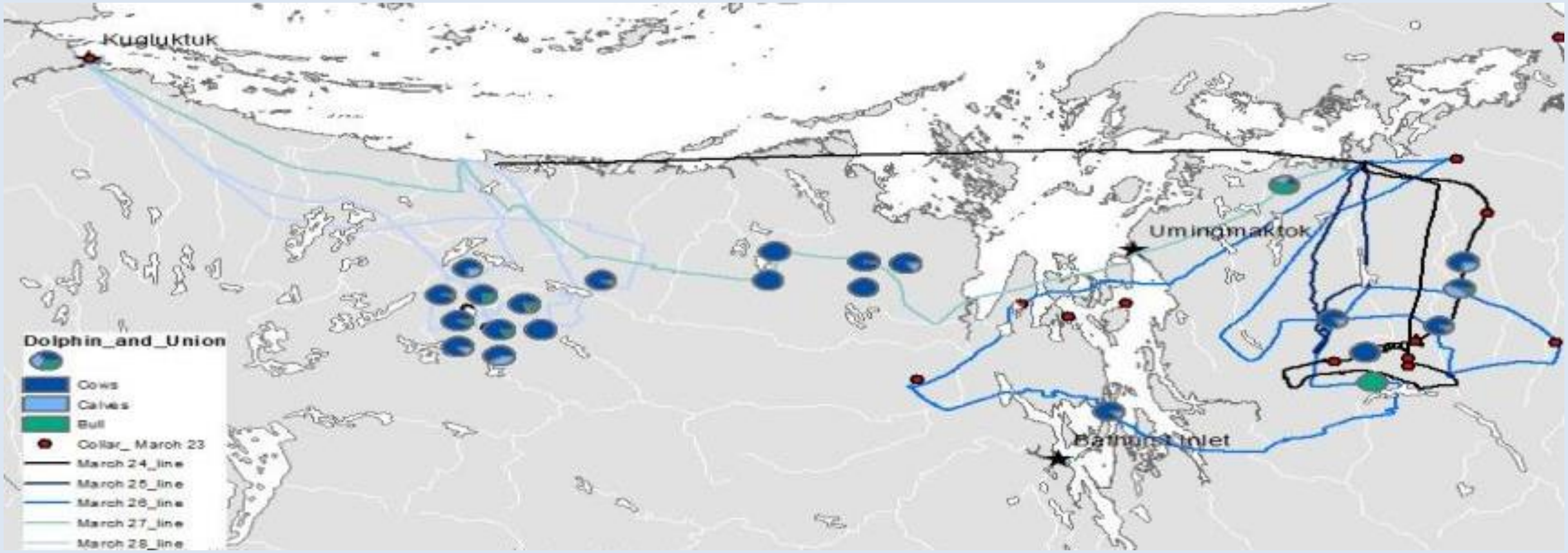


ᑎᑳᑑᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᓃᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ – ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓵᖅ 2017

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᓵᖅ 2017:
ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᔮᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᒫᓯ 24, ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 28, 2017 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑐᑎᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᑐᕼ ᑑᖕᒐ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᕐᕖᖅᑑᖅ.
ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑕᐅᒐᓱᑦᑐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓯᕈᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖕᒐ (ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ) ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᓅᓐᖕᒐᑦ 17–ᓂᑦ ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, 15 ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓯᕈᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, 24 ᐊᒥᓱᕌᔾᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 229 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓄᕐᖁᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᓂ 0.11.



ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ

- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2015: ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 11-13, 2016: ᐱᕐᑲᑖ ᑲᑐᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐂᐳᓗ 19, 2016: ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓐᖓᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ, ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐂᐳᓗ 28, 2016: ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓐᖓᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ, ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2016: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐋᓯ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓵᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᒪᐃ 25, 2017: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐋᓯ 2015 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓵᖓᓂ 2016 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖄᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓ (AGM), 2017: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᕈᑏᑦ: ᓇᔾᔾᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᕝᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖄᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 24, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 22, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ (2015-2017 ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᔪᓚᐃ 18, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᕐᑯᓪᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓐᔾᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 28, 2018: ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒃᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓲᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ:

- ᐱᖃᓱᐅᔾᔨᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᒥᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ.

- ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᕐ.

- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ
ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ,
ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎ
ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓐᔨᐊᓐ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᖁᓇᐅᑦ.

<u>ᑐᓂᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ</u>
<u>ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ</u>

<u>ᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ</u>

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᓂ: X **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ:**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᒑᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ (ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᕿᑎᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ) ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐃᑦ* ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᑯᑦ:
ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕐᕕᖃᒃᑳᓂᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒦᑦᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓵᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᕈᓗᐊᓛᕐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 2006−ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕐᕖᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ 2006−ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2007−ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. 11−ᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᓂᑦ. ᐊᐃᓇᓖᑦ 2017 ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒥᖓᑕ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑑᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) ᒪᕿᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᓇᕐᓯᒃᒪᙱᑎᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᔪᑦ. ᓄᕙ ᓱᑯᓴ- ᓂᐅᕗᐅᓐᓛᑦ− ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓴᐃᓐᑦ ᓗᐊᕆᓐᔅ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ, ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓂᑰᖓᒪᑕ ᐊᖓᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ 150 ᐊᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᒃᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓈᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒫᓇ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕙᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑑᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖓᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓂᐱᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᓂᒋᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᒥᑭᑦᑑᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᐊᓯᑉᓕᕐᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ.

ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ COSEWIC ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ (ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᐃᕖᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ) ᑕᑯᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᖓᓪᓗᑎᒃ) ᑕᕗᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕖᒥ ᐅᕗᖓ:

http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/cosewic/sr_Atlantic%20Walrus_2017_e.pdf

ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ:
ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᓄᕐᖓᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ 23−ᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᐱᕆᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᒃᒪᙵᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᙵᑕ ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ. ᐃᓴᒪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ,ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ,ᑲᖏᕐᑑᓕᐱᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᒪᕿᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕐᓗᕐᑑᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᖃᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᔪᒪᓇᑎᒃ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ, ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐱᓚᓇᐅᒃᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᓄᑦ ᐱᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᕐᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᕿᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᖃᖏᓐᓂᕋᕐᑑᒃ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᖏᓪᓗᒋᒃ. ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᒃᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᒃᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᓇᕐᑐᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᓕᕈᑕᐅᔾᔨᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᔭᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᒦᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᔭᓅᕐᑕᐅᓵᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᙵᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑦᓖᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᖓᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᑲᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᑲᑕᒃᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ ᔭ2019 ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ 60−ᓄ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᖃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᑲᑕᒃᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᓴᕿᔮᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᒃᑯᑦ *Nunatsiaq News* ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒦᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᖃᐃᑎᑦᑎᒐᔭᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕙᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ "ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᒃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕘᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᖁ. ᖏᓐᓄᖅ,* ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑎᑲᑕᒃᓂᕐ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐋᕿᒃᓱᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒧᖓ:
ᓴᓪ ᓯᑎᕙᓐᓴᓐ, ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᕿᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒧᓪᓗ , ᐴᐃᓂᐱᒃ

ᐅᓪᓗᖅ: 01 ᓄᕙᐱᕆ 2018

<u>ᑐᓂᔾᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ</u>
<u>ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖃᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ</u>
<u>ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2018</u>

<u>ᐅᕗᖓ</u>

ᑐᓴᒃᓴᖅ: X ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ:

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ: ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖑᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᖓ - ᑕᕆᐅᖏᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ

ᐱᒋᐊᖓ:

ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔪᓐᓂ 2016, ᑲᓇᑕ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ 5-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒧᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒧ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖏᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖃᖅᑰᓐᓂ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖏᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓐᓂ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔾᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐱᔪᑎᒋᔾᖓ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖏᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓐᓂ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔾᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖏᑕᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᑕ, ᐊᓯᐊᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᕆᐅᑲᓂᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔾᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᔾᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᑉᓗᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔨᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (DFO) ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᑕ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᒪᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᙱᖏᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒐᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔾᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓚᐅᑲᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓇᖏᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᕈᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᒻᒥ ᓯᖁᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒻᒥᒃ ‘ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ’. ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖓ ᑐᕋᖓᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᑐᕋᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᒻᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᖅᑰᓂ ᓯᑯᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖏᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᒍᑦ.
ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᕈᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᒪᕗᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ (ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᕿᓯᑲᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᕐ).

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 1 - ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔾᖓᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓗᓂᓗ ᑐᕿᓯᑲᓂᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔾᖃᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᒧᒃ.

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 2 - ᕿᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᑕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓗᓂ, ᑭᒡᓕᓕᕕᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᒻᒧᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ 3 – ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖓᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑕ.

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕙᓂᖅ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ

- ᓄᖑᐊᓐᓂ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔮᖅᑐᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᓪᓕᒧᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖓᕐᔪᖕᒧᑦ, ᓇᐅᔭᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖓᐅᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᒥᒃ.
- ᐊᒃᑐᐸᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑲᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖓᐅᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ

- ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᔪᓐᓂ 2018 ᑲᓇᖕᓇᕐᒥ ᑭᕙᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᒪᖕᒋᓐᒧᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑐᖓᕕᖁᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔮᕐᑲᑎᒋᖕᒋ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᕙᒪᖁᑦ, ᐃᓗᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᒪᖕᒋ, ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋ, ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᔪᑲᓐ ᐅᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᔪᑲᓐᒥ ᐅᕙᒪᖁᓐᓄᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒻᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᖁᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.
- ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸ 2018 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑭᒐᖅᑐᖅᑰᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ PCA ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓ/ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᐊᖓ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᑉ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖓ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᓕᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒻᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥ ᒥᕈᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᑉ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖁᑎᖏᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᔪᓐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᐊᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᐊᓚᑦ (ᔪᓐ 2018) ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖁᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗ

ᒐᕙᒪᖏ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᒃᑦ, ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒋᑦ (ᔪᓚᐃ 2018), ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏ (ᐊᐅᒎᔅt 2018), ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᓚᖏ (ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸ 2018).

- ᓄᓈᔾᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓈᔾᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓈᔾᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒻᓇ ᐋᕿᖕᓂᓗᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑐᖃᓚᐅᖏᓚᖅ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:

ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒋᔭᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ 1 ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᒻᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᑕᓐᓂ ᑕᕿᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᖁᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᕈᑎᑉ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒐ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᖅ). ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ, 7, 2019.

ᐊᕿᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕗᖕᒐ: ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑉ ᕿᑎᖕᒐ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᕐᓗ – ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒐᑦ

ᐅᑉᓗᖕᒐ: ᐊᒃᑐᐸ 26, 2018

ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᐸᓯᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ

ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐸᓯᒻᒥᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᙵ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐸᓯᒻᒥᔾᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒡ ᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃ ᑖᑲᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕕᖅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᑯᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓖᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ. ᐸᓯᒻᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᓱᒪ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖓᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖕᖑᓗᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᖅᐸᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ 10%-ᒥᑦ 2020.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ (ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 1), ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᙱᑐᖅ. ᑖᒃᓱᒪ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖓᐃᓱᒪᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᖏᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃ ᑖᑲᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᙵ ᑲᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᓱᒪ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᙵᐅᑉ ᐱᐳᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ (ᐅᑦᑑᑎᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ).

ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 1. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑲᓴᖅ ᖃᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖏᑦ

ᐃᓚᙵ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕖᑦ ᒥᖖᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕿᒃᑯᕐᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᖖᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕿᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃ ᑖᑲᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᖅᖅᑐᖅ 'ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ'. ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐅᓖᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖕᖑᓗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᓯᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/conservation/higharctic-hautarctique/index-eng.html.

ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᙶᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᓪᓗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᖑᓄᑦ, ᑕᓐᓇᒥ ᓯᑯᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᖑ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ, ᓯᕿᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᒧᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᓱᒪ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖕ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/atsea-enmer/missions/2018/higharctic-hautarctique-eng.html.

ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᒥᖖᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕿᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᖅᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ

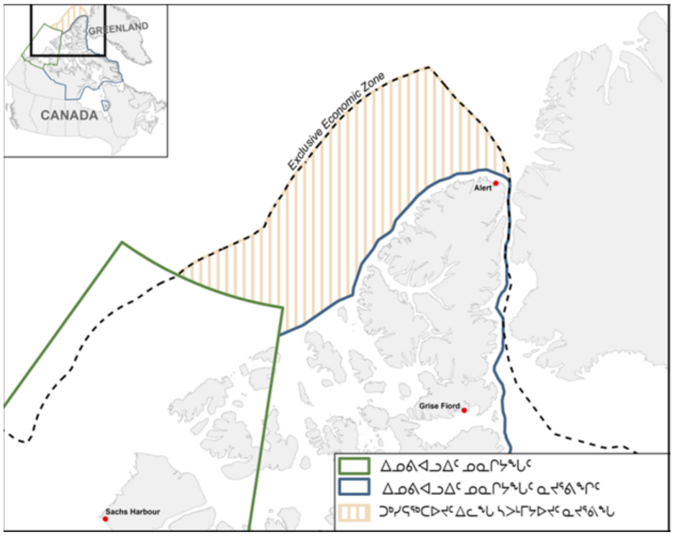
ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/maps-cartes/conservation-eng.html.

ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐃᓚᖓ1 – ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ
(ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2)

ᐊᐅᑦ ᓯᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᐱᔪᒪᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ. ᐱᔾᑦᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓯᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔾᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᑉᓯᒪ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒧᑦ.

ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ* ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ‘ᐱᔾᑦᓯᕋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ’ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᙱᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑕ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᒃᑕ ᐱᔭᒪᔭᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ -ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

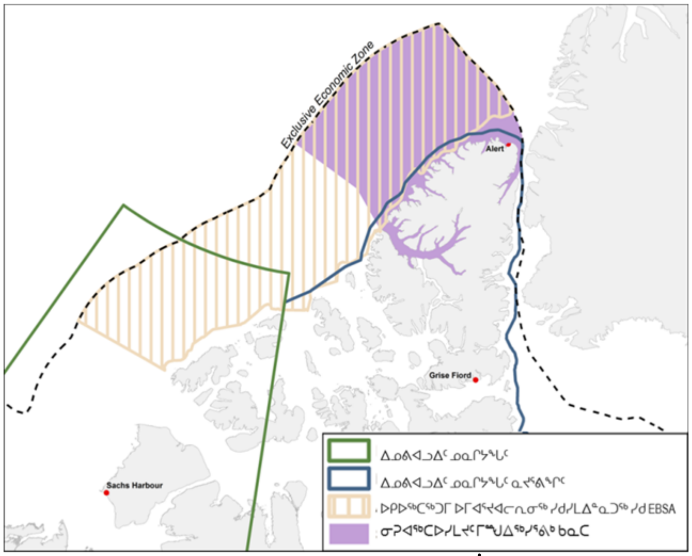


ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2. ᐃᓚᖓᑕ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 1 –ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ

ᐃᓚᖓ2 – ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3)

ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᙳᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᑉᓯᒪ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑉ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᒃᑐᓂᑦ.

ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᙳᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒋᔭᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖓᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ1-ᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ.



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3. ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔅᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᓯᒻᒥᔾᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᙳᒋᑦᑐᑦ

ᐃᓚᖓ3 – ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒋᔭᑉᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

DFO ᐊᒻᒪ PCA ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑖᑉᓱᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᑐᙵᓱᒃᑎᑦᓯᕗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔪᒪᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓕᐊ ᐳᕋᐅᓐ ᐅᕙᓂ: leah.brown@dfo-mpo.gc.ca ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 204-984-6276.

<u>ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙ</u>
<u>ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ</u>
<u>ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2018</u>

<u>ᐆᒧᖓ:</u> ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ: X ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ
.
ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑭᑏᑦ:

- ᐅᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔪᓚᐃ 9, 2018, ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ 25–ᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ*, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ (NSA)
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᑦ, ᑎᒥᓕᒫᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔮᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ (HTOs) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ (RWOs) ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᒻᒥᑦ*.
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᕐᓂᖓ 1 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᕐᓂᖓ 1 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕝᕙᓴᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ 2019.
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑑᐱᕆ 10 ᐊᒻᒪ 11 ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓅᕙᐱᕆ 20 ᐊᒻᒪ 21 ᐋᑐᕚᒥᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᑐᓯᕋᕈᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᕙᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑲᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ). ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᖓ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓕᕆᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

- ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᑉᐸᖓᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᓐᓈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 27 ᐊᒻᒪ 28 ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓯᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᑲᑐᑎᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ (ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ)
- ᑲᑐᑎᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ)

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓐᓃᑦ:

- http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/acts-lois/rules-reglements/rule-reglement35-eng.htm
- http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/statements-declarations/nunavut-eng.htm
- https://www.canada.ca/en/fisheries-oceans/news/2018/07/nunavut-tungavik-incorporated-the-nunavut-wildlife-management-board-the-government-of-nunavut-and-the-government-of-canada-agree-to-develop-fisheri.html

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᔅᓴᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ:

- ᑭᐅᕆ ᐆᒃ, ᕿᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ – Kerry.boak@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 31, 2018

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᒃᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖕᒋᑦ

ᔪᓚᐃ 9, 2018

ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓵᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ – ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᖅᑲᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᔅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᔅᓴᓄᑦ.

ᖁᕕᐊᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ 25 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐊᓄᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ *ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖓ*, ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔾᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ, ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ:

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ (NSA);

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ NSA ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒃᓴᓖᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐊᓂ;*

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᔅᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐊᓂ;*

- ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ NSA–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐊᓂ;*

- ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ;

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᙵᕝᕙᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐊᓂ;*

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᙵᕝᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ;

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑯᑦ;

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓐᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ NSA ᓇᔪᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ;

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ NSA ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᕝᕙᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ NSA ᐃᓗᐊᓂ;

- ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᖓᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᖅᑳᖅᑎᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ Canada Gazette, Part 1, in 2019.

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐆᒻᒧᖓ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ: X **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᐊᓕᒃ:**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, 2018-19.

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᕆᓯᒪᖏᑦ:
ᐅᐊᑦᑎᐊᕈ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓱᕐᓗ ᑑᒑᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᕙᐊᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓄᑦ.

ᒫᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ:

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ:

ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ. ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓄ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐ.ᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑕ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᓪᓗ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᑎᒍᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖕᖏᓐᓂᓕᒫᖓᓐᓂ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᖅᑐᕐᓗᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᒪᑦᑎᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᒃ 2018:

ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔅᓯᐊᕆᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᑦ 9−ᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕙᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐱᔭᕉᕈᓐᓇᓃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓇᒃᑐᐊᕐᔭᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᔪᖅᑑᒥ. ᑖᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑦᑕᓖᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᒫᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓃᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑎᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᔅᓴᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᐃᓂᐹᓪᒧᑦ ᑐᖁᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ 2018:

ᓄᐊᑦᑎᒍᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕿᓯᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᕕᒋᔪᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᕗᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᕆᐊᓕᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᓗᑕ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓱᐃᑎᖔᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓵᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᒨᖓᔪᓂᑦ.

<u>ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ 2018:</u>

ᑐᕌᖓᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᓲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᓲᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑐᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᒍᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓯᓐᓈᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑏᓰᐱᕆᒥ 2017−ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᕆᒥ 2018, 584−ᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᓪᓗᑦ. ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᔩᐅᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᓅᕕᐱᕆᒥ 2018−ᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕈᒫᖅᑐᒍᑦ 2018-2019 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ.

