Classement CCEK

Titre Plan stratégique canadien

Type Administration

Date D'ouverture 1987

Notes 3 décembre 1987: Affaires indiennes et du Nord du Canada: Stratégie pour l'environnement arctique (VA)

1 février 1988: Groupe de travail sur le Plan d'intervention dans les mers arctiques

1989: Document sur la conférence circumpolaires des Inuits: "Inuit regional conservation strategy", préparé pour l'assemblée générale ICC (VA)
Politique de considérations environnementales de l'Arctique (VA)

avril 1989: Document du gouvernement du Canada, des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada: "La stratégie pour l'environnement arctique, un document de travail" (VA, VF et inuktitut)

mai 1990: Permissions et permis qui contribuent à la recherche scientifique dans l'Arctique canadien (VA)

12 mai 1990: Environnement Canada, Inuit Tapirisat Kanatami, document de consultation pour l'étude du plan vert (VA et inuktitut)

juin 1990: Rapport sur la consultation du Plan vert (VA et inuktitut)

décembre 1990: Publication du plan d'action environnemental pour le Canada: "Le Plan vert du Canada, en bref"

1991: Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada: "La stratégie pour l'environnement arctique, un plan d'action" (VA, VF et inuktitut)

novembre 1995: Le Réseau d'information nordique (RIN)

mai 2002: Ressources naturelles Canada: "Guide des programmes et des activités de Ressources naturelles Canada dans le Nord canadien, la qualité de vie grâce au développement durable des ressources"

Appendix 8: Minutes of the joint session of the Iqaluit Green Plan Workshop prepared by Maureen Payne & Associates for the Department of the Environment.

Iqaluit
Consultation Session
June 13 & 14, 1990

Lead Director General:

Bev Burns
Conservation and Protection

Facilitator:

Maureen Payne and Associates

Iqaluit, June 13-14, 1990

Overview

Led by Director General, Western and Northern Region, Conservation and Protection, Bev Burns, the Iqaluit consultation session concluded the final consultation session in the Northwest Territories. The session began with a prayer by Caleb Apak, an Inuit elder from Igloolik, and a welcome from Iqaluit Mayor Yvonne Blanchette.

The Hon. Shirley Martin, Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Lee Clark, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Environment, attended most of the first day and all of the second day. Both spoke at the close of the session.

The Iqaluit session differed considerably in terms of format and process from sessions held elsewhere in the Western and Northern Region. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference provided considerable assistance in selecting delegates to the session and in developing the issues for discussion. The ICC participants, who accounted for 29 of the 66 delegates to the consultation session, met for a full day on June 12 in Iqaluit to scope issues. The issues identified by the ICC were as follows:

1. solid waste
2. protected areas
3. acid rain
4. monitoring
5. outpost camps
6. oil spills
7. oil and gas exploration
8. low level flying
9. wildlife
10. hydro development
11. mining development
12. comprehensive environmental assessment and review
13. clean up of DEW line sites and radar sites
14. industrial clean up and safe transportation/disposal
15. health and toxic contaminants
16. Inuit self-government
17. prompt settlement of land claims issues
18. definition of Arctic
19. information and education needs
20. Arctic ecosystems studies

The conference participants agreed to use the ICC issues as the discussion agenda. The group also believed that addressing each issue in small workshops was not the favoured process. Many of the Inuit expressed concern about missing important aspects of the discussions. It was decided by the group to stay in plenary and to proceed item by item.

The facilitators attempted to guide the discussions in a manner that would provide valuable input to the Green Plan and Arctic Environmental Strategy.

IQALUIT CONSULTATION SESSION

JUNE 13 & 14, 1990

"A human being has three sides: physical, mental and spiritual. All of these dimensions must be considered and addressed. This is a very serious issue among the Inuit. Suicide and toxic contaminants are connected."

Ruby Arngna'naaq
Workshop Participant

Introduction

The Inuit of Canada live in six regions stretching from the Yukon coast and Beaufort Sea, across the central Arctic and the northern shores of Hudson Bay in the Northwest Territories and northern Quebec, to Labrador. Twenty-nine delegates, representing Inuit interests gathered in Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay), N.W.T. as part of the public consultation process for the Green Plan discussion framework and the discussion guide for the Arctic Environmental Strategy. The delegates represented national associations, land claims, Regional Councils (municipal governments), regional Inuit Associations, Inuit corporate interests, Regional Health Boards, and Hunter and Trappers Associations.

The delegates identified six regional/Arctic environmental issues relating to the Green Plan and Arctic Environmental Strategy. These issues formed the basis for discussion during the consultation workshop.

The following is a combined record of the Inuit position as presented by the Iqaluit workshop delegates and discussions by workshop participants.

Definition of Arctic

In order to be responsive to Inuit interest, the definition of "the Arctic" in the Green Plan and the Arctic Environmental Strategy must include the Inuit homelands within Canada: e.g. the Northwest Territories, northern Quebec and part of Labrador. "The Arctic", adopting the definition which includes Inuit homelands, includes Yukon and the Northwest Territories or the area of quasi-provincial responsibilities in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories as discharged through the Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; and adjacent marine waters as identified throughout the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Environmental Decision-Making Principles

Improved decision-making for Inuit, as outlined in the Arctic Environmental Strategy and the reformed decision-making processes as called for in the Green Plan discussion framework, must be founded on the principles of:

Inuit Self Government

This gives strength to land claim implementation, ensures that Inuit expectations are the basis for decision-making and meets the aspirations that are associated with the creation of Nunavut.

Joint Management

Participation in decision-making is part of the aboriginal right of indigenous people to manage their affairs and applies to resource management, research, policy development, economic development and is essential to environmental protection, wildlife conservation and the application of traditional knowledge to decision-making.

Claims Related Issues

The settlement of outstanding comprehensive claims and the implementation of existing claims settlements is the foundation for decision-making that balances the interests of indigenous people with sustainable and equitable development.

Prompt dispute resolution, and fulfillment of commitments by government in land claim settlements are necessary in order to achieve Inuit objectives for environmental protection, wildlife management, the use of traditional knowledge and research. Ultimately, however, the effectiveness of implementing land claims is dependent on sufficient resources to support these new responsibilities, institutions and ways of doing business.

The Green Plan discussion framework recognizes these needs via the acknowledgement that native peoples in the Arctic have a special relationship to the land and that this relationship forms the basis for land claims and self-government. The implementation of improved decision-making will involve recognition of the right of Inuit to participate in community, regional and territorial processes in addition to their role in new institutions created through land claims and through their own organizations at the national and international levels.

DAY 1: MORNING SESSION

CHAIRMAN: Bob Paddon
FACILITATOR: Tom Nesbitt

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Delegates to the Green Plan consultation session identified concerns and scoped issues for discussion in advance of the session. These were reviewed during the morning of the first day as follows:

1. SOLID WASTES
   - recycling & disposal, e.g. cache scrap wood for hunters to use as fuel
   - sewage & waste water treatment
   - drinking water quality
   - safe methods of disposal of waste oil and other toxics (e.g. batteries)

2. PROTECTED AREAS
   - protection of sensitive habitat from development activities
     e.g. calving grounds
     bowhead whales - shipping
     inland seals - hydro development
   - creation of parks and conservation areas as recommended and supported by northern aboriginal stakeholders
   - creation of national parks under the land claims process

3. ACID RAIN
   - monitoring
   - research
     - ecosystem effects
     - wildlife health
     - human health

You are what you eat.

4. Monitoring

Comprehensive ecosystem monitoring for:
   - environmental quality
   - human health concerns
   - toxic contaminants
   - environmental impacts
   - compliance with environmental protection requirements
   - development of database relevant and accessible to Inuit, include Inuit (and traditional) knowledge

5. OUTPOST CAMPS
   - compost clean-up
     - removal and cleanup of all trash
     - suggestion that users remove garbage to community for disposal

6. OIL SPILLS
   - prevention
   - contingency plans
   - emergency preparedness
     - clean-up
     - containment
   - cooperation - responsibility
   - identification and plan
   - mitigation
   - liability
   - compensation

7. OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION
   - stringent environmental protection of the Arctic marine ecosystem, particularly near shore areas of Hudson Bay

8. LOW FLYING (military F-18s)
   - impact on wildlife
   - human health
   - noise magnification in cold weather
   - ability of Canadian environmental agencies to enforce regulations

9. Wildlife
   - sustainable renewable resource development
   - northern database relevant and accessible to Inuit
   - need and mechanisms to incorporate traditional knowledge into wildlife management
   - need and mechanisms for accurate estimates of wildlife populations
   - need and mechanisms for cooperative management of renewable resources including intensive consultation processes

10. HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

- impact of impoundment of rivers on Hudson Bay
  - chemical
    e.g. methyl mercury
  - physical
    e.g. salinity, sea ice
  - wildlife
  e.g. changes in distribution and movement
    - community structure
  - impact on freshwater drainage system
  e.g. transportation
  - human health
    - cumulative and interactive efforts of contaminants/pollutants in the food chain

11. MINING DEVELOPMENT

- must proceed with minimal environmental impact
- mine sites must be reclaimed with no or minimal loss of habitat
- tailings must be managed under strict controls to minimize environmental contamination
- currently the technology is not available to mine uranium safely
- mines must use the best technology available to try to achieve zero discharge of effluents
- environmental assessments must consider cumulative effects

12. COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

- to apply to projects AND policy -including cabinet
- non-discretionary -MUST DO IT- particulary where transboundary impacts are anticipated

13. CLEAN UP DEW LINE SITES AND AND RADAR SITES ON MID-CANADA LINE

- action to be taken?
  - by?
- action taken to date?
  - by?
- time frame for completion?
- appropriate and well proven technology

14. INDUSTRIAL CLEAN-UP AND SAFE TRANSPORT\DISPOSAL
- barrel crushing - residues in barrels?
- contaminated soil - treatment?
  - safe transport?
  - facility failure?
- funding?
- liability?
- appropriate and well proven technology

15. HEALTH AND TOXIC CONTAMINANTS
- What are levels across Arctic?
- in environment?
- in wildlife?
- in people?
- monitoring of country foods and risk/benefit analysis
- action to be taken?
- by?
- time frame for implementation?
- ecosystem approach essential:
- AIR or point source
  |
  water/land
  |
  plants
  |
  animals
  |
  people
  |
  newborns
- look at wide range of contaminants - not just a few

16. INUIT SELF GOVERNMENT
- to give strength to land claims implementation
- ensure Inuit interpretations are applied
- NUNAVUT

17. INUIT SELF-REGULATION
- basis of participation in
  - management
- research
- policy development
- economic development
- essential for:
  - environmental protection
  - wildlife conservation
- application of traditional knowledge

18. PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LAND CLAIMS ISSUES
- comprehensive claims
- implementation
- dispute resolution
- compliance -legislation, regulations, policy must comply with land claims
- to achieve Inuit objectives for environment protection, wildlife management, traditional knowledge, research, sustainable development, self-regulation
- greater powers for L.C. institutions
  e.g. subpoena, quasi-judicial processes, testimony under oath, power to cross-examine
- sub surface management

19. DEFINITION OF ARCTIC
- To include: - Yukon, NWT, N. Quebec and Labrador
- all Inuit homelands
- onshore and offshore

20. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION NEEDS
- accurate baseline data relevant and accessible to Inuit
- public information on conservation alternatives
- education programs on environment, sustainable and ---- equitable development
- research:
  - basic
  - issue specific
  - applied
  - Inuit participation
- educate anti-harvesting movement and public about renewable resource economy of Arctic

ICC -
- need for consistency with land claims agreements
- need for close links with communities
- need to manage wastes to protect environment and children
- need for regional input into international agreements

21. ARCTIC ECOSYSTEMS STUDIES - including:
- food chain development linking humans and "new" food species (under-utilized species: plant, fish, wildlife, other (marine))
- consider ecosystem effects

Inuit Environmental Concerns

The following concerns were identified by the Inuit delegates for discussion within the frameworks for the Green Plan and the Arctic Environmental Strategy. These are concerns that were viewed as being within the reach of activities action originating from or directly involving the Inuit. The resolution of broad, global issues such as atmospheric change and the long range transport of atmospheric and oceanic pollutants, requires multi-lateral efforts that are beyond the reach of Inuit communities in Canada's North. Consequently, the specific interests of Canadian Inuit in the international issues has been delegated to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference which works cooperatively with the governments of Canada and other circumpolar countries.

1. Protecting Heritage

1.1 Protected Areas

Protected areas are those where because a noteworthy value or interest exists (e.g. wildlife, historic, natural, cultural, etc.), some activities need to be preserved in order to preserve the uniqueness of the site.

- protection of sensitive marine and terrestrial habitats: e.g. caribou claving grounds, char spawning and over-wintering areas, bowhead whales in Isabella Bay, shipping disturbance of whales and other marine mammals, and freshwater seal habitats affected by hydro development in Quebec.
- creation of protected areas as recommended and/or supported by northern aboriginal stakeholders.
- setting asides of protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife habitats, through land claims.

2. Sustainable Developments

2.1 Wildlife and Fisheries

Wildlife and fisheries resources are the cornerstones of the Inuit culture and traditions, way of life and their continued existence.

- sustainable development of renewable resources.
- accessibility of relevant renewable resource databases to Inuit.
- incorporation of traditional knowledge into research and management decisions.

- joint/cooperative management of renewable resources including mutually agreed upon approaches for accurately estimating population levels.

2.2 Disturbances from Low-Flying Aircraft

- Noise, fuel-dumping and other effects associated with military and commercial low-flying can be disruptive to wildlife and humans.
- noise effects are magnified during cold weather
- the adequacy of regulations and the ability of regulators to enforce provisions for environmental protection with respect to low-flying in the Arctic remains in doubt.

3. Industrial and Municipal Pollution

3.1 Community Waste Management

Persistent waste materials, plastics, scrap metal or other virtually non-reusable items, for example, are the bane of Arctic communities. The introduction of large quantities of these materials has overwhelmed the ability of remote communities to manage their own wastes.

- develop comprehensive waste management strategies involving communities.
  - solid waste separation and recycling of non-toxic wastes: e.g. scrap wood for fuel.
- sewage and waste water treatment
- safe methods for disposing of waste oil and other toxics: e.g. batteries.
- develop waste management technologies appropriate to northern conditions.

3.2 Outpost Camps

Waste at outpost camps is under the direct control of the people using these sites. The users of these camps share an interest in the removal of wastes following each season of occupancy.

- clean up and removal of all trash.
- users remove garbage to community for disposal.

3.3 Abandoned Sites

Abandoned sites include some DEW Line stations and mid-Canada line sites in northern Quebec, mines, exploration sites, research camps, etc. The principle problems associated with abandoned sites are logistics and access, and the question of financial responsibility.

- clean up of toxic, liquid and solid wastes at known sites (e.g. Padloping and Resolution Islands and Cape Christian).
- identify and assess unconfirmed sites.
- develop safe handling, transportation, storage and disposal technology.
- ensure adequate managerial accountability and resources for waste handling programs involving local residents.

3.4 Operational Sites

Operational sites include defence and other government installations, exploration bases for minerals and hydrocarbons, production and transportation facilities, etc.

- compliance and enforcement programs for environmental protection regulations regarding safe handling, storage use and disposal of wastes and toxic substances.
- management of waste and hazardous materials management.

3.5 Barrel (Drum) Clean-up

Barrels containing fuels and other substances are an ubiquitous feature across the Arctic landscape. These barrels are in various states of deterioration and are point sources of land and water pollution.

- potentially toxic/hazardous contents; widely scattered; some barrels have deteriorated.
- barrels in/near communities, permanent facilities and long term camps are most accessible and manageable.
- integrate clean-up with inventory needs and community waste management programs.
- prevention.

4. Environmental Contamination

4.1 Atmospheric and Marine Pollution Transport

Sources outside Canada are contributing to the contamination of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and are a potential threat to the abundance of wildlife and fisheries, their suitability for human consumption and ultimately the sustained health of Inuit.

- monitoring of levels and research on effects is needed:
- current levels throughout the Arctic
- ecosystem health and effects
- wildlife health and effects
- human health and effects
- international control agreements negotiated with source countries.
- technology transfers to enable source countries to comply with controls.

5. Protecting the Northern Environment

5.1 Environmental Assessment and Review

Environmental assessment and review processes (federal, provincial, territorial and land claims) are a major avenue for protecting the environment, for safeguarding Inuit interests and for improved decision-making through consultation and consideration of risk/benefits.

- involvement of Inuit communities and mandated Inuit organizations is necessary.
- assessment and review process must apply to decisions potentially affecting Inuit interests in the environmental and social effects.
- assessment and review processes must include the trans-boundary effects (i.e. airsheds and watersheds) of activities in neighbouring jurisdictions.
- linkages between health and environmental impacts must be determined as part of environmental assessment and review.
- post-review effects monitoring should be conducted as the basis for further mitigation and to confirm the adequacy of operating and control provisions.

5.2 Ecosystem Monitoring

The maintenance of healthy and productive ecosystems is essential to support Inuit existence and the continued availability of the fish and wildlife resources they depend on. Assurance is needed as to the safety of water supplies and renewable resources for consumption by humans.

- monitoring of environmental quality, and for human health concerns, toxic contaminants and environmental impacts should be undertaken in priority areas affecting Inuit lifestyles.
- monitoring also should be used to ensure existing environmental regulations are effectively protecting ecosystems from contaminants, etc.
- baseline studies are needed to document the state of environmental quality in ways that are relevant and accessible to Inuit.
- ecosystem monitoring activities and related baseline studies are especially well-suited opportunities for training and employment for Inuit who traditionally are linked closely to the land, the seas and their resources.
- prompt consultation with communities on the interpretation of results from monitoring programs; including wildlife tissue analyses and levels of contaminants.

5.3 Environmental Research

Arctic research is several orders of magnitude more expensive to conduct than comparable work in southern Canada. Field seasons are short and local conditions vary from year to year; all in all posing significant challenges to scientists working in the north. Nevertheless, research and development are essential tools for solving environmental problems on a remedial, operational and preventative basis. Some examples are renewable resource management, pollution and contaminants, impact assessment and monitoring.

- research needs in the Arctic will be met only if reliable financial support is available to support experienced scientists familiar with the Arctic.
- research to solve Arctic environmental problems depends on the establishment of partnerships involving Inuit interests and communities. Inuit want to be partners in research, not the subjects of research.

- research partnerships extend to priority setting; accessible and usable data bases; the use of traditional knowledge, and cooperative research programs.
- information sharing and the interpretation and dissemination of research results is part of the partnership between government and Inuit.

Recommendation:

A government Research Coordination Committee, consisting of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, Agriculture Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and Arctic aboriginal organizations, should be established for the purposes of the partnership outlined above.

5.4 Regulations, Compliance and Enforcement

Protection of the northern environment and its resources, including fisheries and wildlife and their habitats, depends on the existence of adequate regulations, inspections to determine compliance with these regulations, and enforcement activities to ensure regulations are effected.

- establish standards for better waste management and site clean-up through land use permits.
- more rigorous enforcement of health, toxic chemical, ocean dumping and Fisheries Act health regulations.
- development and enforcement of new environment protection regulations for shipping: e.g. shipping exclusion areas, wildlife avoidance, practices, etc.

6. Industrial Impacts

6.1 Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Oil spills and their effects on marine resources are viewed as a major threat to the Inuit way of life. Severe environmental conditions (e.g. sea ice, storms and darkness), locations remote from major spill response equipment depots, and the limited effectiveness of recovery and clean-up techniques add to concerns over the potential impacts from oil spills.

- activities must be scheduled and practises adopted that will minimize risk; contingency plans should be updated, reviewed and tested.

- emergency preparations are required to address containment and clean-up through national and international cooperation.
- new measures are needed to ensure full mobilization and to create a duty for government and industry to respond cooperatively in the event of oil spills.
- priority areas for avoiding risks should be identified and plans developed to reduce risks.
- government should provide adequate measures for mitigating the impacts of spill on Inuit lifestyles, for compensation and for the assignment of clean-up land compensation costs.

6.2 Mine Site Planning and Management

The potential effects from mining include airbourne pollution, contaminated drainage wastes, and water effluents, wildlife disruption and habitat loss, operational management of toxics and hazardous materials and abandonment.

- environmental assessments of proposed mines must include consideration of cumulative effects.
- the best available technology must be used in order to strive for zero discharge of effluents from active mines.
- the development of uranium mining is not generally supported due to concerns over environmental safety using existing technology.
- mine tailings must be managed under strict controls to minimize environmental contamination during and after production.
- mine sites must be stabilized and reclaimed.

6.3 Hydro Development in Manitoba and Quebec

Existing and proposed hydro development projects in Manitoba and Quebec have environmental implications for Arctic ecosystems, particularly to the hydrologic regimes of waters flowing into and the level of contaminants in Hudson Bay, due to:

- impacts from the alternation of the hydrologic regime on estuaries and nearshore areas.
- cumulative effects on the ecosystems due to salinity changes.
- effects on wildlife distribution and movement habitats, reproduction and resource harvesting activities.
- long-term and cumulative effects from increasing levels of contaminants.

7. Inuit Partnerships

"New partnerships are needed to respond to the complex array of environmental issues. Improved decision making, which takes full account of environmental considerations, demands that all these partnerships be strengthened and expanded." (Green Plan, page 15) The Green Plan also commits the government "to cooperative efforts with Canada's aboriginal peoples to address environmental issues of concern to them" (Page 14).

An effective partnership with Inuit depends on:

- recognition of the way in which Inuit are organized in order to participate in environmental decision-making including: the establishment of accountable Inuit organizations; land claims and self-government initiatives; and specific environmental projects (e.g. Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy); and
- recognition that subsistence lifestyles do not generate sufficient cash income to finance Inuit participation in decision-making partnerships.

Direct financial support is necessary in order to create and maintain Inuit-Government partnerships. Self-financing of Inuit organizations and Inuit participation in partnerships with Government is not an option pending the settlement of land claims and the establishment of a sustainable economic base throughout the Inuit homelands.

FACILITATOR'S NOTES

DAY 1 - AFTERNOON SESSION

ISSUES

1. ABANDONED WASTE SITES

- A physical clean-up of DEW line sites, other abandoned military sites (e.g. LORAN sites, Padloping Island) mid-Canada corridor, radar sites, and industry-related sites is necessary.
- Clean-up responsibility: Who will carry out and pay for clean-up? Who is the responsible agency of last resort (what department of the federal government)? Must be a federal responsibility.
- Some participants felt DND should do clean-up.
- There is a federal commitment to 50 per cent of clean-up costs:
  Two funds - fed\prov $50M
  - fed sites $25 M
  The fund is apparently not, however, targeted to DEW line sites. It is for orphaned sites and the terms of reference are only now being developed.
- An action plan is required which specifically addresses the clean-up of abandoned sites (approximately 600) throughout the Arctic. The issues of rate of clean-up, timetable for completion, and funding and manpower requirements should be addressed. Current funding may be inadequate.
- DIAND has targeted 1995 for the completion of the clean-up program.
- Communities should be given more information; they should help identify the priority sites. They should have input to the development of a clean-up plan.
- Are other abandoned sites - more than DEW line clean-up required e.g. Drums near Coral Harbour; need to remove contaminants prior to crushing.
- Mine tailings e.g. tailings from Rankin nickel mine. Particularly concerned re: marine effects.
- What contaminants are involved Need information at community level\need input from communities.
- Concern re: sewage and environmental effects.

DIAND COMMITMENTS

- 1989 dollars into a new clean-up program.
- Clean-up an identified priority in AES.
- Prepared to develop a detailed action plan.
- LORAN to other abandoned military sites must be dealt with as well.

- The clean-up of DEW line and other abandoned waste sites creates other waste sites and/or disposal problems. (i.e. PCBs require high temperature incineration. How would this be done in the Arctic?)
- Must address toxic storage and disposal issues. There are problems with northern incineration.
- Need information on how federal clean-up program funds can be made available to communities.
- Funds ought to be available to community councils\municipal government\regional organizations to take part in clean-up programs. If hazard materials are involved, there must be technical expertise available to such organizations.
- DIAND must look more closely at active DEW line sites as well.
- DIAND must address prevention as well in government policy.
- There is a land-use planning (LUP) process; would like LUP input to this issue. Should solicit LUP involvement.
- Waste sites closest to communities should be given priority.
- Possible use of DND equipment and personnel for clean-up.
- Contaminants were removed from Kittigazuit in the past and the site became a waste metal collection site. It may now be time to reconsider recycling of metal waste from this site.

2. MUNICIPAL WASTES
- A territorial responsibility.
- Funds for municipal waste improvements may be inadequate.

3. MINING AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES
- Need funding to address industrial wastes in places like Tuktoyuktuk.
- The solid waste site is very large.
- The community has no way of verifying the fact that toxics are not involved in industrial waste sites.
- There is a need for greater education in the community.
- Tailings:
  Rankin has a tailings dump which is a flat area, extending out towards the beach. Dust and leachate from tailings are carrying contaminants into town and the nearby beach/sea. The tailings pond dried up, contaminants may now be windborne.
- Cullaton Lake had a tailings pond; there is information that the pond dried up.
- Effects on fisheries and whales\habitat.

- Proposed Kigivik mine - same problem in spades. Need solutions.
- A clean-up\capping process is needed.
- Possible requirement for posting of bonds.
- Keewatin Inuit Association (KIA) is currently seeking funding for a comprehensive study of the effects of tailings on the Arctic environment. Do not believe that tailings areas can be safely managed. What standards are acceptable? Who is monitoring? Need reporting back to communities.
- (DFO) Mines applying for water license are posting bonds; approximately $100,000. Licenses reviewed every five years: opportunity for community input at that time.
- Prior to production mines must produce restoration and abandonment plans.
- Recommend empowering of Minister of Environment to issue clean-up orders, for failure to comply with license. It should also be an offence for failure to comply with a license.
- Problems with monitoring and enforcement. Community representatives could play a role here; if so, they should be paid for their work.
- Land claims bodies (e.g. environmental screening and review) should be used to protect the environment. Review boards can require proof of financial means for clean-up and for compensation.
- Option of industry and possibly government developing the required funds.
- DIAND is currently assessing abandonment and contingency.

4. GENERAL
- There is a need for community involvement in implementation in the AES and the GP.
- There is a need for consistency with land claim agreements.

5. OIL SPILLS
- There is concern with potential spills from community re-supply.

PRINCIPLE
- There should be Inuit involvement in the drafting of legislation.

6. LOW-LEVEL FLYING
- There is concern with establishment of new military airports.

7. WILDLIFE
- Inuit should have input into whale quotas.

8. CONTAMINANTS
- The Inuit should have regional input into international contaminants agreements.
- More information is need on the effects on Beluga whales and caribou.

9. MINING
- There are concerns re: the use of arsenic in gold refining.

10. PROCESS
- Inadequate lead times re: receipt of GP and AES.

11. LAND CLAIMS
- The issue of the creation of Nunavut should be addressed in the AES. There is a need to establish Nunavut to allow Inuit to address the full range of environmental questions.
- There is a need to highlight the issue of land claims in the AES and GP. Land claims should not be perceived as an add-on to other issues in the AES and GP: land claims are a means of implementing many elements of the GP and AES.
- There is a need for reform of the land claims policy to determine the degree of Inuit control that will be put in place over the following 4 areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Environmental Impact Assessment - The scope of issues to be addressed needs to be broad; i.e. the federal process and the land claims process must address social and cultural issues. A stronger, more stringent, even quasi-legal process when required must be established.

2) Protected Areas - The question is not "should there be areas," because the issues were defined a decade ago; rather the question is "how do we move the issue forward"? Claims should be used as a vehicle for completing the protected areas agenda. There is a need for a federal or GNWT Ecological Sites Act.

3) Subsurface Resource Management - The land claims institutions will manage the surface; these processes and mechanisms must dovetail with subsurface management mechanisms. Institutional arrangement will require expertise, which is in short supply. Secondments are one way to supply the expertise. The Green Plan must "ensure that the new institutions of governance work and work well." How to ensure that land claims institutions connect with community institutions.

4) Research - Generally research is lacking. Who should set the, research agenda? Northern and aboriginal traditional knowledge and expertise should be used as part of the research agenda. - The bill on the Polar Research Commission is before the House of Commons. The bill should be withdrawn and the mandate of the Commission must be revised prior to presentation in the House.

PRINCIPLES

1. The Inuit have been practising sustainable development for centuries.

2. Through the settlement of the land claims and the implementation of self-government, it is the intention of the Inuit to continue their sustainable way of life. Land claims are the basis of sustainable development.

DAY 2

STATEMENT:

The issues under discussion are of great importance to the Inuit. The health and environment of future generations must be ensured. Some will have short-term solutions. Others can only be addressed in the long term.

1. HEALTH AND TOXIC CONTAMINANTS

- There are problems with the control of naturally-occuring contaminants: have very little baseline information on naturally-occuring levels. Need more information here.
- Who will do these baseline studies? Must assign responsibility and a timeframe.

- Potential problems include sewage and water supply related problems. Must ensure clean water and the safe handling of sewage. This is an important health issue (effects on children from disease).
- There are concerns with toxic contaminants: * metals
  e.g. - methyl mercury liberated by damming.
  - cadium, lead: what levels can be eaten?
  * man-made chemicals (pesticides, PCB's): carried from distant regions. More research required. Some monitoring of contaminants in wildlife is currently underway. More work required here.
- Must be careful not to overestimate the risk of the problem.
  - Must research those at risk, quantities that can be eaten.
  - Must communicate carefully and precisely. Also must compare risks and benefits of country foods.
- Rather than duplicate research between dept's and gov'ts, should establish who is responsible for what research and where. And make that information available.
- In the north there are regional health authorities. Give serious consideration to research design, ensuring Inuit involvement throughout research. Recommend co-operative research, particularly re: health and wildlife.
- In Northern Quebec there is a regional PCB monitoring authority, working in co-operation with Laval University. Monitoring levels in breast milk. Finding high PCB levels. An example of good community involvement. There are strong reactions on issues like PCB contamination. A co-operative approach is necessary with well-briefed people to talk to people in their own language. This program should be implemented in other regions. Sampling from a wider base than Northern Quebec is necessary.
- Keewatin Inuit Assoc. passed a resolution recommending an annual mandatory complete physical check-up.

- Have local and regional health boards and associations help with communication to communities and other government departments. Researchers should be reporting back to these bodies as soon as possible. Must overcome departmental hoarding of information. Should incorporate strong interdepartmental co-operation on sharing environment and health information in the Green Plan. Inuit have a right to better health information.
- Accountability: research results must be reported back in full and not just in summaries.
- Recommend pooling of government research efforts and funds in clean-up programs to ensure the most effective use of resources. Government departments must overcome inter-departmental barriers and learn to work better together.
- Inuit are hearing of burcellosis in caribou, and of contaminants in seals and whales. Communities helped with collection of samples, but were not given the results of the research in the Baffin region. A better system of returning information to the communities should be one of the top priorities, otherwise researchers just frighten people, for lack of better information.
- Where are we going from here? Action must come out of these meetings. There are serious health problems in the communities because people are uncertain about their future. Meetings, plans and strategies must lead to action, change, not just reports.
- Hunters are now bringing samples to Labrador Inuit Assoc. for independent analysis. Results are coming back more quickly and fully (not only in interpreted summaries). A sad commentary on government agencies when they cannot co-operate with communities.
- There is a need to develop a common pool of information among Inuit.
- Basic objective should be to reduce emissions (not just monitor), both in Canada and in other countries. DIAND involved in international initiatives, e.g. the Finnish initiative, with ICC representation. There are also initiatives in Scandinavian countries to fund INSTARR pollution abatement equipment in Eastern Europe and USSR. Canada should be looking into similar initiatives and promoting abatement technology in these countries.
- Need better information on contaminants in country food, and on relative risks of eating different organs and animals. With this sort of information Inuit could play a stronger part in ensuring their own health. Again, must be better co-operation with local and regional boards in research, monitoring and communication of contaminants issues.

- Canadian Wildlife Service has been doing tissue analysis of contaminants in wildlife throughout Canada. Better inter-departmental, inter-governmental and government-university co-operation is required. Extensive analyses are required. Looking at better co-operation options. Also working on risk issues/methodology with health and welfare. More work is required here.
- Responsibility? - several departments (Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans, Health & Welfare Canada, External Affairs, Environment Canada, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and GNWT Dept. of Renewable Resoures) are involved. Their work should recognise the principle of Inuit self-government and work with Inuit organizations. Need a COMMITMENT from government on informing Inuit on what they are up to, on reporting back and on co-operating with the ICC. DIAND must communicate and co-operate better with local and regional health boards and the ICC. This includes informing all Inuit, including Labrador and Northern Quebec.
- Broughton contaminants study (PCB's): PCB's are present in wildlife and human tissues . Elders did not want to change diet. But many of those under 30 no longer want to eat country foods. This is a serious situation. People are uncertain of environment and health effects. They need better information.
- Nunavut AIP creates several joint management institutions e.g. for screening and monitoring boards. Should begin thinking of these future institutions now and of the role they will play.
- Even when levels of contaminants is known, do not necessarily know their effects. Inuit should be futher researched because they are a population at risk due to greater eating of country foods. We know very little of interactive effects. Effects of many organic chemicals are unknown. Need better information on health effects if we are to develop regulations on pollution/emmissions, and to have an impact on cabinet and on other countries. Re: suggestion that Inuit are "special research population" - do not want Inuit to be objects of research - not like guinea pigs - Inuit want partnership , full participation and control over research.
- Health problems of contaminants must be kept in perspective. Risks from smoking and drinking are more serious health problems than from contaminants, and these are under direct personal control.
- DIAND co-ordinating an inter-departmental/aboriginal organization contaminants committee (since 1989). Need to fill data gaps. Need to get message better to communities. The committee is working on these problems and its political support. Health and Welfare is developing a communication strategy. DIAND supports communication. GNWT Health has lead role in disseminating information to communities.

- Health and Welfare recognizes problems on need for greater co-operation. Recommendations must be specific or they will be lost.
- Release of research results by media, prior to explanation to the communities, is irresponsible and creates real problems. Must be more careful to avoid scaring people.
- Health care (and environmental health agencies) must focus more on prevention of problems, and not just on reacting to problems.
- Cumulative and interactive effects of the many chemicals being eaten must be researched (eg. smoking and environmental contaminants)

ICC STATEMENT TO CONFERENCE

- Recommend a conference involving ICC, government departments, universities and hunters and trappers to focus more specifically on these problems.
- Inuit are not to be seen as the objects of research. Inuit must be full partners in research.
- ICC pleased with DIAND support on the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy, with co-operation on contaminants study, and with DFO support on the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.
- The ICC has developed several arctic policies and strategies. these documents must be considered part of the submission to the GP and AES.
- Government must ensure departmental consistency over time, and not repeatedly re-invent the world.
- The ICC can only operate and represent its people with funding. Partnership needs a funded partner.
- ITC is part of the contaminants committee.
- ICC needs funding for a communications person. Resources needed for communcication are substantial (diffferent dialects, different writing forms).
- Finnish Initiative - ICC approached several governments with conclusions on toxic contaminants, and needs for sustainable and equitable development. ICC took part in Yellowknife (1990) meeting. Communicated with same people. There is a report of meeting, with ICC submissions.
- The problem of government personnel change is significant.
- Research coordination: Recommend a commitee of DIAND, DFO, DOE, National Health and Welfare, Agriculture Canada, GNWT, and aboriginal organizations.

  Mandate:
  - set research priorities
  - ensure research has practical application
  - ensure, wherever possible, that research take the preventative" approach rather than a "reactive cure"
  - ensure no duplication or overlapping
  - look to allocation of funds
  - ensure that if a research project has a shortfall, departments share funds to make it up

  - look at short-term, medium-term and long-term frequency: meet at least quarterly
  - communicate results to participants, Inuit communities at least quarterly
- DIAND: there is a technical contaminants committee which meets every month that addresses the above issues, as well as international issues. Are currently discussing joint research with USSR and contaminants issues with European Economic Commission.
- A human being has spiritual, mental and physical sides. All of these dimensions must be considered and addressed. This is a very serious issue among the Inuit. Suicide and toxic contaminnats are connected.

DISCUSSION OF STATEMENT

- Re previous DIAND comment: ICC not involved monthly. There are still problems here.
- The committee's work needs to be better publicised.
- In Inuv. Sett. Reg. have joint environment committees and a joint secretariat. Are sometimes conflicts of these tech committees and some gov't technical committees. Better co-operation of gov't tech committees and joint committees is necessary and should be addressed in the GP and AES.
- Have some problems with strategies. Prefer more definate plans, with a direct commitment.
- CWS involved in Inuv. Wildlife Management and Advisory Council. If government appears secretive, it is because have inadequate resources to deal with issues to which government has made commitments. A greater financial commitment to wildlife and environment on the part of the government of Canada is required.
- Make one department, DIAND, responsible for setting up a clearing house for all department in the Arctic? Inter-department, federal co-operation needs a chair department: would this be useful?
- Yes, a co-ordinating department would be useful at the community level.
- CARC: Another option is the anticipated Polar Commission. Independent commissioners a possibility. A northern office may also be worth recommending.
- ICC and ITC, and particularly the regional organizations (BRIA, KIA, LIA, Makiuk, and Inuv. Rep's) are important contributors to this sort of co-operation. At national level are ICC, ITC and Inuit Pauiktutit.

2. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- What federal agencies are involved in monitoring PHASE II of the James Bay Hydro Development Project? How are they to be involved? Need channels of communication to ICC. Information into the communities often fragmented and disordered. DFO is initiating federal department, FEARO involved. Information will be made available by DIAND to IU. A joint assessment will be co-ordinated by the government of Quebec and FEARO (is an AIP being developed on this joint research).
- There are other projects as well (N. Manitoba Hydro projects). An environmental assessment panel must consider cumulative effects (e.g. distribution and abundance of whales, and general impacts on Hudson Bay). The scope of the review must be broadened to consider this wider area and population of potential impact. A wide approach, such as taken by the Mackenzie Valley (Berger) Commission must be taken.
- FEARO (Ray Robinson) might be the best person to address the concerns of this project.
- How will other federal departments be involved? As intervenors.
- What is FEARO's role? FEARO is a separate office of the federal government, for co-ordinating federal review responsibilities. Environment Canada may be an intervenor.
- Where federal legislative responsibilities are concerned, the federal government is resposible for carrying out an impact assessment. If there are potential significant effects, an independent panel for a public review is established. Ministry of the Environment responsible for panel appointment.
- Can Sanikiluaq influence representation? A responsibility of Minister of Environment. MOE Kativik Regional Government appointing 2 members to panel. Public review to be begun in September-December ($3M committed for review). With approval, construction in summer 1991.
- Makiuik and Kativik Region Government were established pursuant to the James Bay Northern Quebec agreement. Unfortunate that Makiuik is absent from this meeting. Would have been better if Makiuik would have been present.
- The Kativik Reg. Government opposes (unofficially at present), nothwithstanding its participation on the panel. The affected communities are also opposed. Makiuik is negotiating. Kativik Reg. Government is profoundly concerned with the potential loss of resources and heritage as a result of this project.
- Local people often intimidated by panel of experts. Locals are themselves experts.

- Along with looking at larger projects in the wider context, we should look at an ecosystem approach, and a sustainable development approach (alternatives - smaller scale alternatives; greater emphasis on renewable resources; greater use of more appropriate development).
- Sustainable development need not and cannot be defined. Don't try to define. Better to use operational rules such as listed on day one under "mining development."

ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

- In EIA also need community health baseline studies, along with later post-project monitoring involving local health studies (widely defined). Taking care of the environment does not ensure protection of health.
- Post-project monitoring. Should be legally required. Regulations should be required to monitor (as in pulp and paper effluent regulations) efects, and provide data to regulating agency. Then, can re-adjust regulations to ensure meeting objectives.
- Baseline data, required for monitoring, is very often inadequate. Without such information, monitoring compromised. Get information in areas prior to development.
- In assessment, how can a value be placed on human health, or the potential extinction of a species?
- Local and regional organizations can often help with baseline studies, often a conflict between local and government biological assessments of population sizes (e.g. size of Kaminuriak Caribou Herd). These disagreements are often strong. Studies should be carried out in co-operation with Inuit.
- Upcoming Canadian Environment Assessment Act has limited scope. Only of value where there is a federal initiating department. Must also work on provincial/territorial level in impact assessment.
- Short term biological baseline studies have limitations. Need longer term studies, adequately funded. Populations may fluctuate cyclically. Calving grounds/areas of concentration may change.
- In Inuu area, no longer providing information free of charge, to consultants. Government should talk to ICC for data, and ICC should be funded accordingly.
- Information being collected through land use planning.
- Information on harvest through Inuvialuit Harvest Study. Important for compensation.
- Unnatural observations are being collected as well.
- These sorts of research require funding.
- Are trying not only to catch up but to stay ahead of information required as well.

- One of the best research resources are those in the communities. Researchers need to change attitudes to better co-operate with local hunters, and to recognize the expertise of the hunters.
- Labrador Inuit concluded with effects on George River Herd. Not being adequately managed. Canada has no effective power here. Low-level flights continue, without monitoring for effects.
- What does it take to get action on this issue? LIA using land claims loan money. Canada is acting internationally, while it fails to do co-operative management at home. Must be addressed in the GP and AES.
- MBLA prohibits spring hunting. People still hunt. But the illegality prevented getting numbers. When threatened, people won't give information. With signing of IFA now have co-operation and provision of good information.
  CWS recognizes problem with spring hunt. Negotiating changes with aboriginal involvement, of the MBCA.
- Sometimes an imperfect world. Sometimes not as much information as might like. Yet can and should rightly still act to protect the resource.
- Look to land claims institutions to undertake the research.
- Could the effects of the animal rights movement -- effects on northern economies -- be redressed as part of the GP and AES?
- People are now hunting more effectively than in the past. But the numbers of animals are constant. Greenland and Alaska Inuit are regulating their own hunting technology. Must consider not only the numbers of animals, but killing capability and conservation.
- Penalties. In EARP projects must be fully assessed or the project is not recommended for approval.
- But there are post-project problems - re: unanticipated problems.
- To have impact on cabinet, must illustrate the national dimensions of the problem, and the need for national environmental and human data bases.

3. GARBAGE AND RECYCLING

- Garbage and nowhere to put it. Vehicles brought into the north never leave it and accummulate. Recycling needs to be addressed. Costs for shipping south are high. Hazardous material storage sites may be inadequate.
- A subsidized re-cycling program is an important item.
- Waste sites, sewage lagoons and garbage dumps:
  Sewage lagoons and dumps are being improved. Barrels are being crushed, but then put into garbage dumps. There are some local concerns here. Packaging is excessive and ultimately becomes a garbage problem in the north. Need packaging regulation. Packaging should be minimized.

- Finding potential allies:
- limited funds can be addressed by finding allies. Should encourage industry allies on a broader basis.
- DFO: Organizations such as Greenpeace can be potential allies on some issues, (e.g. toxic contamination, ocean dumping, fisheries) notwithstanding negative effects from the past.
- People take part in these conferences because care and are accepted.
- Action is required by individuals, industry and government. All should work to conserve energy and protect the environment.

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ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᖓᓕᖃᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᑎᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᔪᑳᓐ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᓯᓪᓴᖓᓂᑦ (ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥ) ᐅᐊᓕᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ, ᖁᓚᖏᕐᓗᒍ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕᓂ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐋᓗᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ, ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᖕᒥ, ᓚᐸᑐᐋᕆᒧᑦ. 29-ᖑᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ, ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ, ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖓᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖓ-ᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᕆᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᓗᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᐅᖃᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᖓᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ), ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪ, ᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᐊᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᓂᐊᕐᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ.

ᐅᖃᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ (ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓂᖅ) ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ/ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᐆᔭᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᒥ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑕᑉᐸ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓂᑎᓯᖓᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑐᑭᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᖅ

ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᕐᑎᐋᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᖓ "ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ" "ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕋᕆᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ: ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᒫᐸᑐᐊᖅ. "ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᖅ", ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᕐᑲᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕋᖓᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᔫᑲᓐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᕐᑳᕕᓐᓯᐅᔭᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᔪᑳᓐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓂᕐ, ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂᕐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᐆᔪᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓪᓚᕆᑦ

ᐱᐅᓯᓪᓕᕐᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ, ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ:

ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᓂᓯᔭᖅ ᓴᖏᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑎᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒫᕈᒫᕐᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.

ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᑎᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᐅᑎᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑳᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᔭᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᐋᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓪᓚᑎᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕐᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᕐᑲᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕇᖕᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᐅᕐᑐᒪᕆᐊᓗᐄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᐸᕇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᕇᓇᕈᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑕᑦᕙᖕᒐᑲᐅᑎᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᕇᓐᓇᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᔪᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᕐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓇᓯᐊᕐᓃᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓃᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ. ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᕐᐹᖕᒐᓂᒃᓕ ᑭᓯᐋᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓈᒪᒃᑐᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᖕᒐᕐᑐᖃᐸᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᓂᐋᕐᑐᓂᑉ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᑖᓂᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖁᑎᒃᓴᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖕ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᔪᖕ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖁᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᓯᓂᖕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᓪᓕᓇᐋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖕ ᒐᕙᒪᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓪᓕᕐᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓇᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐆᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᑉ ᔭᑳᓐᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖕ ᑎᒥᒋᔭᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᖕ: ᐅᓪᒫᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖕ

ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖕ: ᐋᑉ ᐋᑕᓐ
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐋᑎᑦᑎᔨ: ᑕᒃ ᓇᔅᐸᑦ

ᓄᓇᓈᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖕᒋᑦ

ᐅᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ

1. ᐃᒥᐆᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᑦ

- ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᑕᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᕿᖕᓃᑦ ᕿᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖂᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ
- ᐊᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᖁᐃᕕᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᐄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ
- ᐃᒥᑦᐋᐸᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᖃᕐᓃᖕ
- ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᑦᑎᐋᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᔾᔫᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑭᓂᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᖂᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐸᑐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᖂᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ)

2. ᓴᓗᑎᓯᒪᔨᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᑎᖏᑦ

- ᓴᓗᑎᓯᒪᔨᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᒃᓚᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᑭᓕᓕᐊᑎᓂᑎᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᓚᓂᑕᕆᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓗ ᖃᑕᐅᖏᑕᕐᓇᑕᕆᓂᑦ
  ᐊᖏᔪᓂ- ᐊᑕᓚᕐᓂᒃᑕᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
  ᓄᓚᒥᑕᒃᑕᔨᑦ ᓴᓚᑎᑦ-ᐃᓄᒪᓕᕐᓄᑎᓂᕐᓗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᓯᓚᓕᐊᑎᓂᑎᓂᒍᓐᓇᓐᓂᖅ
- ᓴᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᕐᖏᐃᐃᕐᓂᕐᓇᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓴᓐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓚᓯᓂᐅᓂᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓚᕐᑕᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᓚᕐᓂᕐᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑎᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑎᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᓴᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᕐᖏᐃᐃᕐᓂᕐᓇᒪᑦ ᐊᒋᓂᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᖅ . ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖕᒥᓕᕐᓂᐊᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖕᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

3. ᑐᓴᕈᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᓴᕈᓂᖅ

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕈᖅᓱᒃ ᒪᐃᒪᖏᓕᒫᖅ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᖅᓂᖅ
  - ᐅᒪᔨᐊᑦ ᓄᖅᑭᐅᕐᓴᐃᖏᓐ ᓯᓕᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
  - ᐊᐅᑐᐊᔨᑦ ᓱᖅᓄ ᐅᒪᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
  - ᐊᐅᑐᐊᔨᑦ ᓱᖅᓄ ᐃᓄᐊᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᒪᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᓂᓚᖃᖅᑕᕐᓇᓱᒃ ᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᓴᐅ.

4. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕈᖅᓱᒃ ᒪᐃᒪᖏᓕᒫᖅ

ᐃᓄᐊᓱᒃᑎᑐᖃᖅᑐᓕᒪᔪᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᓐᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕈᖅᓱᒃ ᒪᐃᒪᖏᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᓱᐊᖏᓐ

- ᐊᑭᑐᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐧᐱᐅᔪᒻᒥᐅ
- ᑭᖅᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᖃᓄᓕᖕᒥᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓚᕐᓂᑦ
- ᓴᑭᕐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑎᓇᓚᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᔨᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᐅᑭᐅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᑭᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᖅᑐᑕᐅᓂᖅ
- ᒪᓕᓂᓕᕆᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᓗᑎᓯᒪᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᑦ
- ᐱᑭᓕᓕᐊᑎᓂᑎᓂᒍᓐᓇᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᑭᓕᓕᐊᑎᓂᑎᓂᒍᓐᓇᓐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᕿᐃᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖕᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᐅᑦ (ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓂᖏᑦ.

5. ᓄᓕᓕᕆᓂᑦ

- ᐊᓇᖏᐅᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᖕᒥᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑎᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᓗᓚᓂᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ
  - ᓄᓕᑕᓂᖅ ᓴᓗᓚᓚᓚᓂᕐᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᓕᒫᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖃᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓕᓕᖅᓱᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

6. ᑭᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐃᓐᑦ

- ᓄᖅᖃᓗᓂᑎᓇᓱᐊᖏᓐᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᖏᓐᖑᓚᓄᑦ ᓱᑐᓐᒃᓴᖅ ᐸᖏᓇᐃᓐᑦ ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᑦᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᑦ
- ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᑦᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᑦ ᐱᕐᑭᒃᔪᖏᓱᓐᖅ
  - ᓴᓗᓱᓴᒃᐃᐃᓐᖅ
  - ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓐᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᖏᓐᑦ ᐃᓐᓗᑦ
- ᑲᑐᔪᖅᑎᑭᓐᖅᓐᖅ - ᐱᔪᒃᓴᓚᕆᔨᐅᓪ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓚᐃᓐᖅ ᐊᓱᒐᓗ ᐸᖏᓇᖅᓐᑦ
- ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔨᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᒥᒃᓕᑭᐊᓂᕆᓐᑦ
- ᐸᓂᔪᒃᓴᐅᓐᑦ
- ᐅᑎᖏᑐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᐅᐅᔨᔨᓄᑦ

7. ᑭᓐᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᓂᐊᓗᓄᒃᓴᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᖏᓐᑦ

- ᐱᓕᓚᒃᑐᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ ᐊᐢᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓂᒪᓕᓂᓇᐊᖏᓐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᖏᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐃᒪᖓᓄᒃ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᓕᓐᓗ ᐊᐅᑐᐊᖓᑕᐅᑎᓄᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᔨᐊᖓᑎᑦ, ᐱᓕᓗᐊᑕᖏᖏᑐᑦ ᓂᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᓚᖅᓄᓂᑦ ᐊᐢᑎᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᖅᖓᖅᓂᐊᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓄᓂ.

8. ᖏᖅᖁᑕᓂᕆᑕᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᑎᓭᓗᑎᒃ (ᐅᓇᑕᖏᑐᓕᐃᑦ ᖏᖅᖁᑕᓂᕆᖅᑎᑦ)

- ᐊᐅᑐᖏᓂᓚᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᔪᓄᑦ
- ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᒪᑕᒥᐃᓕᓂᖏᓐᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᑎᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᓭᓄᑦ
- ᓂᐱᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᓴᖏᓐᓄᐅᑦᓯᖅᔪᓂᓚᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓗᓕᓂᓄᑎᓐᓕᑐᒍ ᓂᓕᒥ.
- ᐱᔨᓇᖏᓐᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐃᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐢᑎᒍᓕᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔨᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔨᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔨᓚᑎᒍᑦ

9. ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ

- ᐃᓱᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᐅᒥᐊᖏᓐᑕᐅᔨᓇᓇᖏᓂᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ ᐱᕆᔨᓕᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᑦ
- ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᖏᑐᒥ ᑎᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᖏᖏᑕᐅᓕᓚᓂᖏᓐᑦ ᐊᑲᐃᐊᓂᖏᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓇᓕᓂᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓗᖅᓂᑦ
- ᐱᔨᓚᓕᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᓱᒐᓗ ᐱᓕᓕᓴᔨᑎᒃᖏᓐᑦ ᐊᐃᓕᖏᖏᑐᓂᓕᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᔨᓂᖏᖏᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐅᓚᓕᓂᖏᓐᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑎᓂᓂᖏᓐᑦ.
- ᐱᔨᓚᓕᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᓱᒐᓗ ᐊᐃᑎᑎᒃᖏᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᓂᖏᓐᓄᓂᑦ
- ᐱᔨᓚᓕᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᓱᒐᓗ ᐊᐃᑎᑎᒃᖏᖅᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔪᖅᑎᑭᓐᖅᓐᖅᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᓂᑦᑲ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔨᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖏᖏᑎᑭᓐᓕᓚᓄᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔨᓇᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

10. ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᓕᖅ

- ᐊᑲᑐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᑕᓂᕐᒥᔪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᓄᖅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᖅᑎᓂᓕᕆᓗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓕᓕ
- ᐃᓕᓴᐅᕗᓗᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑦᓗ ᐃᑲᓴᐅᑎᑎᓂᖅᓴᑲᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᐅᓴᖅᑐᖅ
- ᒥᓄᓴᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᒧᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᖅᓄᓂᑦ ᓄᑦᓗ ᒥᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ.
- ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ ᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᓕᔪᖅᓱᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᑲᑐᖅᑕᓕᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ - ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᑲᓕᓂᖅ
- ᐊᑲᑐᔪᓂᖅ ᐱᖃᐅᖅᓯᖅᑎᑐᒪᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᒃᑲ ᐅᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓴᑐᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑲᑕᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ - ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ ᐊᑲᑕᒃᓴᑦ/ᓄᑕᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐊᓕᐊᑎᓄᓕᓕᖅᑐᑦ

11. ᐅᓴᖅᑳᖅᓂᓄᐅᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᖃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᖅ

- ᐱᓴᒪᐊᖅᑲᓕᒪᓕᑲᖅ ᑲᔪᓕᑐᓂ ᐊᑲᑐᔪᓂᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᑭᑎᑦ
- ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᔭᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅᒪᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᖅᑎᑎᐊᖅᓯᓄᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓇᓂᕐ ᓯᕗᖅᑕᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᒪᔨᔾᔪᓂᒃ
- ᐊᒥᐊᑯᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑳᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᑕᐅᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓕᓐᓂᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
- ᓚᓐᓇᐃᔨᓐ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᔨᓂᐊᓕᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓐᓂᔨᓂᐅᔨᑦ (ᐱᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ) ᐱᒋᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᑖᓂᖅᓴᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᓗᐊᓇᖅᑎᑦᓂᓂᐊᓂᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᓗᐊᓇᖅᑎᑦᓂᓂᐊᓂᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐅᓴᖅᓂᓕᕆᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᑎᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓇᖅᓯᓂᓗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦ

12. ᐃᓗᓕᖅᐳᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᑎᑐᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒪᓗ ᒥᔨᓇᖅᓱᑦ

- ᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᐅᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐊᖅᓱᖅᑕᓂᕐᓂᑐᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᓂᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓚᓄᓕᑦ - ᐃᓗᐊᓂᖅᑕᓂᕆᔨᐅᓂᕐᒪᖅ ᐊᖅᑕᓂᕐᓂᖅᐳᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᖅ
- ᐊᒥᐅᓂᐅᐃᓇᓕᔪᓂᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᑕᖅᓂᑐᖅᓯᖅ - ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖅᑕᓂᕐᓂᖅᑐᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᑦᓂᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᐅᓂᐅᐃᖅᓂᑐᑦ ᐳᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓄᓕᓕ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᕐᓂᖅᐳᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓄᓕᓕ

13. ᓴᓇᒡᓕᓴᓂᓚᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᔭᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕ ᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᒋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᒋᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕᓂᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᓕᕐᒧᑦ?
  - ᑭᓇᒧᑦ?
- ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕᓂᓱᒪᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ?
  - ᑭᓇᒧᑦ?
- ᖃᐅᓂᑎᒋ ᐊᑯᓕᐅᑎᒋᓕᐊᕐᓕᖅᖢ ᐱᓴᖅᓂᕐᑎᐅᓪᓚᓂᑎᒃ?
- ᐅᓚᒃᑐᓕᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑎᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᔨᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᔨᓴᓐᓂᑦ

14. ᐱᓕᓂᐃᖅᓕᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓱᓴᐃᓕᓕᖅᖢ ᐊᓕᓗ ᓇ ᑲᑎᐱᐊᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓄᑦᓯᑎᑎᓕᖅᖢ/ᐃᑎᑎᓕᓕᖅᖢ

- ᖃᓄᑎᐅᔨᓕᒃ ᓯᕐᔪᑎᑎᓂᓕᖅᖢ - ᐊᒥᐊᒃᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᐅᔨᐃᖅᓯᑦ?
- ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᑭᕐᓯᒪᓪᓕᕐᑐᑦ
  - ᖃᓄᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᓂᔨᐅᓕᐊᕐᓕᖅᑎᖏᑦ?
  - ᐅᓗᓂᐊᓇᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑎᑦᑐᐅᓕᖅᑎᖏᑦ?
  - ᐱᓕᓂᓕᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᖅ ᑲᓕᓯᓱᒪᖅᓕᓂᓂᔨᔨᖅᑎᖏᑦ?
- ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖃᓄᑎᑦᑎᐅᓕᖅᑎᖏᑦ?
- ᑭᓇᓕᔪᑦ ᕿᓯᔨᕐᓂᐊᕐᓕᖅᑎᖏᑦ?
- ᐅᓚᒃᑐᓕᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑎᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᔨᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᔨᓴᓐᓂᑦ

15. ᖃᓄᓕᒫᓚᓂᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓗ ᓇ ᑐᖃᓇᓐᓂᓐᓇ ᓯᑭᐃᓕᑦ

- ᖃᓄᓂᑎᓪᓚᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᒪᐃᒪᐃᓪᓂᓂᔨᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓪᓕᓐᓂᓪᓚᒥᒃ?
- ᐃᓗᖅᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᑎᐅᒃᑦ?
- ᐃᓗᖅᓂᓇᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ?
- ᐃᓗᖅᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓄᔪᑐᐃᓪᓚᐃᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᐅᔨᓴᓕᖅᑐᓪᓚᓂᔨᔨᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᐃᒪᓕᒫᓚᒥᒃ ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᑭᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓕᓗ ᖃᓄᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᓇᖅᑐᐊᓇᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓄᓇᓂᑦ/ᐃᓄᐃᑎᑎᐅᓂᕆᓴᐅᓂᖅᓂᓂᓗᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕᓂᓱᒪᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᓕᕐᒧᑦ?
- ᑭᓇᒧᑦ?
- ᖃᓄᓂᑎᒋ ᐊᔪᓂᐅᑎᑎᓂᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᐅᓕᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ?
- ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᑦ ᖃᑐᒃᓴᖅᐅᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᒪᓴᕆᐊᖃᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᓄᑦ
- ᔪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᓇᑭᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᕐᓴᐅᓴᖅᓄᓐᓄ

ᐃᒪᖅ/ᓄᓇ

ᐱᑭᕐᒧᑦ

ᐅᒪᔨᐃᑦ

ᑭᓇᒧᑦᓴᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᐃᓅᕐᓂᒋᕐᒧᑦ

- ᒥᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓄᑐᓂᓗᓕᓄᑦ ᓯᑭᕐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖃᓇᓐᓂᑦ -ᖃᓄᕐᓗᓇᐅᖅᓯᓄᓂᑎᑎᑦ

16. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

- ᑐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ
- ᐊᓪᓚᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᔪ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᑕᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

17. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᑕᐅᖏᓂᖅᑎᑦ

- ᐊᐅᓕᓴᕐᓯᓚᖅᓂᖅᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᖅᑎᓄᑦ
  - ᐊᐅᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᑐᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᑭᖏᑦᓯᓕᓕᐊᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ
- ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑭᑎᓂᓴᓄᓄᑦ ᐱᑭᖏᑦᓯᓕᐊᑎᖅ
- ᐊᑐᓕᓚᓕᐅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᓄᖅᓱᒃ:
  - ᐊᐢᑎᓕᓚᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᑦ
  - ᐅᒪᓴᕆᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓂᓯᓇᓇᑭᑎᓂᓴᓄᐃᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᓯᓯᑐᓂᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒪᓂᖅᓱᑦ

18. ᐱᑭᐊᖏᑕᐅᓴᐅᑎᑭᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐱᓴᓚᖏᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᓯᓴᕐᓂᐊᓐᓂᑦ

- ᓇᓪᓚᐃᖅᓱᒪᖏᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓱᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᓂᖅᓱ
- ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᓚᖅᓴᖅᓂᖅᓱᑦ
- ᐊᖅᓂᖅᑎᑎᑦᓯᐅᓚᐃᓂᓕᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᖏᑐᐃᓂᖅᓱᐃᓐᓂᑦ
- ᒪᓕᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓱᖅ - ᐱᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᓚᖅᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᐊᒪᐃᓐᑦ ᒪᓕᓂᐅᐊᖏᓕᓕᓚᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖏᓐᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᓂᖅᓱᐅᑎᓄᑦ
- ᐱᓕᓕᖏᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᑎᓴᓕᖅᓱᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᓂᖅᑎᑎᑦᓯᐅᓚᐃᓂᖅᓱᖅ, ᐅᑎᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖅᓱᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖅᓱᑦ, ᑎᐅᒥᐊᖏᑎᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐱᑭᖏᑦᓯᓕᐊᑎᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ
- ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖏᓐᓴᐅᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᓕᖏᓂᖅᓱᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᖏᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᓕ ᐱᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᒥᐊᒪᓂᑎᓂᖅᓱᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖏᓐᓴᐅᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᖅ ᐱᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖏᓐᓴᐅᒥᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᐊᓂᖅᓱᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᖅ

19. ᑐᑭᖅᑎ ᓇᓪᓚᐃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓐᓂᑎᑐᑦ

- ᐃᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᐅᑦᓴᓪᓚᓂᓂ: - ᑭᒃᑲᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑎᐊᖏᓗ, ᓄᓇᐱᖅᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᓐᓇ ᓰᕐᕿᑐᐊᖏᓗ
- ᑕᒪᑭᓪᓚᖏᓐᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᓂᖅᓱᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᓂᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦ
- ᓄᓇᗕ ᐃᓚᓂᓪᓚ

20. ᑐᓴᐃᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᒪᓴᐅᔾᔪᑦ

- ᒥᓪᓚᕋᓪᓚᖓᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᔪᓂᐅᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕋᓪᓚᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓴᐅᔾᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅ
- ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᖅᔪᕆᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᕿᖓᕆᑎᐊᖏᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅᑐᓴᐃᑦ
- ᐃᓕᓕᐊᖏᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖏᑎᐅᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᒥᓂᐅ ᐊᓚᓐᓗ ᐊᓂᔨᒋᒥᐅᖅ ᖃᓚᐅᑎᒋᐅᖅ ᐱᑭᖅᑕᓕᐊᔨᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ
- ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ
  - ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᑦ
  - ᐅᖃᐅᓕᓕᖅᑐᐃᔨᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖃᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᓚᑎᓗᒃ ᑭᓯᖃᓚᖅᑎᑦ
  - ᐊᑐᓕᖏᑎᒋᐅᔾᓂᑦ
  - ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑎᒋᐅᓕᖏᓂᖅ
- ᐃᓕᓕᐊᖏᓕᖏᑎᒋᐅᓕᖏᓂᖅ ᐅᓚᔨᔪᓗᑦ ᐊᑭᕋᑐᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᓕᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᓚᒋᓗ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᐃᓗᑦ ᐅᓚᔨᔪᓗᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓚᑎᓗᒃᑐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕋᑐᒥ.

ICC – ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖅᑎᑎᑦ ᓗᓇᔨᔨᐊᒥ (ᐊᐃᓯᖅᑭᓱᑦ) - ᐱᔨᓚᕆᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᔨᔾᑎᕐᓂᖅᓇᓪᓕᖅᑐ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᓪᓚᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓕᑎᑦ ᓗᓇᒥᐅ ᓇᖏᓕᓂᖅᒋᕐᕕᖏᓂᖅᓂᖅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑭᖅᑎᑦ

- ᐱᔨᓚᕆᐅᔨᑦ ᖃᓕᑎᖅᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᑐᒋᓕᒫᓚᖏᓕᓂᖅ ᓗᓇᒋᓚᖏᓕᓂᖅ
- ᐱᔨᓚᕆᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᕐᓂᓕᓪᓚᑦ ᓴᓕᕐᓂᓕᒃ ᓯᑭᕐᓂᒃᓗ ᓴᓵᑎᓯᒪᕐᓇᒋᔭᒍ ᐊᑭᑎᓂᓚᐅ ᐊᓚᒋᓗ ᓯᑭᑭᑦ
- ᐱᔨᓚᕆᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᐃᓱᒃᑐᕐᓚᕆᔨᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔨᑭᓇᕐᓂᓕᖏᓂᖅ ᓗᓇᕐᔨᐊᓇᒋᒪᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖁᑭᑎᐅᒋᐅᔨᓕᓂᑦ

21. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓇᓚᖏᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᑦ - ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒪᖏᓐᓇᖅᓂᓐᓄᑦ

- ᓂᕆᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᐊᖏᓇᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᓕᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᓇᓕᓕᐊᑎᓂᑎᓂᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᕐᔨᓂᖏᓕᓂᑦᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓂᑲ ᐊᓚᒋᓗ "ᓗᒋᓂᑲ "ᓂᕆᑭᓂᑲ (ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖏᓗᐊᑐᕐᒪᔨᔨᓂᑲ : ᐱᑕᕐᑐᓂᑲ, ᐃᓕᖏᓗᖏᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᔨᕐᓂᑲ, ᐊᔨᖏᓕᓗᓗ (>ᐃᓗᐅᑦ)
- ᖃᓗᓐᑐᕐᓂᐅᔨᔪᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᔨᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓇᓚᖏᓕᓂᑦ ᖃᓗᓐᓂᑲ ᐊᑲᑐᕐᔨᓂᑲᖏᓂᑦ

ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᖕᒋᑦ

ᐅᑯᐋ ᑕᑉᕙ ᐊᑖᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓪᓚᒋᐊᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᐆᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᖕᓂᐆᔪᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐋ ᑕᑉᕙ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓐᓃᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᑕᑉᕙᖕᒐᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᐱᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ. ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᓇᓯᖕᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᓪᓚᓇᒃᓯᒪᖕᒋᕐᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒃᑲᓂᑐᕐᑳᓗᕐᒥ ᐃᖕᒋᓴᓂᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᔪᐋᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᓂ ᓯᑭᕐᓴᐃᓂᐋᓗᐃᑦ, ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᐋᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋᓗ ᕐᑯᓚᓃᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑕ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᖕᒐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑕ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐋᓕᒪᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᓕᓯᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ (ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ) ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓚᐃᔭᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑏᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐋᓂᑦ.

1. ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᖕᓂᖅ ᑭᖕᒎᕙ ᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

1.1 ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᕗᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᑭᔮᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᐄᑦ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᓕᕆᓃᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦᓗ...), ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᑭᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ.

- ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᑲᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓴᓖᑦ ᐅᒪᔭᐄᑦ: ᓲᕐᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕐᕖᑦ, ᐃᕐᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒋᐅᕐᐲᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᓪᕕᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᖕᕖᑦ ᓗᕗᔾᔨᐋᐱᖕᒥ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐋᑦ ᐊᓪᕕᐋᔾᔨᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᐄᔨᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒍᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑖᐃᑦ ᓇᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓴᕐᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᓪᓕᐋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᖕᒥ (ᑯᐸᐃᖕᒥ).
- ᓴᕐᑭᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᓇᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓱᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑳᕐᑐᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐄᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᒥᕐᒍᐃᕐᓯᕐᐲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓴᕐᕕᖕᒋᑦ , ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖕᑖᓴᔨᐊᖕᓃᑦ.

2. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᑕᐊᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

2.1 ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑕᓴᖅᓱᓂ

ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑕᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᐱᒋᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᑎᒍᑕᐊᔪᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᒃ,
ᐃᓚᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᑕᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ ᐱᒋᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᓱᓂᒃᓯᓂ.

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᑕᐊᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ.
- ᑐᑭᖅᓂᐅᒋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕆᓂᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ ᒥᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐅᓂᕆᓂᖅᓱᓂᒃᓯᓂ
  ᐸᐃᓪᓚᕐᑎᒍᓂ ᑎᑎᕆᓂᓕᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓂᖅ ᒥᓕᑦᓴᐅᐊ ᐊᑐᕆᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃᓯᓚᐅᑕᕆᓚᕆᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ
  ᐃᓚᓂᒃᓯᓂ.
- ᑲᑎᖅᓯᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᑐᖅᑲᐃᓪᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᕐᓂᓕᒍ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ
  ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᓂᓕᒍ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᐅᒋᔭᕐᓂᓕᒍ.
- ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᓯᓂᕐ/ ᑲᑎᕆᓂᓕᕐᓂᓚ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᓂᓕᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓚᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ
  ᐃᓚᐊᓕᑐᖃᖅᑎᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᓂ ᕿᒪᑭᓴᐅᔨᓚᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑭᓕᖅᓯᓂᒃᓯᓚ
  ᐊᖏᓕᖅᑎᑭᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᐱᔨᔪᓂᐅᓕᖅᑎᑐᒃᓯᓂᒃ ᓂᓚᐅᓕᖅᓯᓚᐅᑕᓕᖅᑎᓚᓐᓂᒃᓯᓂᒃ
  ᓂᓚᐅᑦᑎᓂᐅᔨᓚᑦ ᐅᓂᕆᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃᓯᓂ ᐱᓕᒪᔨᓚᑦ.

2.2. ᐊᓚᐃᐊᓕᓕᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᐊᓕᕆᓴᔨᓂᒃᓯᓚ ᖃᖅᖢᒋᓪᓚᓂ

- ᓂᐅᓴᑦ, ᐅᔨᓪᓛᖅᑭᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᓵᖅ, ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐊᓪᔨᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᔨᓪᔨᔪᑦ
  ᐊᑲᑐᐊᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᓇᒋᕐᑐᓴᓂᓂ (ᐅᓇᓂᓴᓴᓂᓂ) ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᐅᔨᓂᕐᓗᑦ
  ᐱᔨᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖅᖢᒋᓪᓚᓂ ᐊᑲᓴᐊᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ
  ᑭᖑᔪᑐᐃᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᔨᓂᑦ.
- ᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᔨᓪᔨᔪᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᓂᓴᓇᑐᐊᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓂᓚᓂᔨᓂᑎᓴᒍ ᔨᓂ.
- ᓇᒪᕐᑐᐊᕐᓗᐊᕐᓂᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᑎᐃᑦ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᐱᔨᓇᕐᓂᑕᒪᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᑎᓂᑕᕆᓚᕆᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ
  ᐊᑐᓂᕐᓂᒋᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓂ ᒥᒪᓂᔨᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ ᐊᐱᑎᓂᕐᑕᓂᕐᓗᑦ
  ᓴᓇᑎᒪᓇᔨᐊᕐᓂᓂᕐᓗᓐ ᒥᐸᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᒪᔨᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᓂᓇᕐᓂᑕᒪᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
  (ᖃᖅᖢᒋᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᓇᓂᐊᔨᓇᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓂᓚᐅᔨᓂᑎᓴᒍ ᔨᓂ.

3. ᐱᓂᓗᐅᔪᓂᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᓕᓚᓐ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᑲᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᖏᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

3.1 ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᓯᑕᐃᓪᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓂ

ᑲᔪᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᑕᐃᓐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑕᑭᓚᐅᓕᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂ, ᐃᓕᑎᐅᔪᓂ ᓴᐃᓕᖅᐃᓐ
ᐅᓴᖏᓄᓐ ᐊᑐᑕᑭᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᓂᑕᑯᓚᐅᑕᓕᖅᑎᓚᓐ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᓂ, ᑭᖑᓚ
ᓯᓕᓐᓂᓂᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ. ᐱᓕᐊᓕᓕᖅᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᔨᐊᓚᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ
ᐅᓄᓕᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᑕᑭᓚᐅᓕᑦᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᓂᕐᓂᒋᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᓕᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓂᓕᕆᔨᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᐃᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ
ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᓂᑐᒃᓯᓚ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᑎᓚᓐᓂᒃᓯᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ.

- ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐋᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐ ᒪᕆᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓃᑦ: ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ.
- ᖁᕐᕖᑦ ᓱᕈᐋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓃᑦ ᓱᕐᑰᖕᒋᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓲᖕᓗ ᕿᔪᒃᓴᐅᔪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑰᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᓵᐄᑦ ᖁᐃᕈᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᕖ
- ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᑭᓂᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ: ᓲᖅᓗ ᐸᑐᓖ.
- ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᖁᑎᐋᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᓈᒪᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᕆᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ.