<u>ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᑎᐊᖅ 2018:</u>

ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᑦᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᕚᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ (ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᖅ, ᐸᓕᕈᐊᖅ (Surrey), Hᐊᓗᒃᕕᒃ (Thirty-Mile) ᔭᐃᑯ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓗᓴᓐ (Byron Bay) ᑰᑦ) ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2018. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᓱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᓘᓴᓐ ᑰᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2008−ᒥᓂᑦ. ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ (IFMP) ᐸᕐᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᑦᒥ ᑰᑕᑎᒍᑦ 5,000 ᑭᓚᒍᕋᒻᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᖓᑕ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ 5,000 ᑭᓚᒍᕋᒻᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂ ᑰᑕᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ.

ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᕇᑦ (ᐊᑎᐅᖓᔪᑦᑐᑦ)	ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑰᑕᐃᑦ Kg, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	ᑐᕌᖅᑕᑦ ᑰᑕᐃᑦ Kg, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	2018 ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ Kg, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	2018 % ᓄᓈᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᒃ (Wellington)	20,000	14,061	13,808	98
Hᐊᓗᒃᕕᒃ (30-Mile)	5,000	5,000	4,997	100
ᔭᐃᑯ	17,000	10,433	9,644	92
ᐸᓕᕆᔪᐊᖅ (Surrey)	9,100	9,100	8,792	97
ᓘᔾᐱᓚᓐ R. (Byron Bay)	9,100	5,000	3,917	78
ᑲᑎᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ	**60,200**	**48,493**	**41,158**	**85**

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ IFMP ᐸᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓚᐅᖅᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᓵᒧᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ EHTO, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓯᓲᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᔪᓯᓐᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᓇᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓘᑦᓚᒥ ᑰᖓᓐᓂ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑦᑕᐅᑎᒋᑦᑕᐱᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᓘᑦᓴ ᑰᖓᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕆᕈᖅᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓪᓛᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓪᓛᕐᕕᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ (ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᔅᓴᓂ) ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ 200−ᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ 200−ᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᓂ ᓗᑦᓚᒥ ᑰᖓᓐᓂ ᔫᓚᐃ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓐᖓᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᐲᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓄ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑰᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᕆᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᑦᑎᑐᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒪᖑᑕ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ 2023−ᒧᑦ (ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ).

ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕚᖓᑖᓕᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᕝᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ) ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᖓᓃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖓᓐᓂ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ 30−ᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᓂᕚᖓᑖᓕᖅᓱᐃᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᓂ ᓗᑦᓚᓐ ᑰᖓᓐᓂ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑕᓪᓗ ᕚᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ (Vemco Positioning System (VPS)) ᒪᕐᕿᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓲᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓪᓛᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕝᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑭᐊᓪᓕᕕᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔫᒥᕐᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂ ᓇᒦᒃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕿᓖᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᕿᒥᕿᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐆᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂ IFMP ᐸᕐᓇᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᔅᓵᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

<u>ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ 2018</u>:

ᓖᓐᓇ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥ ᓄᑖᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑎᓴᖕᖓᓃᑦᑐᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᓂ ᑯᓗᒃᑑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᑑᑦᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᓪᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂ (otoliths) ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎᒍ, ᑕᐃᓖᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓗᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᔾᔩᒋᓐᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᕆᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᕆᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᒋᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕿᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕ ᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕿᓖᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᕆᖅᑐᖅ (2019), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓱᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅᑲᐃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᓕ. ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕆᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓱᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓗᑕᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

ᓯᐅᕕᐊ ᒍᕆᓂᐅᓪ 2018:

ᓯᐅᕕᐊ ᒍᕆᓂᐅᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᓄᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᖓᓐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᓄᐊᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦ 156−ᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᓪᓗᑕ DIDSON ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦ 9−ᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᑎᓐᓇᒍ. ᓯᓚᓗᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᑐᕐᔪᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᒻᒌᔅᓯᒥ, ᐃᓕᓯᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ DIDSON ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᒋᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᕿᒍᒋᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂ, ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔾᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᓯᓕ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕈᕈᒪᒐᑦᑎᒍ ᐊᐅᕙᐅᑰᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓐᓂ DIDSON−ᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑕ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕿᒍᒥ.

ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ:
DFO ᕿᑎᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᕐᒧ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒧ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᒫᑎᓐ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ; Hᐅᕆᔅ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐅᐃᓂᕖᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᓐᔪᐊ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐅᐃᓂᕖᒻᒧᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᐊᑦᑑᐸᕆ 21, 2018

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

ᑐᓂᕐᕈᑎᒃᓯᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ: X

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ: ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓯᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒃᑐᑦ Common Nighthawk ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Olive-sided Flycatcher ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᖕᒌᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ (SARA)

Common Nighthawk

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Canada

- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᐊᑯᓘᕖᒃ ᑎᕐᒥᕚᒃᑐᓂᒃ Common Nighthawk ᑭᒡᒐᕙᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Olive-sided Flycatcher ᖁᐸᓗᐊᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔾᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᕆᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ* ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
- ᓇᔪᕆᕚᒃᑕᕐᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᕐᒥᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᕐᕆᒻᒪᕆᒃᐳᑦ. ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᕆᓐᓂ ᔾᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐸᐃᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᕙᕕᐅᓂᐊᓕᕖᖓᑦ.
- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᕆᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC-ᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᕐᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᐊᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ) ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᐳ 2018-ᒥ.
- ᐊᒥᓱᔪᓐᓃᖅᑎᕆᓚᐅᕐᓂᕐᕆᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖁᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᓂ.

ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ:

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᕆᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᕐᒑᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ Common Nighthawk ᑭᒡᒐᕙᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Olive-sided Flycatcher ᖁᐸᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦᑐ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕆᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᕐᒑᑕ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᕆᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᕐ*, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᕐᒑᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕈᒪᕐᕆᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᕕᕆᔪᓇᖅᑕᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᕆᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ 5.2.34(f)-ᒥ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑎᓂᒃ* ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ Common Nighthawk ᑭᒡᒐᕙᐅᔭᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Olive-sided Flycatcher ᖁᐸᓗᐊᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑐᕆᑦ Common Nighthawk ᑭᒡᒐᕙᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Olive-sided Flycatcher ᖁᐸᓗᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ, ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

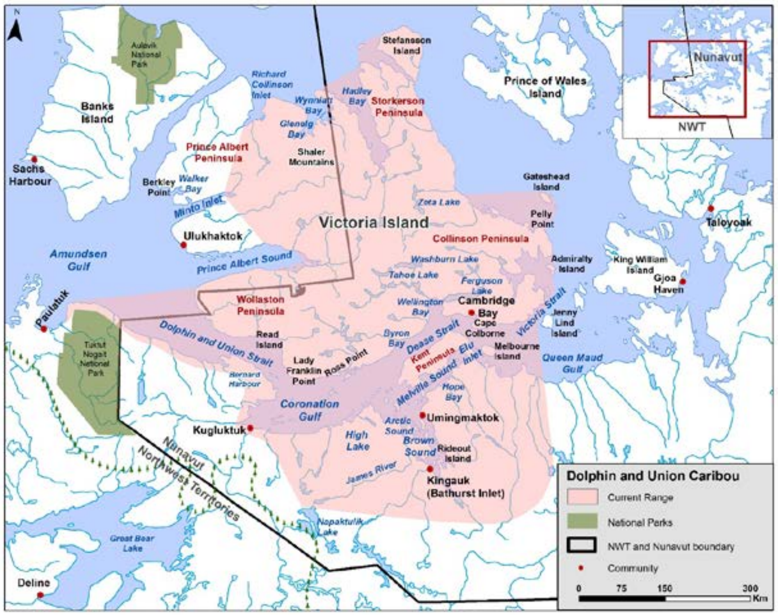
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᕐᕆᑦ ᑐᐋᓐ ᐋᓄᕈ, Dawn Andrews ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᕐᕆᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᕐᕆᑦ, ᔭᓗᓇᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑦ: 867-669-4767
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᕐᕆᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕐᒐᓂ: 2018-ᓄᕕᐱᓇ-01

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

ᑐᓂᕐᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒧᖓ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ: **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ: X**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ: ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᔫᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᔫᓂᐊᓐᑯᑦ) ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒫᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕆᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐃᑦ* (SARA)



ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᙱᓪᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓ:

- ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᓂᒥᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᔫᓂᐊᓐᑯᑦ) ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕆᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒪᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒫᔾᔨ 2017-ᒥ.
- ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᑳᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓃᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕆᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC-ᑯᑦ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒑᓕᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ (ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅ) ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᕙᐱᕆ 2017-ᒥ.
- 2015-ᒥ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᖅᑎᕆᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 18,000-ᓂᒃ. ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ 18-ᖒᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖑᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᓯᔪᑦ

Canada

ᐊᒥᓱᕝᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋ 50-60% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᒪᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2010-ᒥ.

- ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖅ ᓇᒻᒪᓈᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕝᓇᐃᓕᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕕᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᓱᖁᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᓂᖓ ᐊᑕᕗᖅ ᓱᖁᓯᒪᒐᔪᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᓱᖁ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᕐᖁᕋᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᐱᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕙᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᐊᓄᐊᕈᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ.
- ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᒫᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᓯᒪᓘᖑᕗᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ 1-ᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᓯᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕋᖅᑎᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

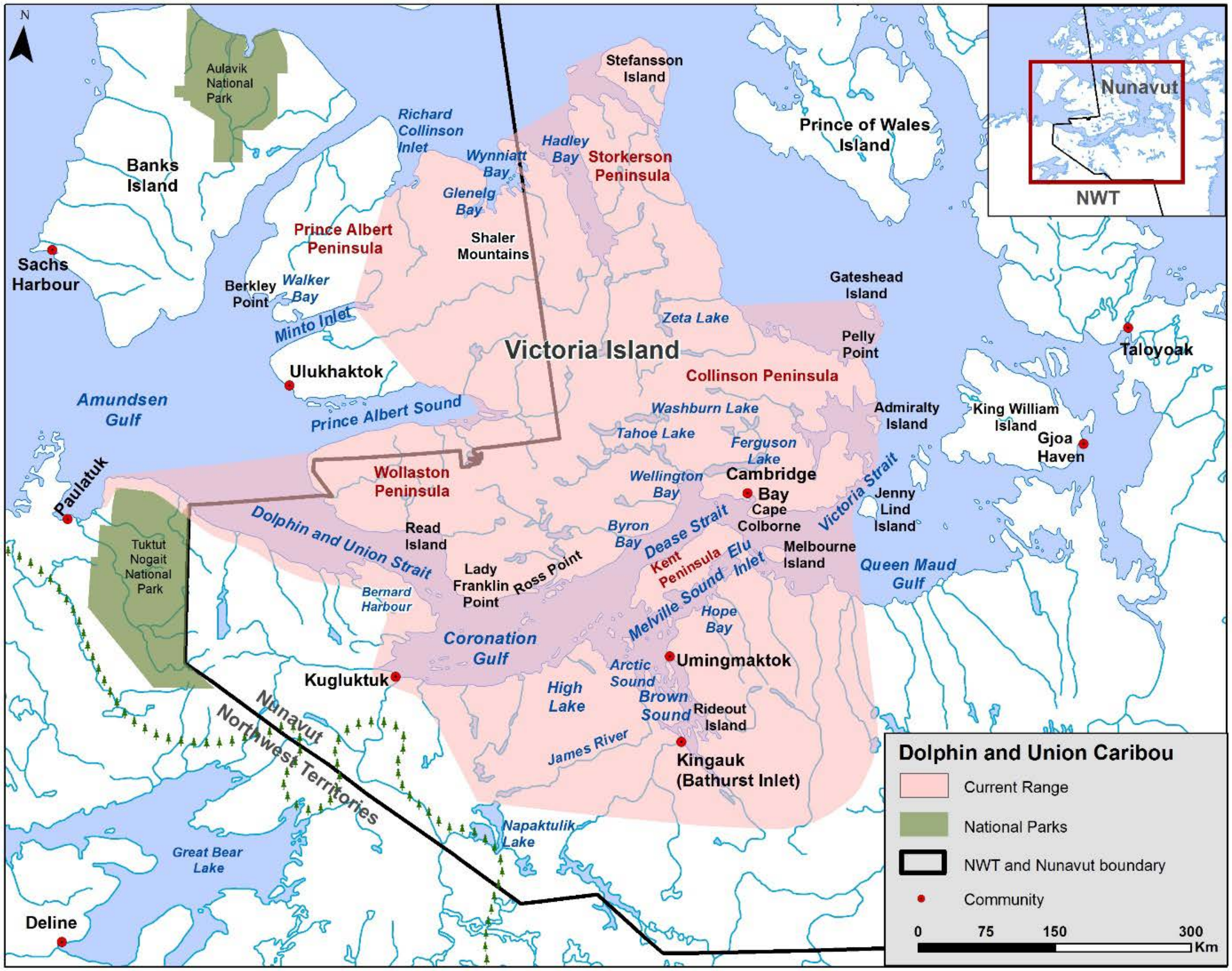
ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ:

- ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᐱᕆ 2019-ᒥ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᙱᔪᑦ ᓲᖅᑐ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᖁᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖁᔾᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᑑᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᖁᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂ ᖁᖁᖅᑑᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᖓᐅᑉ.
- ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑯᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᑎᑐᓪᓗ, ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᖠᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ. ᑎᑎᖃᐃᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ: ᑎᑎᖃᒥᒃ, ᑕᑯᓇᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᓇᔭᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐊᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓈᑎᑑᖓᓂᐊᓇᕗᑦ.
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᖓᒍᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐸᙳᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᙱᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕆᓂᓕᒫᖓᓂᒃ.
- ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓗᓂᒋᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᕿᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓈᓂᑕᒫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕋᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᑐᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖁᔭᒃᑯᑦ:

- ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᑯᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᑎᓕᕆᔨᖅᑯᔭᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕿᑎᖃᕈᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ (ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᔪᓐᓂᐊᓐᑯᑦ) ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᔾᔨᐅᖏᓪᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᕘᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᖑᓕᒦᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ.*

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖏᑦ Dᐋᓐ ᐋᓄᔫ, Dawn Andrews ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔩᑦᑎᕋᐃᔩᖏᑦ, ᔭᓗᓇᐃᕝ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑦ: 867-669-4767
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: 2018-ᓄᕕᐱᕆ-01



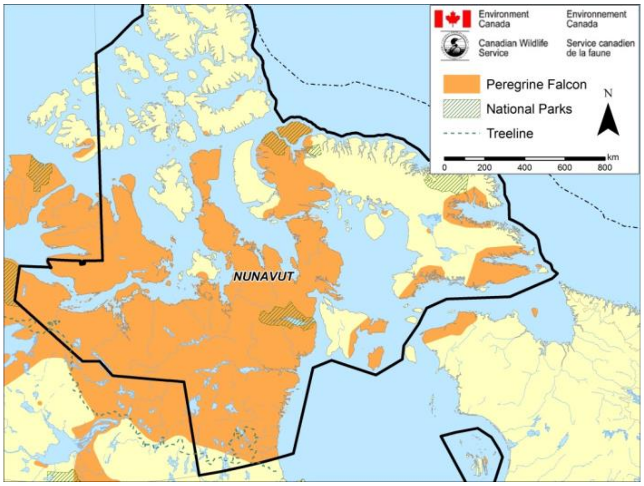
ᑕᑯᑎᕐᑎᕝᕙᑦ 1 ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔾᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᖕᒎᖅᑐᑦ 2017. ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᔫᓐᓂᐊᓐᑯᑦ), ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓴᐃᑦ (ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑐᖃᓕᕆᔩᓪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ 2016).

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

ᑐᓂᕐᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ: **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑭᑕᐅᔪᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ: X**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ: ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃ/ᑳᔩᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓐᓃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓪᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ* (SARA).



ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓ:

- ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ/ᑳᔩᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᖅᑎᒋᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓯᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓘᖕᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᓄᓚᐊᕐᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᕙᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ.
- ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ/ᑳᔩᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓪᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ (SARA-ᑯᑦ) ᐆᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2017-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
- ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᐸᔪᐃᑦ/ᑳᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᓐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓪᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᖕᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᑖᒥᓂ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2007-ᒥ.
- ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᕙᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᐅᓇᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᒥ ᑕᒪᓂ 2007-ᒥ.
- ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓐᓇᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ/ᑳᔩᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕐᑲᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᐊᓇᔭᐅᑲᓂᕋᓱᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᑐᓈᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᑎᓇᔪᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ DDT-ᖑᔪᑦ.

Canada

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᓐᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ:

- ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑮᓚᕕᐊᕐᔪᖏᒃ/ᑳᔫᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔭᓄᐊᕆᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐃᒥ 2019-ᒥ. ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᕐᓗ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓰᒃᑎᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖁᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖓᓄᑦ (ᓵᕐᓗ ᐊᑭᕋᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓅᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅᑲᕈᑎᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᖅᑲᕈᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᑎᐞᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᕋᓯᒋᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔩᑎᕋᐃᔩᕐᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓰᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ 25-ᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ: ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᖅ, ᕿᖓᐅᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᑭᙵᐃᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒡᓘᔾᔪᒃ, ᓴᓪᓕᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ, ᑭᒻᒥᕈᑦ, ᑰᒡᓘᔾᔪᒃ, ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ, ᐸᓂᖅᑑᖅ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ, ᓇᐅᔮᑦ, ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ, ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᑦ.
- ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖁᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᑎᑐᓪᓗ, ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᑖᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ. ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ: ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ, ᑕᑯᓈᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᓇᔭᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ COSEWIC-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᐊᑐᐊᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓈᑎᑑᕐᒪᓂᐊᓇᕗᑦ.
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕆᓐᓂᕐᒐᒍᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐸᖑᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕆᓂᓕᒻᒪᖓᓂᒃ.
- ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓗᓂᕆᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕐᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᕿᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓈᓂᑕᒦᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕌᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ:

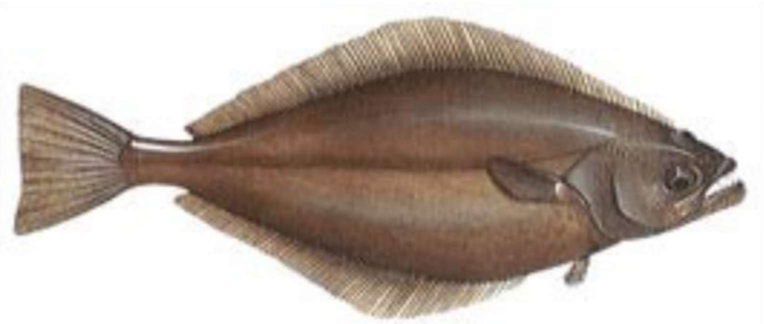
- ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦᑐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕿᑎᖅᑲᕈᒪᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕆᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓚᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ/ᑳᔫᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᕆᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓐᓇ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑐᓐᓃᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ.*

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑐᐋᓐ ᐋᓄᓘ, Dawn Andrews ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔩᑎᕋᐃᔩᖏᑦ, ᔭᓗᓇᐃᖕ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑦ: 867-669-4767
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: 2018-ᓄᕕᐱᕆ-01

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ

ᐆᒧᖕᒐ

ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ



ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ
ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓇᔾᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ

ᓄᕖᕝᕙ 1, 2018

ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᖓ 185
ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
X0A 0R0

ᒥᔅᑕ ᑖᓐᓂᐊᓕ ᓱᐅᑦᓴᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
X0A 0H0

ᓄᕖᕙ 1, 2018

ᒥᔅᑕ ᓱᐅᑦᓴᒃᒧᑦ,

ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖁᔫᔪᑎᕗᑦ **ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑰᑕᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ.**