3.2 ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒫᑦ

ᓱᕈᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᑎᐆᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒫᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᐋᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᕖᕐᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᖕᒋᑐᐋᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐋᕐᒍᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᕖᕐᔨᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓕᒫᖅ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᑦ.
- ᐊᑐᕐᑎᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᕖᕐᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

3.3 ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓂᕐᑐᑦ

ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᓃᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᖕᒥ, ᐅᔭᕿᑕᕐᕕᕕᓃᑦ, ᕿᓂᕐᓂᐱᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᖃᐅᔾᔪᓯᕕ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓕᕕᓃᑦ, ᐊᓯᕐᒋᓪᓗ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓪᓚᕆᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖕᒋᔾᔪᑎᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓃᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᔪᓇᕐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᐅᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᑭᓇ ᑭᐅᒋᐊᖅᓴᒪᖕᒌᑦ.

- ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐃᒥᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ (ᓲᖕᓗ ᐋᓚᒃᐱᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᕐᓇᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖑᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂ).
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᕕᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑲᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓱᕐᓗ ᓱᕐᓗᐋᖕᒍᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᕕᓂᐊᓗᐃᑦ.
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒍᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᔮᓂᓪᓗ ᓲᖕᓗ ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᐋᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᑖᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓚᕆᖕᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑎᐆᔪᓄᑦ.

3.4 ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᐄᑦ (ᐅᓇᓕᒃᓴᔭᐄᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᖏᑦ, ᕿᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐆᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᐅᔫᓄᑦ ᖃᕐᑖᔭᒃᓄᑦ, ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓪᓗ.

- ᒪᓕᓪᓚᓇᖅᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓪᓚᓇᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔨᒪᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ, ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖃᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓃᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᑦ.
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ.

3.5 ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓃᑦ

ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᐄᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᓱᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᒐᔭᒃᑐᐋᓗᒻᒪᑕ ᓇᓂᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋ ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᐄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐋᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᓗ ᓱᕈᐃᓂᐆᔪᒥ.

- ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ; ᐅᖓᓰᒃᑐᐋᓗᖕᓂ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ; ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᓪᓚᓇᒃᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ.
- ᐅᕐᓱᐋᓗᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗᓃᑦ, ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᓪᓛᓐᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓇᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᓐᓂᕐᐹᖑᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᑭᓖᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᑲᑎᑐᒃᑖᕐᓃᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓖᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᑦ.
- ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ.

4. ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᐃᓃᑦ

4.1 ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᓱᕈᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᔾᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᖓᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᓱᕈᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᒪᔭᐄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓵᕿᔾᔭᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᓪᓗ, ᓈᒫᖕᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖃᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐋᕋᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ (ᐆᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᐋᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᖃᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗᓃᑦ)

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ, ᓇᓃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ᖁᒻᒧᒃᐸᓕᐊᖕᒪᖔᑕᓗᓃᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ:

- ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᓕᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᓂᓐᓂᕆᓕᕐᓂᖏ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᓕᒫᒥ
- ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᖏᕋᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ
- ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ
- ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑮᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓚᕆᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

5. ᓴᐳᑎᔨᒪᓇᔨᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ

5.1 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓂᖅ

ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓰᑦ (ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ, ᐳᕋᕕᓐᓯᐆᔪᑦ, ᐳᕋᕕᓐᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖅᒥᓂᕐᓲᑦᕋᓯᐊᖅᓃᑦ) ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓚᕆᑦᑎᐆᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔨᒪᓇᔨᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ, ᓈᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᔨᒪᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᐄᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᓵᖃᑎᖃᑎᒋᖅᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᕐᑐᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᑎᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ/ᐊᕿᒍᑏᑦ.

- ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐋᖃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᐃᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ– ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐᒃᓗ ᓯᓚᒥ ᓯᕐᓗᐋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᓯᕐᓗᐋᖑᔪᓄᑦ) ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᖃᑎᒋᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᕐᕕᖃᖅᕕᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ.
- ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᖃᕐᓂᐆᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐆᑉ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓂᐆᔪᒧᑦ.
- ᑭᖑᓂᐋᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᕐᕕᐆᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᓂᕐᕕᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᔭᖃᖄᓪᓚᖅᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖑᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᖅᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᐋᒐᐃᑦ.

5.2 ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐋᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᖃᑦᑲᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᐳᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᐄᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕿᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖐᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᖃᕐᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐋᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᐋᕙᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓇᐄᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑏᑦ, ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᒌᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐄᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᑦᑎᐋᓚᕆᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖐᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ.
- ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᑎᓕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᖃᑦᑎᐋᓂᕆᔭᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑐᐄᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐱᓗᐋᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒪᓪᓕᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᑦᑎᐋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᖃᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒃᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ.
- ᑕᑉᐸᖓᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓂᑦ; ᐃᓗᐊᓃᖃᓯᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᓇᓯᕐᒐ ᓱᕈᕐᓯᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓃᑦ.

5.3 ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓕᕆᔭᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᕐᓴᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒋᐋᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓲᕐᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᖄᒍᖏᑦ ᓇᐃᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓕᕆᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᐸᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖄᒎᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ; ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᓪᓕᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐋᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓃᓪᓗ ᓲᖅᓗ ᓴᓇᖕᒍᐋᕈᑎᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓕᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒍᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖃᖓᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓯᑭᐄᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᐄᑦ, ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒪᖅ.

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᓯᐋᓂ ᑕᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓇᓐᓕᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓱᐄᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓱᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᓲᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔭᑎᐅᓂᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᕐᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᖕᒎᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᕐᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑭᓪᓕᒋᐊᑦᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ; ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᐃᐋᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ; ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᑯᓯᑐᖃᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ.
- ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᕉᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐆᑉ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᓃᖃᓯᐅᑎᔭᖅ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᕐᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ.

ᐃᓱᓪᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑎ:

ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᐄᔨᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᕈᕐᕉᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᕐᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᑭᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᕐᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖁᓛᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐄᕐᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ.

5.4 ᐱᕐᑯᓂᖔᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᐃᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᖕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓃᑐᑦ, ᐃᓗᐋᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕋᖏᓪᓗ, ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕿᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓄᑦ ᓵᒪᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑦᑎᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖔᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᐊᐅᓚᓃᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᐄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ

- ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔮᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐅᑏᑦ.
- ᐱᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓪᓚᕆᒃᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᔭᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ, ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᒋᑦᑎᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᑎᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᖔᐃᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐋᓄᑦ: ᓲᖕᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᕐᓴᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ.

6. ᓴᓇᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦ

6.1 ᑭᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᕕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖃᖔᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐄᓪᓗ

ᑭᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᕕᓃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᓇᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖔᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖔᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐋᓗᒋᔭᖏᑦ (ᓲᖕᓗ ᑕᕆᐆᑉ ᓯᑯᖏᑦ, ᐊᓄᕇᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ), ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᓗᕐᓂᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃᑯᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖃᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖃᑦᑎᓇᓯᖕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓗᒪᖅᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᔩᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᐅᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐋᖃᕐᓂᓇᔭᖏᑦ ᑭᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᖃᕐᓃᑦ.

- ᐊᐅᓚᓃᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓂᕐᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ; ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᖕᓃᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᖏᓇᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓖᑦ, ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᐹᒋᔭᕐᓯᒪᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᖄᕐᑯᓪᓗ ᓄᖃᖔᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓂᖏᑦ.
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᓵᒪᓪᓚᓇᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᓴᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒪᖔᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒥᒃ ᑭᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᖄᓪᓚᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ.

- ᓇᓕᐋᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᕐᑯᓇᒍ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᕈᐄᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖃᖕᒐᔾᔮᒥᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᓗᐋᕐᑐᑦ.
- ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓵᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓯᒋᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕ ᑯᕕᔭᖕ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᑎᐅᑎᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᐅᖃᐃᓂᖕ ᓴᓗᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᑎᕐᑐᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ.

6.2 ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᖕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᓗ

ᐊᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖃᕐᑐᖕ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓕᕐᓯᓂᖕ ᑕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕐᓃᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᕕᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕋᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖃᕈᓐᓂᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖕ ᐊᓯᕐᓴᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᖏ.
- ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᐸᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᓱᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ (ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑑᖕᒪᑕ) ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐹᒋᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒋᑦ.
- ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᐄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᔨᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᓄᖃᖕᒐᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᐃᓃᑦ (ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓃ) ᓴᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔮᕆᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ.
- ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐋᓕᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐋᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

6.3 ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᒪᓂᒨᐸᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᖕᒥᓗ

ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐹᒋᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᒪᓂᒨᐸᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᖕᒥᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᑭᓃᑭᑎᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓴᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐋᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᐄᑦ ᑯᕕᕙᓪᓕᐋᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑳᖏᕐᓱᐋᓗᕐ ᐃᓗᐋᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ:

- ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑕ ᐊᓯᔾᔫᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᑯᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒃᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓪᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓕᐋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕋᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖕᒋᐅᕐᕕᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓃᑦ.
- ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕋᖃᕐᕕᖕᒋᑕ ᕿᑐᕐᖕᒋᐅᕐᕕᖕᒋᑕ, ᐱᑕᖃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ.
- ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᖕᒋ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᐄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ.

7. ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᐋᓗᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ. ᐊᕿᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᐃᓃᑦ, ᐃᓗᓕᓕᒫᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ, ᐱᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᓪᓚᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᓃᑦ ᓴᖕᒋᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᒡᓕᒋᐋᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃᓗ. "(ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᖅ, ᒪᒃᐱᕋᖕᒐᖕᒐᓂ 15-ᒥ) ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓪᓚᕆᖕᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ "ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖄᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ" (ᒪᒃᐱᕋᖕᒐᖕᒐᓂ 14-ᒥ).

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ:

- ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖃᕐᓗᓂ: ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑐᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ; ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖕᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ; ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ (ᓲᖅᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᐋᕋᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᖕᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᕿᔭᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓰᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᓵᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑕᑉᕙᖕᒐᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐋᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᐄᓇᕐᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᒐᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖀᒋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔮᕆᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕋᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓂᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅᓂ

ᐅᕆᓐᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᕆᓂᕋᐅᒻ - ᐅᕆᓐᓴᕐᓴᐅᒋᔭᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓴᕐᓇᐃᓐᓂ

1. ᐃᓚᒋᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᓯᑕᕐᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ

- ᒥᑯᓴᕐᑐᐅᔨᓚᒃ ᓴᓐᓯᒪᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᕐᕕᓴᕐᓴᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᑲᐅᔨᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᐅᓪᓚᕐᕕᓴᕐᓴᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ (ᓄᖅᓴᓐ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓂᐊᓕᒃ) ᑲᓪᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᑎᖃᖅᓚᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᑲᐅᔨᖅᑐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᖅᓂᓂ, ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᓴᓕᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᓯᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃᓗᓂ ᑭᓇ ᑭᐅᔨᖅᓴᐅᑦ: ᑭᓇ ᑎᐃᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᓂᓇ ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᖅᓂᒃ? ᑭᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᓯᐅᑎᐅᓪᓚᓂ (ᐊᓕᓐᓂᐅᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᑲᑭᒪᑐᖅᓴᐅᓂᒃ)? ᑲᑭᒪᑐᖅᓴᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᑎᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃ.
- ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᐱᐱᑎᖅᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᕐᕕᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓴᐃᓚᐃᓕᖅᑕᒪᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃ.
- ᐱᓚᕐᓴᓐᓂᓇ ᑲᑭᒪᑐᖅᓴᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᔨᓯᓂᐊᖅᓂᓕᓚᕐᓗᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑐᒃ ᑎᑭᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᖅᑭᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᓯᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ: ᒪᕐᔪᐃᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᓂᖅᓂᐅᑉ - ᑲᑭᒪᑐᖅᓴᐅᑦ/>ᖃᐃᓇᓯᓯᐅᔨᓕᐅᑦ $50-ᒥᓂᐊᓂᑦ - ᑲᑭᒪᑐᖅᓴᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᕐᓴᐅᓂᒃ $25-ᒥᓂᐊᓂᓕ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓂ, ᑐᖅᓴᖅᓱᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕐᕕᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓈᓂᖅᓂᓪᓚᓂ. ᒪᓕᓂᖅᓴᖅᓂᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓴᕐᑕᐅᔨᓪᓚᓂ ᓯᓂ ᐅᓪᓚᒥᒪᑦ ᑭᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᕐᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃᓗᓂ.
- ᐊᑐᕐᓴᕐᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓴᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃᓂᓪᓚᓂ ᑐᖅᓴᖅᓱᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓈᓂᖅᓂᓪᓚᓂ (ᐅᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᓚᖅᑐᒃ 600-ᖅᑐᓂᒃ) ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓕᒫᒥ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓴᕐᓇᐃᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃᓂᓪᓚᒥᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᓇᑎᑎᓪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᑎᓯᒪᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃᓗᓂ, ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓇᑎᑎᓪ ᐃᓂᓈᓂᖅᓂᓪᓚᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃᓂᓪᓚᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃᓗᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᕆᓐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃᓗᓂ.
- ᐃᓄᓕᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᓴᖅᓱᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᓂᓇ 1995 ᐃᓚᖅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᖃᐃᓂᕐᓂᐅᑉᐳᓕᓴᕐᓴᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖅᓚᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑯᓕᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᔨᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃᓂᓪᓚᓂ. ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑦᓴᔨᓇᓕᕐᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ.
- ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᐊᖅᓴᓕᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ - ᐅᓪᓚᕐᕕᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᓯᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᐅᓪᓛᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᓴᓐ 45-ᑲᓪᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᓴᓯᐊᓗᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᓪᓚᓂ; ᓄᓇᓕᒃᑲᓪᓚᐅᑦᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᓇᓕᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᓴᓕᖅᑎᓪᓚᐅᓴᓇᓕᒃᓗᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᓴᕐᓴᓇᓯᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᖃᓇᓇᓇᓯᓴᕐᓗᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓴᓇᓯᓴᕐᓴᐃᓚᖅᓂᒃ. ᐱᓯᓴᑎᑎᓪᓚᐅᑦᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᓘᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇᖅᓯᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇᖅᓯᐅᓂᒃ.

- ᑭᓱᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓰᔪᕙᑦ? ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓚᕆᖕᒦᖑᕐᑐᒥᒃ/ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ.
- ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔭᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕗᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᑯᓪᓚᑎᒃᓯᓂᖏ

- 1989-ᒥ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓴᓗᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᑯᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᓇᓪᓚᐋᖑᔭ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᔾᔭᑎᒃᓴᐅᖕᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦᑐᓂᑦ
- ᐱᕙᒋᔭᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᑯᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓪᓚᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ
- ᓄᐊᖄᓐ-ᖑᓂᕐᕿᕐᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᓪᓚᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃᑕᐅᖅ.
- ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃᓗ ᕿᒪᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐄᓂᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᒥᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᕐᓯᔾᔭᑎᓂᒃ. (ᓲᖅᓗ ᐱᓯᐄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᓇᕐᓯᑎᓯᒪᔭᐋᓗᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐋᓂ ᓄᖑᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔭᓇᕐᐸ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ?)
- ᑐᕿᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᐄᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓚᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐃᓗᐊᕐᓯᔾᔭᕐᑕᖃᐅᕐᒪ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᖑᑎᕕᖃᕐᕿᓯᒋᐋᒃᓴᖅ (ᐆᓇᓗᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᑎᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ)
- ᐱᔭᒪᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖑᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖑᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᕐᑯᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓗᑦ/ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᖏᓐᓗᑦ/ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑲᐱᐋᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒃᐸᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔩᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐆᔭᓄᑦ.
- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕗᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖁᑎᒋᔭᖏᓇᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃᑕᐅᖅ.
- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕗᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕿᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᓇᕐᒥᔭᑦ ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐄᑦ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ.
- ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᐋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ; ᐱᔭᒪᒐᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔭᒧᑦ. ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᔨᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔭᐅᔭᑦ.
- ᓯᕗᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᖃᓂᒫᖑᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᐃᓂᒃᓴᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᐋᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᕋᓘᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

- ᓱᕈᐄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑭᑎᒐᔪᐄᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᕕᓂᖕ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᕕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓂᖓ. ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᕕᒃᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᖃᓄᕐᑰᒃᑲᓐᓴᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓂᕕᓂᐆᔪᒥᑦ.

2. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᖕᒋᑦ

- ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕆᔭᖕᒐᑦ (ᑭᐅᔭᒃᓴᕆᔭᖕᒐ)
- ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᑐᐃᓇᓚᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ.

3. ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐱᓃᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᖕᒋᑦ

- ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᖃᕆᐊᖄᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᖄᕐᑯᓕᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓲᖕᒐ ᑐᒃᑰᔭᕐᑐᒥ.
- ᐃᒥᐅᖕᒋᑰᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᕈᐄᑦ ᐃᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᐋᓗᖕᒪᑕ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᒋᑦᑎᐋᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓕᕆᒋᐋᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕆᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖕᒋᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᑦ ᓱᕈᖕᒋᑕ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒧ
  - ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕕᓃᑦ:

  Rankin-ᑲᖕᒋᖕᓕᓂᖕ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᐃᕋᒨᓕᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓂᖓ, ᑕᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑐᖄᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᒧᑦ. ᓯᐅᕋᕈᔪᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᒧᑦ/ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᖕ ᐸᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕ, ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓄᕆᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ.
- Cullaton-ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᖕᒪᑦ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᖅᖃᖕᑐᖕ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᑕᓯᖕᒐ ᐸᓂᕐᓯᒪᖕᒥᔪᖕ.
- ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᓕᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐄᑦ ᐳᐄᔾᓕᓗ/ᐊᖕᒋᕋᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖕᒋᐅᕐᕕᖕᒋᓕᓗ.
- ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᖕ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᖕᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᓂᖕ - ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᖕᒋᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᒻᒪᕆᐋᓗᖕᓂᑦ. ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᑕᖃᕆᐋᕐᑐᑦ.
- ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖕ/ᒪᓕᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᓐᓗ (ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ) ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖕ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖕ
- ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐋᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᕐᑖᕈᑎᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᕈᑎᒃ.
- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᕿᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑎᖕᓂᐆᔭᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓕᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒐᓂ. ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕ ᐊᒥᐊᕐᑯᕐᓗᕕᓃᑦ ᑲᕐᐱᐋᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ᑭᓱᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓲᖕᒋᑦ ᓈᒪᒃᑲᔭᕐᐸᑦ? ᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐄᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥ? ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖕ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓐᓂᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.