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑰᑕᓇᓴᐅᔪᑦ (500 MT) ᐱᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2018-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕋᒃᓴᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ 10 MT ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (2017). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᐳᒍᑦ **ᐸᖕᓃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ** ᑰᑕᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᒋᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᕐᒋᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒃᓴᐅᒐᕕᑦ, ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᕋᕖᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᕋᑖᖑᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ, ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑖ ᓂᐅᕕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 40’ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓲᑎᒥᒃ, f/v ᐱᔨᐅᔭ II ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᓪᓗᑕᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᑌᕋᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᕆᖁᓪᓗᒍ. ᓂᕆᐅᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑳᓅᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓲᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑏᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᑖᔅᓯᒧᖓ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

FV “ᐱᔨᐅᔭ II” ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᔭᐅᓪᓗᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᖃᑦᑎᐅᓂᕆᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᒃᑲᔭᕋᓂ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑰᑖᕈᓐᓇᕋᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᓐᓅᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᓂᕆᑕᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓚᕐᕋᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕐᑏᑎᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᖃᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂ 475 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 600 ᐃᑎᓂᓕᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᒥᑭᔩᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᕐᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᔩᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᓂᒋᑕᒐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒧᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒋᑦ. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑦᑎᐊᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕆᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ. ᑰᑕᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᑐᕖᓂᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ 800 MT ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ 500 MT–ᖑᒻᒪᑕ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᔩᐸ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᐊᐱᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ

ᐃᓗᓕᕐᒋᑦ

ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑰᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ

ᑯᑖᖏᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖁᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᖁᔨᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕙ 2018

1. ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᓂᖅ ... 4

2. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ... 4

2.1 ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

2.2 ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑰᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᑦ ... 5

2.3 ᓄᓇᖖᒍᐊᖓ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑰᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

3. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

3.1. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ (2019) ... 7

4. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

5. ᐱᕝᕙᑎᒍᑦ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

6. ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

6.1 ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑰᕐᒥᐅᑦ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

7. ᖃᓐᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓖᕐᓂᖏᑦ 2019 ... 9

8. ᑉᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᕙᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

9. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

10. ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

11. ᐅᐃᒍᖏᑦ ... Error! Bookmark not defined.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ I ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᑎᕿᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ F/V ᐱᔨᐅᔭ II ... 14

1. ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᕗᑦ

ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ 500 MT–ᖑᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᖃᑦᑕᖖᓚᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᖖᓂᐅᙶᑦᑐᖅ 800MT ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕿᑕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒨᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ f/v ᐱᔩᔭ II ᐅᒥᐊᖓᒍᑦ.

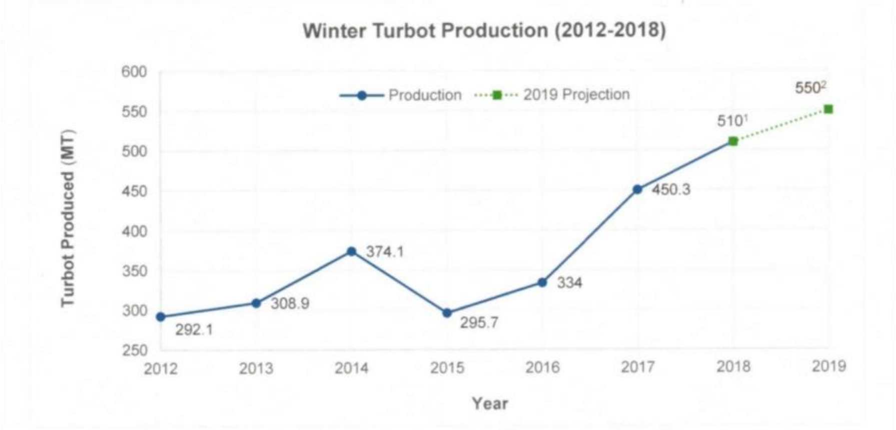
2. ᐃᒪᕿᐅᑕᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ

2.1 ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ 2018–ᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐹᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ, ᓄᓈᖅᓯᔪᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ 510MT (500MT ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ). ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ (ᐊᓪᓚᕿ ᑕᑯᓗᕆᑦ ᑭᐹᓇᑦᑐᓃᑦᑐᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑲᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ 2019-ᒥ ᑰᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᕿᒻᒪᑕ 500MT ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ.

ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᐸᓃᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᒐᐅᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕿ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒪᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓂ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔫᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓚᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

ᐊᕐᕿᒍ	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ (MT)
2012	292.1
2013	308.9
2014	374.1
2015	295.7
2016	334.0
2017	450.3
2018	510.0



Notes:

1) *Total inshore quota of 500 MT plus 10 MT from the summer fishery in 2018*
2) *Assuming all of the 500 MT are caught, and 50 MT caught in summer fishery*

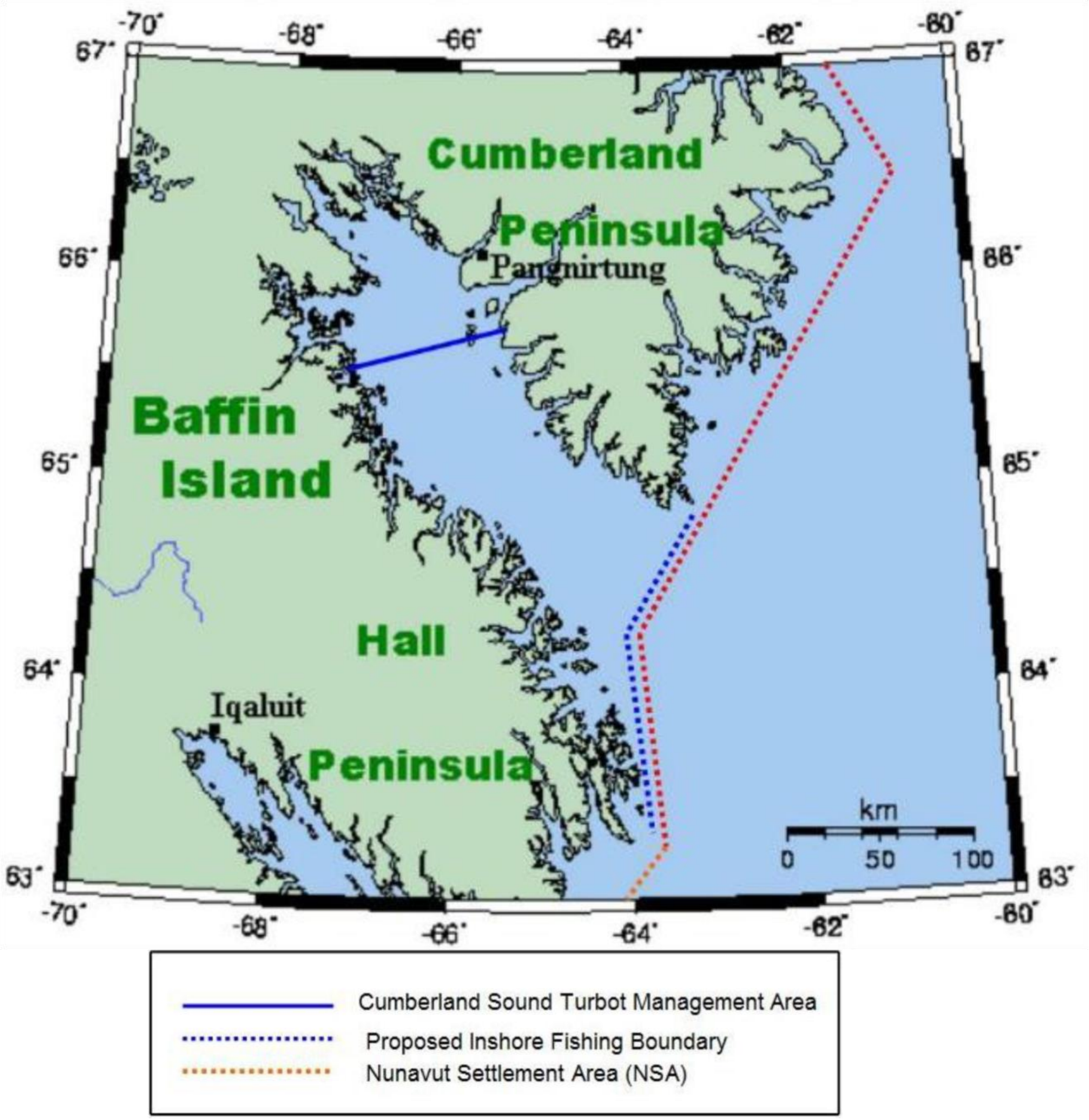
2.2 ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᑮᓪᓕᖏᑦ

ᑮᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ (CSTMA) ᓃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ (ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓕᕐᒦᑦᑐᖅ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ PHTO ᒪᐃ 2013-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ 2014-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑮᓪᓕᖓ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖓ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᕈᑦᔪᔾᑎᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕈᑎᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᖓᔭᕐᒪᑕ.

ᓃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ (CSTMA) ᐱᐅᓂᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᕚᖅ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖁᑎᖓᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ (CSTMA) ᓇᓕᒧᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᖕᖓᓂᒃ "ᐸᐸᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ (IQ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᑦᓯᖕᖓᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ", ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᒧᓐᓂᖃᓇᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᑕᐅᑐᙳᐊᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ 'ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᙱᑦᑐᑎᑦ".

ᐅᐊᑦᑎᐊᕈ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ 'ᓂᒋᑕᖓᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒧᑎᓂᒃ" ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᒋᑕᖓᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᒪᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᖃᓕᕋᑖᑦ ᐊᐅᓈᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐃᕐᖃᑂᔭᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐂᖅᑕᐅᑲᐅᑎᒋᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᒋᑕᖓᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑐᐊᕋᖓᒥᒃ, ᐱᐅᓂᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᖃᕈᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᔫᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᐅᕝᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔫᓂᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᖏᓂᖓᓗ ᑮᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕚᖅ ᐸ85'. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒥᓇᖅᑑᓪᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᒪᑭᒪᑎᐅᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᖕᓂᒃ.

2.3 ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖓ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖕᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ



3. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ, 60–ᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓲᙳᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ 90–ᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᕿᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓂᓗ. 30+ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐃᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕖᒥ, ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕚᖓᑕ ᑎᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᐊᖅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᒻᒪᕆᑲᒃᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᑰᑕᕐᕿᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖁᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᓄᓈᕙ 2018
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᐲᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᕈᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᕐᕿᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑰᑕᕐᓚᑕ ᐊᕐᕿᓪᓕᕿᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓅᑎᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓴᒪᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᕐᓚᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂ 10-12 ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᒪᑐᐃᕐᓚᕐᓛᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓗᓂ.

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᓂᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᐅᖏᑎᒥᒃ, f/v ᐱᔩᐅᔭ II (ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᐃᒍᓚ #1).

3.1 ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ (2019)

ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ / ᐃᒪᕐᒥ (ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ) 800 MT
ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᖏᑎᒥᒃ, f/v ᐱᔩᐅᔭ II (38’11”)
ᐃᖃᓗᓚᖏᑏᑦ: ᓂᕿᑕᓚᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓚᓐᓚᔾᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒧᑎᓂᒃ
ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ
ᐃᕿᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᓚᖏᑎᕐᕿᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᙱᓂᖅᓴᐅᔾᑦ
ᐊᓯᕐᕿᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᙱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓰᑦ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᑦᑕᒥᓃᑦ 2017/2018.

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᕐᓚ ᐱᔭᒥᓂᖅ	ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓐᓇᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᓚ 2017/2018		
	ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔾᑦ	ᒥᐊᑐᕆᒃ ᑕᓐᓴ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᓖᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᓃᑦ	% ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔾᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔾᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᑦᑕᒥᓃᑦ
ᖃᓕᕋᓕᒃ			
NAFO ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓚ 0A	940mt	940mt	100%
NAFO ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓚ 0B	950mt	950mt	100%
ᑭᒡᓕᕐᕿᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᕐᕿᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕐᓚ	500mt	500mt	100%
ᑭᕐᔫᒃᐸᒃ			
SFA 1	744.4mt	744.4mt	100%
SFA 2 (ᓯᓚᑖᓂ NSA)	232.6mt	232.6mt	100%
SFA 2 (ᐃᓗᐊᓂ NSA)	0.0mt	0.0mt	ᑐᕌᕐᓚᙱᑦᑐᖅ

ᒪᓕᙱᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᕿᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᖃᓚᐅᙱᓚᖅ ᒪᓖᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᕿᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᑰᑕᓂᑦ 2017/2018–ᙳᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

4. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᔭᒥᓃᑦ 2018 ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᕐᕿᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᕿᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᕿᑦ

FV “ᐱᔩᐅᔭ II” ᐊᕐᕿᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᕐᕿᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.

ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ

ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑯᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᕕᑉᐱ 2018

ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᑲᐱᑕᐃᖓ, ᔫᓐ ᑳᑉᐹᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔩ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᕈᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑰᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᖅᑎᒐᒃᓴᐅᒻᒪᕆᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᓯᓐᓈᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᓐᓈᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᓂᒋᑕᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ/ᐊᒧᒧᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ 475 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 600 ᐃᑎᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᒥᑭᔫᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᒃᓴᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒧᒧᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒋᑦ. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᖃᑦᑎᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓘᔾᔭᐊᑦ, ᒥᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒍᓇᓂᐊᑎᐅᕐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᔫᐅᓴᖅᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᑕᐅᒧᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᐃᓗᐊᕋᑎᑦ. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᒋᑕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᓄᓗᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ.

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐊᑦᑎᐊᕈ̇ᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᒋᕗᖅ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ 500 MT ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᕿᒎᕋᑖᖅᑐᓂᑦ. 2018-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕋᓱᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᑭᔫᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᐅᔪᑦ. ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᑎᓇᒌᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ, 3 ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᑐᖕᒑᓂ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ 10 ᑕᓐᓴ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᐅᔫᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᐱᐅᔫᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ, ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕕᒥ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓂ. ᓴᖅᑭᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ 2018-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᓯᒪᕗᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔭᓖᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕚᕝᕗᐊᓇᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓭᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᖕᒋᖅᓴᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ. ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᓕᓭᖅᓯᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᒪᓚᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕗᑦ ᓭᖅᑮᕗᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖑᔪᒥ ᑕᒫᓂ.

5. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒑᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᒥ: ᑲᔪᖕᒋᖅᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᖃᐃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᕙᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᕐᓗ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᕆᑕᐅᔪᒥᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖅᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖏᓐᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑑᕗᑦ ‘ᓂᒋᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓚᖕᖓᔪᑦ/ᐊᒻᒧᑏᑦ’ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ.

ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᓈᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐱᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕋᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᒻᒪᓇᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ / ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖓᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕙᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᒻᒪᓇᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᒻᒪᓇᒃᑲᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᒋᕗᖅ ᑎᑭᓐᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᒥ: ᑲᔪᖕᒋᖅᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ.

6. ᑐᓴᕆᐊᕝᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ

6.1ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᔫᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

7. ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ 2019

ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᓖᕋᒥ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᕆ 2019–ᖑᓕᖅᐸᑦ.

8. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᖁᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕙᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᒧᓂ

ᐅᒥᐊᑦ (ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕆᐊᕐᒧᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᒧᕆᑦ)

ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ

ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᕈᖅᑎᑦᑎᒧᑎᑦ

ᐱᓕᒻᒪᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒧᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒧᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕋᒃᓴᑦ

ᐊᕙᑎ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐱᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᕙᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

9. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓂ:

ᑲᑎᒪᔾᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐊᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓄᑦ). ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ:

ᔫᐸ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᐊᐱᒃ	–ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᐲᑕ ᕿᓚᕝᕙᖅ	–ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᐊ
ᓴᑭᐊᓯ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᐊᐱᒃ	–ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨ (ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ)
ᐹᓕᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᑐᖅ	–ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᓰᑎ ᕿᓚᕝᕙᖅ	–ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᒫᑎᐅᓯ ᒪᓐᓂᐊᐱᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᖅ)	–ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᔭᐃᑯ ᖃᖅᑲᓯᖅ (ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᖅ)	–ᑲᑎᒪᔨ

ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑎᓴᒪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓖᑦ; ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᙵᓄᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓃᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᑕᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ (BFC) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓲᒃ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓄᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ:

ᓴᑭᐊᓯ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᐊᐱᒃ	-ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ (ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ)
ᔭᐃᑯᐱ ᒪᓐᓂᐊᐱᒃ	–ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᐊ
ᔫᐸ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᐊᐱᒃ	- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᔭᐃᑯ ᖃᖅᑲᓯᖅ	- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ

ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᖓ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑖᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐋᒡᒌᓯ 2018–ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑖᑦ ᔮᓐᓴᓐ.

10. <u>ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ</u>

ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)

ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᐅᖅᑐᑦ

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᖃᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᒃᓴᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓯᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ

ᐃᓛᒃᑰᖕᒐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑎᖃᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐊᕿᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ

ᖃᑭᑐᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ

100% ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ

ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᖄᔭᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ

ᐸᐸᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓰᕚᑦ – ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕿᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᒋᑕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒧᑎᓂᒃ

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓲᑏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᓂᒋᑕᒐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒧᑏᑦ)
ᐃᒪᖕᒐ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ

11. ᐅᐃᒍᖕᒋᑦ

ᐅᐃᒍᖕᒐ I ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑎᕌᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑎᒥᒃ RCG ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᕋᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ

<u>*ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᕈᑎ: ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ</u>

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑎᕌᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᒥᑭᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ: ᐱᔾᐅᓴ II

ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᐋᒡᒌᓯ 28, 2016

ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑎ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑯᖕᒐ

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᔾᐅᓴ II ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᒥᑭᔫᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ, ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2013–ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᕿᓯᐊᑏᑲᒃᓴ ᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᒃ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒋᐅᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕋᕐᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᓯᓕᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ 2001 (CSA 2001). ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖁᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᖃᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕋᕐᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᐊᓗᐊᓂ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖁᑎᖃᖅᑑᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑎᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2013-ᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᐅᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᑯᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᖕᒐ, ᐱᔾᐅᓴ II ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓈᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓈᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ, ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᑏᓐᓇᖁᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖅᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖁᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅ 39’ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᖕᖒᑦᑐᓂ 15 ᑕᓐᓴ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ (GRT) “ᑲᐃᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒐᓂᒃ” ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᖕᒐᓂ. ᑕᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ, ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᖅᑎᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓯᓚᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᕈᖁᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑦᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᑯᒥᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥ.

ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ

ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᑎᖓ	ᐱᔫᔭ II
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ	ᐋᒡᒌᓯ 22, 2016
ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ	ᒥᑭᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ
ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᙱᓂᖏᑦ	ᑲᒥᔅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ - 300hp - 2013

ᐋᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1 & 2 (ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ)

ᐋᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3: ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᖓ - ᐱᔫᔭ II

Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd.
P.O. Box 185
Pangnirtung, NU
X0A 0R0

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

November 1, 2018

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

Attached please find our request to increase the **Cumberland Sound Inshore Turbot Quota**.

The full inshore quota (500 MT) was harvested in the 2018 winter fishery plus 10 MT from the summer fishery (2017). Therefore we are requesting that the **Cumberland Sound Inshore Turbot** quota be increased to accommodate the developing summer fishery.