- (ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ; ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ $100,000-ᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ ᑕᑰᓇᒃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᔭᕌᖓᑕ: ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖔᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓯᔪᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᐆᓕᕐᐸᑦ.
- ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓯᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓯᕐᓗᐋᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐄᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ.
- ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖑᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᕐᑯᔾᔪᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᖏᑦᑐᐋᕐᐸᑕᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᖏᑦᑐᐋᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᔭᓇᐅᑎᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᒥᒃ.
- ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔅᔭᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐄᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᓇᕐᓂᖃᕈᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᕝᕗᓇ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᐸᑦ, ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᔭᑎᖃᕈᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐋᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ. ᑕᑯᓇᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔭᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖑᕐᑎᑦᑎᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᑉ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᐋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᑳᓪᓚᖕᓂᕐᐸᑕ.
- ᓇᓚᐊᖕᓄᕋᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᒐᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐋᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᓂᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧ.

4. ᑭᓯᑐᐄᓚᐃᑦ

- ᐱᔭᐅᔮᒪᔮᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓕᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
- ᐱᔭᐅᔮᒪᔮᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔩᖏᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᕿᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑎᓂᒃ.

5. ᑭᓂᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᕕᔭᑦ

- ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑯᕕᔭᖅᑳᓪᓚᖕᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐱᕆᐊᕐᐱᓪᓚᕆᖅ

- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᕐᓯᕗᑎᓕᑎᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᒪᓕᒡᓴᓂᑉ.

6. ᐊᑦᑎᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᒥᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ

- ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᑐᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ

7. ᐆᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐄᑦ ᐳᐃᔩᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓲᖅᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

8. ᓱᕈᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᔪᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐋᓕᒫᒥ ᓱᕈᕐᓯᔪᓇᕐᑐᐄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᕐᑖᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ

9. ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

- ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᕐᑕᐄᑦ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑑᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᕈᑎᐆᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ

10. ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- ᓈᒪᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐋᒍᑦ ᑑᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓐᓕᕆᖕᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ.

11. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅ

- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖅ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᑑᕋᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓐᓕᕆᖕᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑑᕋᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᓈᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᒃᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔩᒋᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ.
- ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᓕᑦᑎᐋᕐᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᖁᓕᑦᑎᐋᖕᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓃᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᖏᖕᒎᕐᑐᖅ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᖁᓛᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᑦ: ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑦᑎᐋᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᓴᒪᐆᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓃᑦ

1) ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓐᓕᕆᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᑑᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᓯᒪᓐᓚᑖᖏᓐᓗᑎᒃ; ᓲᕐᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖅ ᑑᕋᕐᑎᕐᑎᔭᓇᐊᖃᓐᓕᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᓴᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄᓗᓃᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᓐᓕᕆᐸᓗᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐋᖃᕋᖕᒐᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓐᓕᕆᒋᐋᖃᕐᑐᖅ.

2) ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒋᑦ- ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᖕᒋᖕᒑᕐᑐᖅ - ᐃᓂᒃᓴᕐᑕᕐᑲᕆᐋᕐᑲᕐᐸ ᐊᕙᑎᓂᒃ, "ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᑐᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐋᓴᒍᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᑦ; ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖕᒑᕐᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ "ᕐᑲᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᖕᒋᓴᑎᕐᑐᓐᓇᓕᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ"? ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᓴᓯᐊᖕᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖕᒑᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᐆᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ. ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕆᐋᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ (ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓇᐄᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒥᒃ.

3) ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ- ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᓴᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᐱᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓕᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕐᑳᖕᒐᓂᒃ; ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᔭᕆᐋᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕐᐱᖕᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᕐᓯᒪᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᒦᒐᕐᓯᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ. ᐊᑐᕐᑐᐊᑲᐃᓇᕐᓂᖅ (ᐊᑭᓕᕐᓯᐄᖕᒋᓪᓗᓂ) ᑕᕙᓃᖕᒋᓐᓇᖕᒋᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᕗᖅ ᓴᕐᑭᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᐋᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ. ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᖅ " ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᓪᓚᕆᒃᓯᒋᐋᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᐱᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐋᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐋᕐᑐᓪᓚᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ. "ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᓴᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᐱᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᐱᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ.

4) ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ- ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᐋᖕᒋᐸᓗᖕᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓗᒃᑖᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᑭᓇ ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓱᔭᕆᐋᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᒃᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ? ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑳᕐᑐᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᔭᐋᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᒃᓴᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᓂ- ᐊᑐᐋᒐᒃᓴᑦ (ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᒧᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖅᔭᐋᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᒑᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᐱᔾᔪᐋᖕᒐᓃᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᑐᐋᒐᒃᓴᑦ (ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᒧᑦ) ᕐᑯᔭᓇᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐋᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᒃᓴᖕᒐ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐋᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕆᐋᓕᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐆᑉ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᒃᔪᐋᖕᒋᑕ ᐃᒡᓗᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᒋᐊᕐᐱᓪᓚᕇᑦ

1. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᕐᓴᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑎᒍᒥᐋᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒫᓗᖕᓂᑦ.

2. ᐊᕐᑭᒃᑕᐅᔭᕇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᓴᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐱᔮᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᑑᕐᓴᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᔫᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑖᓴᓯᐊᖅᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᐱᓪᓚᕆᖕᒋ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖓᑕ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓᓂ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕ:

The-ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᐅᓗᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᖕᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᓪᒪᕆᐋᓗᒃ ᐱᖑᐋᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᐱᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᒋᐋᖅᑕᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᑎᐋᖑᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐋᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑐᖄᖅᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐋᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒃᑲᓂᐆᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥ.

1. ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐄᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᑦ

- ᐃᓗᐋᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑉᐸᓪᓕᐋᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᐃᓃᑦ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᕐ: ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐋᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓪᓚᕆᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑉᐸᓪᓕᐋᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ (ᓇᓃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ). ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᕐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᑭᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐋᕐᐸ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ? ᑎᓕᔭᐅᔪᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓇ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

- ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓗᐋᓂᑦᑐᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᐆᔪᓂᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᑦᑎᐋᕿᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᕐᔪᐋᖑᓪᒪᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ (ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓱᕈᓯᕐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ)
- ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᐅᔭᒧᑦ: -ᓴᕕᕐᔭᐄᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᖃᐅᑦᓗᕐᑕ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᑎᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᑰᒍᓃᕐᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᓴᕕᕐᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᑦᓗᕐᑕᐅᔭᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ (ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓘᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᐃᒃᓗᐄᑦ ᖃᖏᑕ ᓄᕗᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓴᕕᕐᔭᖕᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᑎᒋᔪᓇᕐᐸ? ᐃᓄᖕᒧᑦ-ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐱᓯᐱᑦ): ᑎᒍᒥᐋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑲᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ. ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒪᖅ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐋᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓯᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᓗᐊᕐᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑳᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ.
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑳᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᐆᔪᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ.
  - ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᓗᓂ ᑕᑦᕗᖓᑦᑎᐋᓕᕆᒃᓗ ᑕᓪᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓕᐋᖕᓘᕿᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕐᓂᐆᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᖕᓘᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ.

- ᑕᕋᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᐃᓐ; ᓇᓗᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᕈᓘᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ <u>ᑭᓇ</u> ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᒪᖅᑖᑦ <u>ᑭᓱᒧᑦ</u> ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ <u>ᓇᑭᑦ</u> (ᓇᓂ). ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᑐᐄᓇᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐄᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᕕᒃᑕᖅᑲᐅᖅᒪᑦ. ᐱᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᓪᓚᕆᖅᓂᐆᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐆᑉ ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓗᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐅᓗᐋᖅᓗᓂ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᕕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐄᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᒃᑕᖅᑲᖅᒪᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᑎᖃᓗᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᕙᓪ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒃᔪᐋᖓᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓴᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᓛᒧᑦ. ᓇᓂᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᖏᑉ ᐱᓯᕕᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑖᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓴᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅᑲᐅᖅᒪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᓯᕕ ᓱᕋᐄᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐋᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑎᑐᑦ. ᑖᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓗᐋᖑᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ.
- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖑᓯᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍ ᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂᐆᔭᒧᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᑕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒫᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᒥᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᓂᒍᐋᖅᐸᑦ. ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐆᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ. ᐃᓄᐋᓂᖅᑲᓯᐅᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓴᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑲᑎᒋᑎᐋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐄᓕᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖓᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᕐᓂᖃᓪᓚᕆᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᔭᕆᐋᖃᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᑭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ: ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒃᑲᓂᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᐋᖅᓯᒪᑐᐄᓇᖅᑎᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᐱᓯᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑕ. ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᒋᔭᖏᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᑦ ᖃᖅᓯᕐᒋᐋᖃᖅᑐᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᐋᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒋᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ.

- ᐃᓄᐋᑦ ᑐᓵᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᒡᒍᐋᕐᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐋᓂ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᓕᕐᐸᒥᒃ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᓚᓕᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᖓᓂ. ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓚᑎᐅᑎᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖕᒋᑐᐋᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓯᒃᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ,ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐋᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓇᒧᖕᒐᐅᓕᕐᐱᑕᓕ? ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓕᕆᖕᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᔭᕆᐊᖅᓕᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ. ᐱᓪᓕᕆᐋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑭᔪᑎᑕᖅᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐋᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓇᐋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓪᓚᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ, ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᓪᓕᕆᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᓂᖅᑕᐋᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᓪᓕᕆᐅᓂᐋᕐᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᔪᒧᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑐᐃᓇᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ.
- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔾᔮᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓖᐸᑐᐊᕆᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐋᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᓱᓪᓕᕆᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥ: ᑭᓇᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᓈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃᓗ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᐃᑐᐃᓇᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᖕᒥᓂᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᑐᐋᖕᒍᕐᑎᑦᑐᓂᒃ). ᓄᓚᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᑭᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖕᒋᓐᓇᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ.
- ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᐱᕐᓱᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᐱᓕᕆᔭᒃᓴᐅᔭᕆᐋᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᒃᓯᒋᐋᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᑲᑕᖕᓃ: (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᑲᑕᑐᐋᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ), ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓇᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔮᓂᑦ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔮᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᓂᑦ, ᓵᖕᓗ ᐱᓂᓯ-ᖕᒍᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐱᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᕐᑎᕐᒥᑦ. ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓂᐆᖕᒥᓪᓚᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᖕᔪᐋᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᖅᑲᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᕋᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᓪᓗᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᒃᑲᓂᖕᒍᖕᒍᓂ ᑯᐋᓐ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑳᒪᓂᓯᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᖅᓯᐊᒥᓗ. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑕᐅᑐᒋᐋᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔭᐅᖕᓯᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑭᓇᓃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᑉ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔮᖕᒍᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓂᖅ ᓱᕋᐃᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖅᓂᖕᒍᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑉ ᑎᒥᖕᒍᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᐋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᖕᑭᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᒐᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒻᒥᑕ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᓂᑎᔭᖕᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃᓯᓕ, ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒋᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖁᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ.

- ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐆᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔮᓯᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒪᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᖔᕐᒧᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓱᕈᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᒃᑖᒥ. ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᐅᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᐆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᓪᓕᕆᐋᓗᖅᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ. ᑕᑯᓇᖅᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓄᓴᕐᓃᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ/ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ.
- ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕆᔭᑦ? - ᐅᓄᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ (ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓴᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ, ᑲᓇᑕᐆᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖁᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ (ᓄᓇᕐᑎᐋᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ) ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐱᓪᓕᕆᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓇᖅᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᒋᔭᖏᑦ. ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓪᓕᕆᖅᓂᐋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᒐᕙᒫᓯᑦᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᖓᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᓯᔩᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᒫᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᓃᖅᓯᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᕆᒥᐆᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓪᓗ.
- ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐋᖅᒥ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ (ᐱᓯᐱᓄᑦ): ᐱᓰᐱᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᓇᑐᖃᐄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᔪᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᕐᒥᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐋᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᒍᓖᑦ 30 ᑐᖅᓖᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᒪᔭᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓕᕆᐋᓗᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓂᐆᔪᖅ. ᐱᔭᕆᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᒥᒃ.
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᖅᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᖅᒪᑕ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ ᓲᖅᓗ ᑕᑰᓇᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓪᓕᕆᖅᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐋᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕕᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᒋᓂᐋᕐᒪᖔᑕ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒐᓗᐋᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓱᕈᕐᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑐᐃᓇᕆᐋᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕆᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᖅᒪᑕ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᑐᒦᓐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕆᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᖓᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐋᖏᑦᓕᕆᒃᑲᑦᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᕐᑲᑎᒋᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᓂᖏᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ. ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓃᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐋᓇᓯᖅᓂᐋᕈᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᐄᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᐅᕕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᐄᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐋᕐᑐᓂᑦ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ "ᐊᔾᔨᐆᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᖅᒪᑕ"- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᒐᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᑐᐄᓇᓗᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑎᑐᑦ - ᐃᓄᐄᑦ

ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᒪᖕᒪᑕ. ᓵᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ.

- ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐄᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᐋᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ. ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓱᐳᕐᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᐋᓗᖕᓃᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓇᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐋ ᐊᑖᓂᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑦᕋᖓᓴᐅᑎᒥ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᓪᓚᕆᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐊᓯᖓᓄᑦ.
- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᐄᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓱᐄᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕆᔭᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂᑦ/ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒫᒥᒃ (1989-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᕐ). ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᖏᖃᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓖᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒪᒃᑯᓗᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᑉ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓂᐆᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᑎᒋᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑐᐃᓇᓕᖕᓂᐋᕐᒪᑕ.
- ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᖄᓴᑎ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑭᐅᓂᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᕆᐋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ. ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᖕᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᓱᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᖁᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐄᓇᕐᓂᒃ.
- ᖃᓂᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕿᓃᑦ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ) ᐱᓪᓗᐋᖃᒃᑲᓂᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᑐᐃᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᓂᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ.
- ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓕᐋᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᓪᓕᕆᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖕ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᓱᐳᕐᑐᕐᓃᖕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᐄᔪᑦ)

<u>ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐆᔪᓄᑦ</u>

- ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᖕ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᐄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔪᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᖕᓂᕐᓴᐅᖁᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖑᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓗᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔭᕆᐋᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓕᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓈᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᕕᐋᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐄᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᒃᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᐄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐄᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐆᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓂᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᖕᓂᖏᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᐃᓯᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᐋᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ

ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐆᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐋᓂᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓚᕆᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ.

- ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᑐᐃᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓂᕋᓱᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐋᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐋᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᐄᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒧᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒋᔭᖓᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᐊᐃᑎᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐋᓂᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕈᐄᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ.
- ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑐᒃᓴᒥᒃ. ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᖕᒪᑕ (ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕈᓯᖏ).
- ᐲᓂᔾ-ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ– ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐆᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓕᕐᐹᕐᓯᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕈᐄᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᒪᐆᔪᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᔭᓗᓇᐄᒥ 1990-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐆᔪᒥ. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖓᕐᑕᐃᓇᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ (ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᑕᖏᓪᓗᑎ ᑭᒃᓂᖏᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ). ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓴᕐᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐆᓚᐅᕐᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᑦ
- ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᒐᕙᒫᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᖕᒪᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᖁᑦᑎᓂᖅ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᒐᕙᓚᒑᓗᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐋᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐋᓪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᑑᓴᒐᒃᓴᓪᓛᕆᑦ
  - ᐊᕿᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᕐᑐᑦ
  - ᒫ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑑᕋᖓᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ
  - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓗᒍ, ᐊᔭᕐᓇᖏᑐᐋᕐᐸᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖔᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᓂᑐᐄᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓃᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ
  - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᕋᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ
  - ᑕᑯᓗᓂ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐃᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ
  - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐆᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᖅ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᐸᑦ, ᒐᕙᒫᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᐋᖏᑦᑐᖅ.
  - ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᖃᓂᖏᓐᓂᕐᓵᕐᔪᖕᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒃᑲᓂᐋᓗᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦ : ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖔᓂᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᒎᕋᖓᑕ ᑖᕿᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᑦ.
  - ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᓪᓗ

ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᓄᕐ, ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᒑᓂᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᕐᑭᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒫᕐ.

- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᕐᑲᐄᑦ : ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᐆᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᐃᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖄᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᑭ ᑕᒫᕐ ᑑᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᓛᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ;ᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑎᕐᑲᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᕐᓯᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᐄᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᐄᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐆᖅ ᐊᑭᐋᓂ ᑯᐄᓐ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᖕᒐᑕ ᕐᑲᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓇᓄᖅᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐋᖕᒍᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓇᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᔪᑭᐊᑉ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ European Economic Commission.
- ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓵᕐᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᓯᒪᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᓵᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓕᒫᖅ ᓵᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓕᕆᑉᑐᑦ ᑑᕐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃᓗ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᕐᔪᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒻᒪᕆᐋᓗᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦᓗ ᓯᕗᐃᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᑦ.

ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᕐᑲᐄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᖕᒍ: ᐊᐃᓯᓃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᑭᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥ. ᐃᓗᐊᖕᒋᔾᔪᑎᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᓚ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ.
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖄᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐋᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓪᓛᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ.
- ᐃᓄᕕᐋᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᕐᑭᒌᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒍᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖄᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒍᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᒃᔪᐋᕐᑲᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓛᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖄᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖄᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕆᐋᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᑉᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᕐᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓕᕆᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ.
- ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖕᒋᔾᔪᑎᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓪᓕᕆᖅᓂᐆᔪᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑕᕝᕗᖕᒐᓪᓚᕆ ᑲᔪᓯᓪᓚᕆᖅᓂᐋᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ.
- ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐋᓗᐄᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕆᔨᖕᒋᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐅᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐆᔪᔭᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᔨᕐᓯᓯᒪᕐᑯᐃᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖕᒍᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐆᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑯᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᒪᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓪᓚᕆᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᒋᐋᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐋᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒃᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑎᒥ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᑭᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᔨᐆᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐸᓕᒫᖅᑐᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ? ᐊᒃᑐᐋᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᒦᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᕐᒦᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᒃ: ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓴᕐᐸ?
- ᐄ. ᐊᕐᑭᒃᓯᐄᔨᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓴᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓚᓇᖅᓂᑦ.

- ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓃᐱᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑦᑎᐋᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ: ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓂᖓ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓘᕐᓴᕿᑎᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓂᐋᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᕐᔪᐋᓗᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔩᑦ. ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᓯᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓇᐋᖃᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐱᖃᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐋᓕᒃ.
- ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᑎᓰᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐋᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᖕᒥ, ᑭᐸᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐆᓂ, ᒪᕿᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐋᓗᐃᑦ) ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒃᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᑯᐋᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐃᑎᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐄᑦ ᐸᐅᒃᑑᑎᒃᑯᑦ.

2. ᐊᑐᕐᓂᑎᔭᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᔪᑦ

- ᑭᓱᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐋᓗᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᒥᒃ? ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐋᕐᐸᑦ? ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᓰᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒐᔭᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᐋᕐᓯᒪᓇᑎᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐆᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᐆᔪᒥ. ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐋᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᕐᑕᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑯᐸᐄᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑖᕐᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᓯᐅᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒪᑐᒪ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ).
- ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ (ᒪᓂᑑᐸᐅᑉ ᐅᐋᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᐃᑯᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ) ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᓇᐊᖃᓐᓇᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐋᓗᑉ ᐃᓗᐋᓂ). ᖃᓄᑎᒋᐆᓂᖓ ᑕᑯᓇᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᕐᑯᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᑎᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᑎᑐᐃᓇᐋᖃᕐᑕᖅ. ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᐆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ.
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑏᑦ (ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐃ ᐅᖄᐱᓐᓯᒥᒃ) ᐱᐅᓃᕐᐸᖑᑐᐃᓇᐋᓕᒃ ᑑᕋᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓ.
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐋᕐᐸᑦ? ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᑉᐱᐊᕐᑎᐆᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᑲᐃᓇᕐᑎᐆᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᕐᓂᐋᕐᐸᑦ? ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂ, ᐊᕿᒃᓯᐄᔨᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓴᒃᓴᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᓄᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐋᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

- ᓇᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ, ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᔨᐆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᑳᓚᒃᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᑐᖃᓴᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐋᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
- ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐋᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ? ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕋᔭᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑕ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐋᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ. ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐋᓴᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᑏᑉᐱᕆᒥ-ᑏᓯᐱᕆᒥ ($3-ᒥᓕᐋᓐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ). ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ, ᓴᓇᕆᐋᓕᓴᔭᕐᑐᑦ 1991 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ.
- ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᕿᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᖏᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᐆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᑦ. ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᔭᓚᐅᕐᑐᐱᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖒᕐᓂᕈᑎᒃ.
- ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᕐᑐᑦ (ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓪᓚᕆᐅᕐᓯᑦᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ), ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓯᓂᖓᓗᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᐋᒍᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᕐᑐᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐊᔩᔭᖅ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᑐᐄᓇᐋᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂ ᐱᔭᓇᕈᑎᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᑑᕿᖓᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᒃᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖓᓗᑦ ᑭᖑᓕᕐᐸᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐆᔪᒧᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐋᕆᔭᖃᓗᔭᒃᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᕐᔪᐋᖑᔪᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐆᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᕐᔪᐋᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
- ᑕᑯᓇᖕᓂᖓᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐋᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᐅᑐᒋᐋᖃᕐᒥᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᐄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕕᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔭᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔭᓯᕐᒥᒃ (ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓅᕿᕈᑎᐅᔪᕐᒥᔪᑦ - ᒥᑭᓐᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑰᕈᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ; ᐱᓪᓗᕆᖃᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ; ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃᓗ ᓈᒪᖕᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᒥᒃ).
- ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐋᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᔪᕆᐋᒃᓴᖅ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓇᒃᑕᐃᓕᒥᑦ. ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓘᕐᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᖓᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ "ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐋᓂᕐᒥᒃ."

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐱᕗᒪᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓪᓚᕆᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᓗᓂᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᐋᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᕐᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᓂᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᐊᖏᔪᐋᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ). ᐸᕿᑦᑎᐋᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖓᕐᓯᖕᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐋᔭᓂᒃ.

Report on the June 12-14, 1990 Iqaluit Green Plan consultation

Introduction

The Canadian public as a whole has expressed concern as to the state of the environment, both globally and nationally. In response to these concerns the Canadian government proposed a national plan , "The Green Plan", to make Canada, by the year 2000, the "industrial world's most environmentally friendly country". The government, in the Green Plan document, has suggested possible principles and underlying assumptions that the Canadian public may wish to consider.The Minister of the Environment, Lucien Bouchard, and more recently Robert De Cotret, to gain political support within the cabinet for these initiatives undertook a national consultation process. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada were invited to be partners in the process. ITC/ICC suggested that in order for this consultation process to be responsive, it was necessary to meet together in one location with the major Canadian Inuit stakeholders. Accordingly, the meeting was held in Iqaluit with Inuit representatives from the various regional and national associations. The objectives of the initial plenary session, Inuit workshop, was to identify Inuit environmental concerns. These concerns would then be presented in an open forum held jointly with government and Inuit delegates.

Delegate Selection

Delegates were selected by the appropriate regional bodies from within the Canadian Inuit homeland which includes: Northern Quebec (Nunavik), Labrador, Nunavut (Baffin, Keewatin, and Kitikmeot) and the Inuvialuit Settlement region. After regional consultation it was recommended that the following groups each select a member to represent their environmental concerns and issues:

1.Regional Wildlife Federation, Hunters and Trappers Federation or Association, Regional Game Council or Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee

2.Regional Health Board or Committee

3.Regional Land Use Planning Committee, Regional Council or Regional Government

4.Regional Inuit Association or Corporation

Six delegates were selected to represent the national interest and included representation from the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and Inuit Women's Association (Pauktuutit).

Due to scheduling delays and the short notice provided in notifying the regions, one of thirty Inuit organizations, the Inuvialuit Game Council, extended its regrets. In total, 27 of 29 delegates attended the Iqaluit meeting (Appendix 1).

Materials

Copies of the Green Plan (GP), the Green Plan Consultation Worksheets (GPW), the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES), the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS), ICC's Arctic Environmental Policies (EP), the Joint Action Plan for Achieving Northern Conservation (JAPNC), and the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (AMCS) were sent by courier to a designated lead agency (regional association or corporation) for distribution to the delegates. Syllabic translations were provided were possible. However, due to poor courier services many delegates either received the materials late, allowing for insufficient time to prepare, or materials were received after the delegate had departed for the meeting.

In-House Inuit Workshop, June 12,1990

An in-house workshop was held Tuesday, June 12, 1990 in the Iqaluit council chambers. An agenda was provided (Appendix 2) . Randall Pokiak (Inuvialuit Regional Corporation) and Joanni Ikkidluak (Baffin Regional Hunters and Trappers Committee) agreed to co-chair the workshop. After informal introductions, an oral overview of the consultation process (GP, AES, & GPW) and ITC/ICC's initiatives (EP & IRCS) were provided. A number of documents including: the IRCS (Appendix 3), AMCS, EP (Appendix 4), and JAPNC (Appendix 5) were later discussed in relation to the GP, AES, and GPW. The balance of the afternoon session and subsequent evening session held in the Navigator Board room was open to delegates to focus on regional environmental issues.

Some 34 environmental issues were raised by the regional delegates and drafted into 21 written summaries (Appendix 6) by ICC's technical staff. These provided the focus for discussions at the joint sessions held Wednesday and Thursday.

Department of Environment Workshop, June 13, 1990

After a number of opening formalities, the DOE facilitators provided yet another briefing on the Green Plan consultation process. It was suggested that perhaps the Inuit delegates would like to discuss environmental issues under a number of headings :conservation and resource development,abandoned waste sites, industrial and municipal pollution, toxic contaminates, and protected areas. It was at this point that the facilitator was reminded that Inuit delegates had met the previous day and had prepared written summaries of issues they wished to discuss in relation to the Green Plan and Arctic Environmental Strategy. These issues were presented in roughly the order they are found in Appendix 6. This order should not be construed as having any significance, in respect to scoping nor does it denote ranking or any order of preference.

The balance of Wednesday was spent discussing these issues. Additional commentary was provided by both government and Inuit stakeholders.

DOE workshop, June 14, 1990

The final session was primarily a continuation of the previous days session. Appendix 7 prepared by the Baffin Regional Inuit Association provides a complete summary of the Inuit session and joint session while Appendix 8 prepared by Maureen Payne & Associates for DOE provides a summary of the joint hearings held June 13th and 14th.

A comparison of the two sets of minutes reveals several striking differences of emphasis and content and thus highlights the divergent values and concerns of Inuit and government participants. However, even careful examination of the minutes would fail to reveal other significant information: for example,the length of time spent discussing a topic which we would suggest has no relation to its importance. Some issues of major national and regional concern such as toxic contaminates, human health and wildlife, received cursory treatment, perhaps, because these issues have a national or international scope or delegates are reasonably well informed or both. Instead delegates discussed issues such as hydro development, low flying, and community waste in more depth to get a broader perspective on environmental impact and to raise community concerns to a national level. We would therefore suggest that the issues identified are of equal importance with some issues more relevant to particular region, while others have a national perspective. Issues such as global warming and depletion of the ozone layer were not raised perhaps because solutions must be addressed at an international level.

Discussion

Consensus was reached by Inuit delegates on a number of important issues. First and foremost Inuit believe it is fundamental that the definition of "Arctic" defined in the AES be changed to include all the Inuit homeland. This document must not only define the term "Arctic" to include the Yukon and Northwest Territories but also Labrador, Northern Quebec (Nunavik) and Northern Manitoba (Churchill area). The AMCS may be cited as a precedent setting federal document in that it recognizes that territorial/provincial boundaries cannot be used to define this environmentally distinctive area; rather its definition is based on the Arctic's unique physical and biological make up wherein the Inuit reside. The inclusion of all the Canadian Inuit homelands within this definition of Arctic is consistent with other relevant documents including the IRCS, EP, and the proposed Circumpolar Commission (Finnish Initiatives). It was also generally accepted that the AES cannot divorce itself from the marine environment. The AES should address both terrestrial and marine components.

The IRCS, AMCS, JAPNC, EP, and GPW embody much of the information needed to formulate a comprehensive AES. For example, the Yukon Conservation Strategy and the Inuvialuit Land Use Plan cite the

IRCS, AMCS, and JAPNC as supporting documents. Similarly it would be practical and economical to incorporate these documents in the AES.

Conclusions

Repeatedly government has expressed a desire to form partnerships with native Canadians in management of our renewable resources. Inuit have expressed similar desires for an "equal" partnership with government in which native Canadians play an active role (ie. have the technical, financial and legal means) in pursuing sustainable development and conservation but through elected bodies that reflect their cultural, ethical and environmental interests within the Canadian political framework. For the GP, AES, and AMCS to work, native Canadians must continue to be part of the process. Native groups must be given the financial means to be genuine partners at a community, regional and national level. Laws and regulations alone will not impart conservation and sustainable development.

The Iqaluit meeting was the first national meeting at which Inuit participants from the Canadian Inuit homeland were permitted to share their environmental concerns with other Inuit and their fellow Canadians. This process of consultation hopefully is only the beginning of a cooperative process initiated by the Government of Canada. The First Nations have a great deal of information to contribute to the concept of sustainable development as this concept is inherent in their spiritual / cultural beliefs.

ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᔪᓂ 12 - 14, 1990 ᐃᖃᓗᓂ
ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑕᐅᐸᓚᐊᔪ

ᑕᑯᐊ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓇ ᓯᓚᔪᐸᖕ ᓯᖅᑯᑕᐅᑕᐃᓚᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᓄᖓ ᓯᓚᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᓯᖅᑯᑎᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᑎᐊᖃᒃᓯᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᒃᓴᒃᑯᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᓂ, ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐳᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᖕᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᑯᐊᓄᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒍᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᑐᖕᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᓂᒋᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᖓᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᕐᒥᒃ, ᓚᐸᑐᐊ. ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᒥᒃ, ᑭᑎᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑎᒋᓂᖓᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑕᐅᓚᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓂᖓᖅᑐ ᐊᐱᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᕿᖓᑐᑎᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᒋᑕᐃᓚᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ.

1. ᐊᐱᑐᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑲᑎᒋ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕿᒋᐊᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ, ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎ ᖃᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᒋ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓂᐊᕐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᕿᒋᐊᓂᐊᕐᑎ ᖃᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᑎ

2. ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᓕᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᒋᑦ

3. ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᓂ ᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᓱᑯᐊᐳᑎᓴᒋᓂᒃ
4. ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕿᖕᓯᐃᔨᑦ ᖃᒥᑎᒋᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᓯᔪ ᐅᐸᓗᓂᑦ ᒐᐸᒪᐅᔪᓂᒃ

ᐱᖓᓱᔪᖅᑐᑦ (6) ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᕿᖓᑐᑎᐅᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᑦ, ᑐᖓᕕᒃᑯ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ (ᐸᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ).

ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋ ᕿᓐᒍᐸᐅᑕᓯᒪᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᐅᓴᐅᑎᒋᓯᒪᒋᓂᒋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐊᐸᑎᑦ ᖁᓕᑐ (30) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒍᔪᑦ , ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᓕᔨᒋ ᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᒋ ᖃᐃᓯᒪᔪᓇᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᕐᒥᐊᑐᖓᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᒋᓄᓗ ᐸᓇᐅᑎᖃᓯᒪᒋᓚᐅᕋᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᓇᓗᐊᕐᑎᒋᔪ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑭᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 27 ᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᐊ 29ᕐᒧᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓᓗᐊᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓄᑦ. (ᑎᑎᕋᖕᓯᒪᔪᖕ 1).

ᐅᓗᖓ 1 ᔪᓂ 12, 1990

ᑲᐃᖁᔭᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒋᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᓚ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᔪᐊᒃ ᐱᐅᒋᓕᔨᐅᑕᐃᓚᒃᑯᓗᒋ ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᕿᓯᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓯᔪ ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᕋᑐ ᐳᕐᑭᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᕐᑯᓂᒡᑎᓗᖕᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓂ ᐃᕐᑭᓗᐊ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᖅᑕᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ, ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᖅᑕᓗᒥ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖓᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᑯᐊ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑎᓕᓯᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ.

ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᕐᑭᓇᒃᑯᒪᒍᑕᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᐅᑎᕐᑲᑎᓯᒪᓕᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᕐᑲᐃᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᐸᓇᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂ (ᑕᒪᓇ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᒃᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ ᐊᓯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐱᑎᒃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓇᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᕐᑲᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ (ᑕᒪᓇ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᓴᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒍᓂᖅᑐᖅ) ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑎᔪᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑐᑕᐅᓗᒍᓂᒋᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒍᓂᖅᑐᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᔭᑐᑦ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪ 3-ᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᓐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓗᖕᒍ , ᐊᓯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4-ᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᑐᔨᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᔪᑦ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 5-ᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᓴᐅᑎᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᓯᓂᑕᕕᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᔪᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᓴᐅᓂᖏᓂ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗ 2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3 ᔪᓂ 13 ᐊᒻᒪ14 1990

ᐊᓯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᒋ ᐊᓕᕐᑲᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ 34-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᒪᒋᔭᑎᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᑐᕐᑯᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᐸᒥᒃ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ 6-ᒥ). ᓇᓴᑕᐅᖕᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑭᕐᑲᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕐᑯᓂᖏ ᓄᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᖏᕐᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᓂᒃ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ (ᕐᑭᕐᑭᖅᑕᓗᑦ) ᕐᑭᕙᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑭᑎᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑎᒋᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ IRCS ᐊᒻᒪᓗ AMCS, ᑕᑯᐊᓗ AES ᑕᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒋᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᑎᐊᕐᑲᓂᐊᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᕐᑲᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᑯᐊ IRCS,AMCS, JAPNC, EP, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ GPW ᕐᑯᑐᔨᓗᑎ ᐃᒪᓇ ᑐᓴᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᑕᒪᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᕈᓇᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᑐᑎᒋᓗᖕᒍ, ᑕᑯᐊ ᔪᕐᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᒪᓂᒋ ᑕᐅᑐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᐊ IRCS,AMCS, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ JAPNC-ᕐᑯᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᕐᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᑦᑐᐃᓇᐅᒋᑐᒥ ᕐᑯᑐᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᖅᓯᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓇ ᐱᒪᑎᐅᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᑕᓯᐅᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᓯᒃᑯᓄ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᑕᑎᔭᐅᔪᓯᒍᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᔪᐊᒃ 500 ᐃᓚᑕᑎᔭᐅᔪᑎᒍ ᐊᑐᓗᖕᒍ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪ 7 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8-ᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᓄᒍ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᖅᑕᓗᒥ ᕐᑯᑐᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᒋᒃᑯᓄ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᕐᑕᐅᔪᐱᓂᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᐃᒃ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᖅᑕᓗᐅᕐ ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᐃᔪᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᑎᓕᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᓴᐅᓕᕈᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑎᓴᒋ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᑎᐅᔪᑉ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑎᓴᒋ ᐊᑐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕐᑭᑕᓚᐅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᑲᒋᑦ, ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᑲᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᕐᑯᐅᔨᒪᕐᑲᑕᓂ, ᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒪᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᒪᓇᓂᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᓂ.