This will benefit the inshore fisherman in Cumberland Sound, specifically Pangnirtung. Indirectly this would benefit the plant workers in Pangnirtung and the inshore fisherman in Pangnirtung and Cumberland sound. As you may be aware, harvesting and processing of turbot has been growing steadily in the last few years.

To support our commitment, CSFL has purchased a 40' inshore fishing vessel, the f/v Pijiuja II with plans to purchase additional vessels to work within this developing fishery. It is anticipated that additional vessels will also be part of this developing fishery.

The FV "Pijiuja II" was commissioned by The Department of Fisheries and Oceans to conduct a scientific assessment of turbot stocks in Cumberland Sound, Nunavut this past summer. Results showed that the stock in Cumberland Sound has grown to a level where an increase is warranted that remains within sustainable quota levels which protects the overall health of the stock in the long term. Hook and line gear fished in various grids in the sound yielded good catch rates mainly in depths between 475 and 600 fathoms. The overall range of small to larger fish was positive given the size of hooks used in the long line gear. By-catch levels were minimal.

To ensure the successful development of the summer fishery and the continued development of the winter fishery, there is a need to increase the TAH in Cumberland Sound. We are proposing that the quota be increased to a least 800 MT from the current level of 500 MT.

Sincerely,

Joopa Sowdlooapik
Joopa Sowdlooapik
Chairman
Cumberland Sound Fisheries Lt

ᑐᓂᓴᑦ ᐅᑭᖅᑲ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ

ᑐᓵᕐᓴᑦ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᑦ: X

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ: ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᒫᓂ 2019

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖕᒐ: ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᔅᑎ 23, 2018, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᒪᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒃᑲᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᖃᓂᒃ. ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᒡᕕᐅᒥᐊᓚᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2, 2018.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖅᑲᒃᑲᐃᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᖏᑕ, ᒪᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 5.2.,34(d)(i) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.6.48. ᐅᕙᓂ ᒪᐃ 1999, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖀᒥᒡᕈᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᖃᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐅᐃᒍᖓ 1). ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᐊᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᒡᕼᒍᒥ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05), ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ (AW-04), ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕕᖓᑕ (AW-02) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ (AW-01) ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖑᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕆᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᖓᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᖃᓂᒃ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒡᕼᒍᒥ:

ᐱᓪᓕᐊᕐᑐᖅ	ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖑᕐᑐᑦ	ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ
ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05)	4
ᑖᓂ ᐲ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05)	5
ᑖᕐᓯ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05)	8
ᑏᓄ ᐳᕌᔅ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05)	10
ᓘᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ (AW-05)	8
ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ	ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ (AW-04)	15
ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ	ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ (AW-04)	15
ᐊᐃᕖᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ	ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕕᖓᑕ (AW-01 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ AW-02)	8

ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ (AW-04)

ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖑᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᕐᓃᖑᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓖᑎᒋ 12,500 ᐊᐃᕝᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᒃᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᐃᕝᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖑᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᒋᑦ

ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ[1] ᐊᑯᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑎᒃ 211 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 422 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᑭᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᓄᓚᕝᒍᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ. ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕆᐊᖅᑭᑦ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃᒥ ᑐᙵᕙᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᕙᓴᐅᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᑖᒥᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ 7 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 79 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ, ᑭᖑᓕᕇᑦᑐᖅᑭᑦ, ᐊᓛᒃᑲᐃᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 112 ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮᔭᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᙵᕕᑭᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ, ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᐃᒃᑑᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᕙᓴᐅᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ 0 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 69 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ, ᑭᖑᓕᕇᑦᑐᑭᑦ, ᐊᓛᒃᑲᐃᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 90 ᒪᑯᐊ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮᔭᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖅᑭᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᓱᒻᕋᐃᖅᑰᔾᙱᕆᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓛᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑰᔾᙱᕆᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ 60 ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ.

<u>ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔫᑉ ᐃᑭᖕᒐᓂ (AW-05)</u>
ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᙵᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔫᑉ ᐃᑭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒎᑕ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔫᑉ ᐃᑭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᕝᓴᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 60 ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ. ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑎ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ, ᑐᙵᕕᑭᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᓂᖑᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ, ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᕙᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅᑭᑦ 8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ, ᑭᖑᓕᕇᑦᑐᑭᑦ, ᐊᓛᒃᑲᐃᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 39 ᒪᑯᐊ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮᔭᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᐃᕖᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕿᑭᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑭᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᖁᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑕᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ, ᑖᓂ ᐋ, ᑖᕐᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ, ᑏᓄ ᐳᕚᔅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᑲᓯ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ.

<u>ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖕᒐᑕ (AW-01 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ AW-02)</u>
ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓚᕝᒍᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ 1249 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1251 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ 470-503 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ 10-11 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ 8-17 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐱᖕᒐᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ. ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᑐᙵᕕᑭᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᓂᖑᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᕙᓴᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅᑭᑦ 0 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 4 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ, ᑭᖕᒐᓕᕇᕐᑐᑭᑦ, ᐊᓛᒃᑲᐃᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒃᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 5 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮᓕᔭᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ.

ᐃᑑᓐᓇᑎᒃ 7 ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᖕᒐ 2.

ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᐆᒪ: ᔪᐊᕐᑕᓐ Hᐋᖁᒪᓐ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ
ᕿᒥᒡᕈᔭᖅᑭᑦ ᐆᒪ: ᐋᒻᐳᕐ ᔭᐃᐅᓪᓴ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ
ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ: ᔫᕙᒻᐱᕆ 9, 2018

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[1] ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑑᓐᓇᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᑕᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮ.ᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᒪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᒍ ᖃᓂᒪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓅᖕᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔮᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑭᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᕚᒥᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᑭ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ 0 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1.0 ᖃᐅᔨᒐᐊᓱᕐᓗᑭᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᓛᒃᑲᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐃᓚᙱᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ 1 – ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓭᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᕚᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒍᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᓴᒪᑦ (4) ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ:

(i) ᐱᑕᖃᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ;

(ii) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓱᒪᔭᐅᓗᓂ;

(iii) ᓱᕐᓕᕐᑮᓭᑎᑦᓯᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(iv) ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ (ᑕᑯᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ* ᐃᓚᖓ 5.1.3(b)(iii)).

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑎᑭᖓᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᕚᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ (3) ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ:

1. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᙱᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓂᒃ (ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑕ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 4), ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓴᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓭᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᙱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ (ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ i);

2. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓱᕐᓕᕐᑮᓭᑎᑦᓯᙱᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ*, *ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ (ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᒃ ii ᐊᒻᒪᓗ iii); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

3. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖕᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ("ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑦ" ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑦ), ᓱᕚᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ iv).

ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐳᖅᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓭᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᓄᑦ.

<u>ᐅᐃᒍᖅᑲ 2 - ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ</u>

1. <u>ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ, ᓯᑯ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᔾᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᓂ</u>

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 4

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᐸ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅᑲᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐸ ᐃᑭᖅᑲᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖅᑳᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-05). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖅᑳᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᙳᑎᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕖᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᓯᒪᙳᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅᑎᑕ: ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒦᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕖᕐ. ᕿᑎᖅᑲᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒦᑎᒋ 8 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑲᑯᕝᕙᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᕿᑎᖅᑲᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒦᑎᒋ 30 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ.[2] ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ 35 ᑕᑯᕝᕕᖓᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ4 ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᖅᑲᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒦᑎᒋ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᖓᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᖓᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒦᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕖᕐ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐅᑐᕆᐊᓇᕐᑑᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ, ᐃᐅᕆᒃ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᓱᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᖓᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖅᑲᓂ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ, ᐊᐸᐸᒃᑑᕌᔪᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐸᐸᒃᑑᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑯᖅᑲᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 2019. ᐃᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑦ (ᓯᑯ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᔾᑦ) ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓂᒃ, ᐅᓈᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑐᕆᐊᓇᕐᑑᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ CB ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᔭᓕᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᕿᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᓯᕐᓕᕿᓭᕐᑎᑦᓯᙳᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᕐᑲᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖁᑭᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓈᕐᔪᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᐅᖅᑲᓂᒃ, ᓂᐊᕐᑯᐊᖅᑲᓂᒃ, ᑑᒑᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓯᐊᖅᑲᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖅᑲ ᐆᒪᔪᐸ ᑐᓂᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᕐᑲᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐄ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 6

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 5

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 4

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 0

[2] ᑐᙳᑲᕙᒋᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᐅᕗᖅᑲ 2017/18 ᑕᒪᒃᑮᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᖓᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

2. <u>ᑖᓂ ᐲ, ᓇᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕘ, ᓴᓪᓕᓂ</u>

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 5

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓱᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑳᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᖔᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-05). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᕆᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᖔᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕚᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ. ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 8 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑲᑯᕚᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 30 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᒃᕌᒍᓂ.[3] ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ 35 ᑕᑯᕚᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ5 ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᑖᓂ ᐲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕘ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᑉᐸᑦᑑᕐᕗᔪᑉ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᑎ 2019. ᑖᓂ ᐲ (ᓇᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕘ) ᐱᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕗᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑕᕐᓂᒃ, ᓂᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᖁᒻᒧᐊᔩᓂᒃ, ᖁᒻᒧᐊᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᔪᓕᕐᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᕿᕆᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᑦᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᔮᕐᑎᑦᓯᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᖃᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓕᕙᒻᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᒦᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᒑᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔫᑉ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᖃᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐄ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 5

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 1

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 1

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 0

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[3] ᑐᙱᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᙱᑦ 2013/14 ᐅᕝᕙᓘ 2017/18 ᑕᒪᒃᑮᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᙳᑕ

3. ᑖᕐᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ, ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᓯᔾ, ᓴᓪᓛᑦ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕝᓴᕐᑕᑦ: 8

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖄᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᕿᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓱᐅᔭᕝᔭᐊᖅᓵᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓅᑉ ᐃᑭᖅᓵᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖅᓵᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-05). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖅᓵᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕚᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᓴᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᕐ. ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 8 ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᑕᑲᑯᕚᖕᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 30 ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᒡᕖᒍᓂ.[4] ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᕝᓴᕐᑕᑦ 35 ᑕᑯᕖᖕᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ6 ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 22 ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᖕᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᕐ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖄᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᑖᕐᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ, ᓯᐱᓐᓯᕐ ᓴᕙᐊᕐᔦᒃ, ᕆᑭ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒨᓯᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ 1-2 ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᓯᔾᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᖕᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᑉᐸᒃᑑᕿᕐᔦᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑉᐸᒃᑑᕐᔦᐊᖅ ᐊᑯᖕᖓᓂ ᔦᓚᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖃᑖᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᔩᑎᒻᐱᕆ 2019. ᑖᕐᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᓯᔾ) ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒻ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᓯᔾᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖑᕙᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᓂᒃᓯᓐᓂᒃ, ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ, ᐃᒋᒪᒃᓂᒃ, ᖁᑭᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔦᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᓯᐊᖑᐸᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖄᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᓯᕐᓕᕿᔅᑎᕐᓯᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᖃᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᐃᒫᓃᑉᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖁᑭᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓈᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᐅᖓᓂᒃ, ᓂᐊᕐᑯᐊᖓᓂᒃ, ᐅᓯᐊᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔩᑉ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᖃᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐄ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᓂ: 4

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᓂ: 3

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᓂ: 2

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᓂ: 0

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[4] ᑐᙵᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᕖᒍᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᐅᕗᖓ 2017/18 ᑕᒪᒃᕿᑦ ᑕᑯᕖᖕᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᖕᓴᑦ ᐊᙳᑕ

4. <u>ᑏᓄ ᐳᕌᔅ, ᓴᓪᓕᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᓂ</u>

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 10

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓱᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒌᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-05). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒌᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕚᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ. ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 8 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑲᑰᕐᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 30 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂ.[5] ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ 35 ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ7 ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅ ᐅᑐᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᑏᓄ ᐳᕌᔅ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᐃᐸᕝᑯᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᑯᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᔅᑎ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 15. ᑏᓄ ᐳᕌᔅ (ᓴᓪᓕᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᓕᒥᑎᑦ) ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙ Hub Intgernational Insurance Company. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑕᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᔪᓕᕐᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᕿᒐᕐᓂᒃ, CSA ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑏᑦ, CB ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑏᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᑎᒐᐃᑦ, ᖃᐅᒻᒪᕐᑕᔫᑦ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᒃᑲᓃᑦ, ᑭᓴᐅᑎᒃᑲᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓱᒃᑲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑏᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᔮᕐᑎᑦᓯᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᖅᑲᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᖄᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒦᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓗᓂᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕙᖕᒐᑖ

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᖅᑲᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐄ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᓂ: ᐱᒐᓱᐊᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓱᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕌᓂ: 0

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[5] ᑐᙵᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᐅᕝᕙ 2017/18 ᑕᒪᒃᑮᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᖑᑕ

5. ᓘᑲᓯ (ᓘᒃ) ᐃᑦᑐᖅ, E&E ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᓂ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕌᑦ: 8

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ–ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-05). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᐃᕚᑦ (ᓴᓪᓕᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ. ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 8 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 30 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ (5) ᐊᒡᕌᒍᓂ.[6] ᐃᓯᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕌᑦ 35 ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᐅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ8 ᒫᓂ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 22 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 60 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᕝᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓘᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᕌᓴ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᒃ ᐳᑐᓕᒃ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ 2 ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᑦᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᓂᖓᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᓴᓖᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᑕ, ᐊᐸᒃᑑᕿᔪᒃᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐸᒃᑑᕐᔪᐊᖅᒥ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ ᕿᑎᖓᑕ–ᔪᓚᐃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘ ᕿᑎᖓᓄᑦ–ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 2019. E & E ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓂᒃ, ᓱᐴᔩᓂᒃ, ᑐᐱᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᒃᑳᓂᒃ, CB ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᖁᒻᒨᐊᔫᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᕆᕐᑎᑦᓯᙱᑦᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᖃᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖁᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᐅᖓᓂᒃ, ᓂᐊᖁᐊᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᒑᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔫ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᖃᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐋ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᓂ: 6

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᓂ: 0

[6] ᑐᙱᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᐅᕝᕙᓘ 2017/18 ᑕᒪᒃᑭᑦ ᑕᑯᕖᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᙳᑕ

6. ᓴᓂᕋᔾᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᓴᓂᕋᔾᒃ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 15

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᕋᔾᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-04). ᓴᓂᕋᔾᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᓱᓂᕋᔾᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖖᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ. ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 7 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[7] ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 79 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[8] ᓂᕿᕙᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 86 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᕝᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒡᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒡᕋᒍᓂ. ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 211 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 422 ᐊᐃᕚᑦ ᓄᖑᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖖᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᔭᐃᒍᏂᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 202 ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᔨᔾᑦ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑏᑦ, ᐋᓐᑎ ᖁᐊᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᑭ ᐃᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕐᑑᒃ ᐊᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓲᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓰᑎᒻᐱᕆ 2019. ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑏᑦ, ᐋᓐᑎ ᖁᐊᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐃᓅᑭ ᐃᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᕇᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕚᒃᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᔫᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑖᒃᑲᓂᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᕐᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᖃᑦᑎᕈᑎᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, CB ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᖁᑭᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐳᑦᑕᖁᑎᓂᒃ, ᓴᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ, GPS, ᐊᔪᓕᕐᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᕿᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᓵᕐᑎᑦᓯᖖᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᖃᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᑉᐸᑦ. ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᕐᑯᑲᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓱᑯᒦᑉᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᒪᒃᑭᐊᑎᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓈᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᐊᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐅᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔩᑉ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ, ᑐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᔾᔪᐊᓕᕐᐸᑕ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᖃᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᒃ: ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔾᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᓂ: 15

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔾᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᓂ: 9

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᓂ: 9

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔾᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᓂ: 1

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[7] ᑐᖖᒐᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᒫᖖᒐᑦ 2013/14 ᒪᐅᖓ 2017/18.
[8] ᑐᖖᒐᕙᒋᔾᑐ;ᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓪᕋᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᒫᖖᒐᑦ 2014/15 ᒪᐅᖓ 2016/17.

7. ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 15

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖅᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ (AW-04). ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᓖᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ. ᕿᑎᖓᓂᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 0 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[9] ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕙᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 69 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[10] ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 86 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᒃᕿᒍᓂ. ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᕚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑭᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 211 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 422 ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᓄᖑᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖖᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅᒥ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖓᓂᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᐃᔭᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 202 ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᔮᔭᑦ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᕾᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓕᕙᐃ ᐅᑦᑕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᕗᐊᑕ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᔅᑎᒥ 2019. ᓕᕙᐃ ᐅᑦᑕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑖᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᐅᓈᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓂᒃ, ᔮᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑕᕐᓂᒃ, ᕐᑯᑭᐅᑎᒃᑯᓂᕐᓂᒃ, CB ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐃᓪᓕᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᕿᑲᕐᓂᒃ, GPS, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᓂᒃ. ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᔮᕐᑎᑦᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᕐᑲᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᓇᐅᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅᑳᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᑭᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑉᐸᑦ. ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᕐᑯᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᕐᑯᑲᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᒥᑉᐸᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑑᓖᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔩᑉ ᑐᓂᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑕᕐᑲᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔫᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ: ᐋᑏᕐᑲᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: ᐱᒐᓱᐊᓚᐅᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔮᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᓂ: 0

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[9] ᑐᖕᒑᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᒃᕿᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᒫᖕᒑᑦ 2013/14 ᒪᐅᖓ 2017/18.
[10] ᑐᖕᒑᕙᒋᔅᓗ;ᒋᑦ ᒪᒡᕓᒃ ᐊᒃᕿᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᒫᖕᒑᑦ 2014/15 ᒪᐅᖓ 2016/17..

8. ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, (ᕐᑯᑦᓯᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ) ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅᒥ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᑕᑦ: 8

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᙵᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ (AW-01) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖓᑕ (AW-02). ᐊᐃᕙᖅ (ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅᒥ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑕ: ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᕐᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ. ᕐᑭᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 0 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[11] ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 4 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ[12] ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ, ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋ11 ᕐᑭᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 4 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ. ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔩᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙵᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 10 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 11 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᖗᔾᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᙱᓪᓚᑕ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 17 ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖓᑕ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᐳᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᑎᖓᓃᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᙵᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 5 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔪᑦ 30% ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᒪᓯᒪᔪᓪᒪᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᖓᓂ ᐊᑯᙵᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓰᑎᓪᐱᕆ 30, 2019. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 16 ᐊᒡᒑᒍᕐᑲᓇᐊᓖᑦ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᒧᑕᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕈᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᕐᑲᐅᔭᔭᐅᓚᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ, GPS, ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑏᑦ, ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᓱᕐᓕᕐᑭᓵᕐᑎᑦᓯᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᐅᕐᑲᐃᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᓂᒃ: ᐊᐃᕙᖅ ᕐᑯᑭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᑑᒑᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓯᐊᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖓ ᐆᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑕᕐᑲᕐᐹ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ: ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᙱᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: ᐱᒐᓯᐊᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 0

ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ: 0

[11] ᑐᙵᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᒫᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᒪᐅᖓ 2017/18..
[12] ᑐᙵᕕᒋᔾᓗ;ᒋᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᒫᙵᑦ 2013/14 ᒪᐅᖓ 2016/17.