ርძላ ላፈበርቢጵበረ ላኑԼጋ ხልርበና ሁፈԼሃና ዔԼጵበረና ዔበጵԼቢሥዔርቢላዔውናԼር ሥልጋΔልΔ ΛልሥላናርበርብΔናፈር. ርፈውጋ በበናዔሥԼፈፐ 6 ᐅዔዔሥԼሃንጋና Δርሃጎጋ ᐅዔበሥቢጎሃ ርዋልሥԼውሃውና. ርძላጋ ላርልጋላናጋ ΔውሥΓ ሥልጋΔልΔ ΛᐅሃጋJልውሃና ΔሥԼጋልጋላውሃሃውο ውልJ ΔԼናጋጋው ᐅԼረው ላጋΔሥԼጋላውቢልጵናርሃ ხበԼጵናጋሥԼረው ΔሥԼጋሃጵᐅጋላርጋና ላኑԼጋ ርԼძላ ხበԼጵናጋናሥԼረ ዔበጵԼርናጋና ርძላ ርለበዔካዔძ ላኑԼጋ ላሥሥዔძና ΔሥԼጋሃጋላዔቢናርሃው ልውጋΔልዔ ዔԼዔርበውሃው ხልርበና ΔጋላውΔ ላኑԼጋ ሥርረላናΓ ርԼძላጋ ΔሥԼጋልጋላውሃ ላናበርቢውናጋ ዔԼሃጵጋᐅናቢላር ΔለሃጵᐅዔውቢላዔላናԼር ΔውΔና ውልዔውጋና (ᐅናጋውና Λረናርᐅጋላናጋ ላርልውᐅናጋ ጎዋጋላናጋው ᐅልርናበው ዔሂርውᐅናጋ ላኑԼጋውና ሃዔΓ ሥΓጋΔጵዔძጋ ርԼძላ ላርልᐅናርԼር). ᐅናህና ΔሥԼጋልጋላውሃውዔ ላዋሥԼውዔሂላዔውዔዔ ርԼძላጋ Δርሃጎና ውልΔና ላልጋሥԼረና Δርሃጎና ላጋናርᐅԼውበ-ጋላናርሃ, ላኑԼጋ ხልርበና ΔጋላውΔ ላርልᐅናርᐅJልሃውውና. ሥርረላናΓጋ ርԼძላ ላርልᐅናርᐅውሃ Λረበሃጋላጋሃና ርԼძላ ላርልጋላናጋና ᐅዔᐅሥᐅሃጋዔላዔርውሃ ርԼძውዔ ሥርረላናΓ ხበԼጵᐅረው ዔᐅጵԼኑᐅጋላዔላዔቢላዔውናበህ ላኑԼጋ ΔውΔና ᐅዋᐅላናᐅጋውና.ርԼძላጋ ΔውΔና ሥጋርበᐅረው ΔውΔ'ውና ዔᐅጵԼበሥውላኑᐅጋላዔላዔርላበ ርԼძላ ላርልᐅናሥውΔና ርԼძላ ላርልጋላናጋና ርძላጋ ዔᐅጵኑበᐅረው ላጋበላJረልጋበ Լძላ GP, GPW, AES ላዋሥΔርᐅናጋ ხበԼᐅርᐅልኑናጋው ላጋርΓ ხበԼርናርር ላᐅሥ 19-22, 1990-Γ.

ርძላጋ ԼረԼᐅረና ᐅዔሥԼዔቪናጋዜጋላና ውልዔዔሥԼረውና ዔጋጵხበሃጋበጎ ርԼძላ ላርበርቢው ዔԼሃሦԼጋሃና. ላኑԼጋርᐅፌ ΔውΔና ᐅዔሥԼጎΓረና ርΔԼልኑΔልና ላዋሦԼሥበጎ ላርᐅሥጎძና ዔጋጵዔበሃጋበጎ ԼረԼጎძጋ ላዋጋΔሦԼጋበ ርԼძላ ΔውΔና ሥጋርᐅበጋሃ ሥጋርᐅበሃጋሃጋ (ΔԼልΔԼኑԼበላ ርԼძላ ΛԼበᐅረ, Δልᐅኑጋ ላኑԼጋ Lርኑልና ላዖሥበላዔቢԼሃና) ላዋጋበ ርԼძላ በΓΓርᐅበጋሃና ርԼძላ ΛᐅሥጋዔΔና, ላኑԼጋ ላርበርውበረና ԼረԼᐅረውጋ ΔሥԼጋልጋላጎጋና ԼረԼጎძውጋ ጋዜውዔጋበጋ ላዋሃላፐԼኑናጋላሃና. ርძላጋ GP,AES, AMCS-ሃጋ ხልርΓ ውልዔዔሥԼረና ΔርሃኑᐅሃልላዔውናԼር ላዋሥΔርናረር ርԼጋΓዜ ላርበርቢውናΓ ላዋሥΔርናረር. ርԼძላጋ ውልዔዔሥԼረ ዋልᐅኑናበህ ላረሥላበርᐅJልΔጋበ ላᐅርረበሥላሃው ውልርውᐅዜጋላናረ, ላኑԼጋ ውልዔጋΔና ላልጋሥሥԼውሃ ርሃልጋሃና. ርԼძላጋ ԼርሃርላJሥԼረ ԼርጋΔልፐልΔጋሃ ላጋጋላርᐅውሥ-ሃᐅረልΔጋበ.

ርძላ Δዔጋው ხበԼረርᐅሃᐅርናጋና ርԼል Λረርᐅጋው ላርበርቢውና ላኑԼጋ ΔውΔና ውልርውዔጋ ΔርᐅረልርᐅናԼር ርԼძላ ხልርΓ ΔውΔና ውልሃውዜሥԼረና ΔሥԼጋሃጋላናረርሃ ውልኑΓው ᐅዔᐅሥ-ቢረልርᐅሥሃና ላኑԼጋ Δውሃጋዜጋላ ላሥሃ ხልርΓᐅ ΔሥԼጋጋናርᐅና ΔርᐅረልΔዔርᐅᐅጋና. ላኑԼጋ ርԼძላ ԼርԼጎძው Δርዔናጋላሥሥበጎ ዔጋጵዔበሃጋበጎ ΔውርΔናርላኑልውላናረላጎძጋሃና. ርԼძላጋ ΔውኑውΔ ΔሥԼጋሃኑ ΛᐅሥጋዔJልውᐅΔጋው ᐅጋልዜJና ጋዜውዔԼር.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1: ᐃᖃᓗᓇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ ᐅᕿᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦ

ᓗᐃᑦ ᒐᐳᕐ	- ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᒋᓂ	ᐊᑐᕐᒥᒃ
ᓇᓯ ᑕᐳᑕᐃ	- ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᒋᓂ	ᐊᑐᕐᒥᒃ
ᐅᕈᑕ ᐃᓄᔪᑦ	- ᓯᓚᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᒋᓂᒃ	ᐊᑐᕐᒥᑦ
ᐸ ᑯᐊᓴᒃ	- ᓄᓇᓄᒥ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᓂᒃ	ᐃᖃᓗᓂᒃ
ᒪᑕ ᕈᐃᒃ	- ᐸᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃᑯᓂ	ᐊᑐᕐᒥᒃ
ᐅᕈᕕ ᐊᕐᓇᓇᒃ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᒃᓴᒃᑯᓂ	ᐊᑐᕐᒥᒃ
ᕗᓚᐊᒻ ᐸᐸ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᖏᓂ ᓚᐸᑐᐊ	ᓇᐃᓂᒥᒃ
ᑕᓄᑦ ᑎᖃ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᖏᓂ	ᓇᐃᓂᒥᒃ
ᓯᐅᕋᓐ ᐃᒪᓇᔅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᖏᓂ	ᓇᐃᓂᒥᒃ
ᔪᑎ ᐅᕈ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᖏᓂ	ᓇᐃᓂᒥᒃ
ᒥᓚᓐ ᐱᓚᐃ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᖏᓂ	North West River
ᑕᒥ ᕈᐃᑦ	ᑲᑎᕕ ᒐᐸᒪᒋᓂᒃ	ᑯᔪᐊᒥᒃ
ᔪᐱ ᐅᐃᑕᓗᑐᒃ	ᑲᑎᕕ ᐊᓂᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᖏᓂ	ᑯᔪᐊᒥᒃ
ᔪᐊᓂᓯ ᒪᓂᐊᐱ	ᕿᕿᖅᑕᓗᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᓂ	ᐸᓂᕐᑐᒥᒃ
ᔪᓂ ᐃᕿᓗᐊᒃ	ᕿᕿᑕᓗᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂ	ᑭᒥᕈᓂᒃ
ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐸᓂᓗᑦ	ᕿᕿᖅᑕᓗᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᖃᒋᑐᒐᐱᒃ
ᑲᐃᓚᐱ ᐊᐸᒃ	ᕿᕿᖅᑕᓗᒥ ᐊᓂᐊᓇᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖁᑦ	ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒃ
ᒥᓚᐃᒻ ᐸᒥᓐ	ᓴᓂᕿᓗᐊ ᐊᓚᕕᐊᓂ	ᓴᓂᕿᓗᐊᒃ
ᒪᐃᒃ ᑯᓯᖕᒃ	ᑭᐸᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᑲᒋᓕᓂᒃ
ᑎᐊ ᓯᒪᐃᓗ	ᑭᐸᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᑦ	ᖃᒋᓕᓂᑦ
ᐊᑎ ᖃᐅᑕᒃ	ᑭᐸᓕᒃ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ	ᐊᕕᐊᑦ
ᓵᒥᓯ ᐃᑐᓗᒃ	ᕿᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᑕᓗᔪᐊᑦ
ᔪ ᐅᑐᑭᐊᒃ	ᕿᑎᒥᐅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᑦ	ᐃᖃᓗᑐᓯᐊᒃ
ᑕᒥ ᐱᕋᓚᒃ	ᕿᑎᒥᐅ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ	ᖁᓗᕐᑐᒃ
ᐅᕋᑐ ᐳᕿᐊᒃ	ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᑐᕐᑐᔭᕐᑐᒃ
ᔭᐃᓐ ᐱᓂᐊᒃ	ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᑐᕐᑐᔭᕐᑐᒃ
ᔪᐃ ᖃᐸᑕ	ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃ ᖃᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᒋᑦ	ᐃᓴᓗᐃᑦ
ᐸ ᐊᓇᕕᐅᒃ	ᑭᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᓇᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ	ᐃᖃᓗᑐᓯᐊᒃ
ᐊᓚᒃ ᐊᓚᐊᓯᐊᒃ	ᑭᐸᓕ ᐊᓂᐊᓇᑐᓕᕆᔨ	ᐊᕕᐊᑦ
ᐱᓕᑦ ᑕᐃ ᐱᐊᓯᑦ	ᑲᑎᕕ ᒐᐸᒪᒋᑦ	ᑯᔪᐊᒃ
ᓗᓚᐃ ᐳᓗᑦ	ᒪᑭᕕ ᖁᐊᐳᑎᓴᖅ	ᓚᓯᖅ
ᐃᓚᐅᒋᑐᑦ		

Appendix 1: Delegates Iqaluit Green Plan/Arctic Environmental Strategy meeting

Lloyd Gamble - Inuit Circumpolar Conference Ottawa
Nancy Doubleday - ICC - Ottawa
Rhoda Innuksuk - ICC - Ottawa
Paul Quassa - Tungavik Federation of Nunavut - Iqaluit
Martha Greig - Inuit Womens Association (Pauktuutit) - Ottawa
Ruby Arngna'naaq - Inuit Tapirisat of Canada - Ottawa
William Barbour - Labrador Inuit Association - Nain
Donald Dicker - LIA - Nain
Sharon Edmunds - LIA-Nain
Judy Rowell - LIA - Nain
Maureen Baikie - LIA - North West River
Tommy Grey - Kativik Regional Government - Kuujjuaq
Jobie Weetaluktuk - Kativik Regional Health Board - Kuujjuaq
Joanasie Maniapik - Baffin Regional Council - Pangnirtung
Joanni Ikkidluak - Baffin Regional Hunters and Trappers Committee - Lake Harbour
Paulossie Paniloo - Baffin Regional Inuit Association - Clyde River
Caleb Apak - Baffin Regional Health Board - Igloolik
Miriam Fleming - Municipality of Sanikiluaq - Sanikiluaq
Mike Kusugak - Keewatin Inuit Association - Rankin Inlet
Dale Smutylo - Keewatin Regional Council - Rankin Inlet
Andy Kowtak - Keewatin Wildlife Federation - Whale Cove
James Eetoolook - Kitikmeot Inuit Association - Spence Bay
Joe Otokiak - Kitikmeot Regional Council - Cambridge Bay
Tommy Pigalak - Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Association - Coppermine
Randall Pokiak - Inuvialiut Regional Corporation - Tuktoyaktuk
Jane Bicknell - IRC - Tuk.
Joey Carpenter - IRC - Sachs Harbour
*Bob Aknavigak - Kitikmeot Health Board - Cambridge Bay
*Alex Alikaswa - Keewatin Regional Health Board - Whale Cove
*Phillippe Di Pizzo - Kativik Regional Government - Kuujjuaq
*Lorraine Brooke - Makivik Corporation - Lachine
*did not attend

Appendix 2 Iqaluit Agenda

Navigator Boardroom

Tuesday June 12

9:00 AM Opening Prayer
Welcome
Introductions

Nunavut Land Claims (Paul Quassa) information item
A. Outline Consultation Process (Green Plan, AES, Worksheets)
B. Outline ICC's Environmental Policy and Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy
C. Discussion of Documents
1. IRCS
2. AMCS
3. Arctic Environmental Policy (ICC)
4. Joint Action Plan For Achieving Northern Conservation
5. Green Plan
6. Worksheets
7. AES
D. Issues
lunch and supper breaks will be set at delegates convenience

7:00 PM to9:00 PM - opportunity for further discussions amoungst delegates

Wednesday June 13

9:00 AM D.O.E. Workshop

7:00 PM to 9:00 PM - opportunity for further discussions amoungst delegates

Thursday June 14

9:00 AM D.O.E. Workshop
departure of some delegates

Friday June 15

departure of remaining delegates

Appendix 6 : Environmental Issues identified by the six Inuit regions (Labrador, Northern Quebec (Nunavik), Baffin, Keewatin, Kitikmeot, (Nunavut) and the Inuvialuit settlement area.

DEFINITION OF ARCTIC
- To include: - Yukon, NWT, N. Quebec and Labrador
- all Inuit homelands
- onshore and offshore

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LAND CLAIMS ISSUES
- comprehensive claims
- implementation
- dispute resolution
- compliance -legislation, regulations, policy must comply with land claims
- to achieve Inuit objectives for environment protection, wildlife management, traditional knowledge, research, sustainable development, self-regulation
- greater powers for L.C. institutions
  e.g. subpoena, quasi-judicial processes, testimony under oath, power to cross-examine
- sub surface management

INUIT SELF GOVERNMENT
- to give strength to land claims implementation
- ensure Inuit interpretations are applied
- NUNAVUT

INUIT SELF-REGULATION
- basis of participation in
  - management
  - research
  - policy development
  - economic development
- essential for:
  - environmental protection
  - wildlife conservation
  - application of traditional knowledge

HEALTH AND TOXIC CONTAMINANTS
- What are levels across Arctic?
  - in environment?
  - in wildlife?
  - in people?
- monitoring of country foods and risk/benefit analysis
  - action to be taken?
  - by?
  - time frame for implementation?
- ecosystem approach essential:

HEALTH AND TOXIC CONTAMINANTS

- AIR or point source
  - water/land
    - plants
      - animals
        - people
          - newborns
- look at wide range of contaminants - not just a few

CLEAN UP DEW LINE SITES AND AND RADAR SITES ON MID-CANADA LINE

- action to be taken?
  - by?
- action taken to date?
  - by?
- time frame for completion?
- appropriate and well proven technology

MINING DEVELOPMENT

- must proceed with minimal environmental impact
- mine sites must be reclaimed with no or minimal loss of habitat
- tailings must be managed under strict controls to minimize environmental contamination
- currently the technology is not available to mine uranium safely
- mines must use the best technology available to try to achieve zero discharge of effluents
- environmental assessments must consider cumulative effects

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

- impact of impoundment of rivers on Hudson Bay
  - chemical
    e.g. methyl mercury
  - physical
    e.g. salinity, sea ice
  - wildlife
    e.g. changes in distribution and movement
    - community structure
  - impact on freshwater drainage system
    e.g. transportation
  - human health
    - cumulative and interactive efforts of contaminants/pollutants in the food chain

Wildlife
- sustainable renewable resource development
- northern database relevant and accessible to Inuit
- need and mechanisms to incorporate traditional knowledge into wildlife management
- need and mechanisms for accurate estimates of wildlife populations
- need and mechanisms for cooperative management of renewable resources including intensive consultation processes

LOW FLYING (military F-18s)
- impact on wildlife
- human health
- noise magnification in cold weather
- ability of Canadian environmental agencies to enforce regulations

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION
- stringent environmental protection of the Arctic marine ecosystem, particularly near shore areas of Hudson Bay

SOLID WASTES
- recycling & disposal, e.g. cache scrap wood for hunters to use as fuel
- sewage & waste water treatment
- drinking water quality
- safe methods of disposal of waste oil and other toxics (e.g. batteries)

PROTECTED AREAS
- protection of sensitive habitat from development activities
  e.g. calving grounds
  bowhead whales - shipping
  inland seals - hydro development
- creation of parks and conservation areas as recommended and supported by northern aboriginal stakeholders
- creation of national parks under the land claims process

OIL SPILLS
- prevention
- contingency plans
- emergency preparedness
  - clean-up
  - containment
- cooperation - responsibility
- identification and plan
- mitigation
- liability
- compensation

ACID RAI'
- monitoring
- research
  - ecosystem effects
  - wildlife health
  - human health

You are what you eat.

Monitoring

Comprehensive ecosystem monitoring for:
- environmental quality
- human health concerns
- toxic contaminants
- environmental impacts
- compliance with environmental protection requirements
- development of database relevant and accessible to Inuit, include Inuit (and traditional) knowledge

OUTPOST CAMPS
- compost clean-up
  - removal and cleanup of all trash
  - suggestion that users remove garbage to community for disposal

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION NEEDS
- accurate baseline data relevant and accessible to Inuit
- public information on conservation alternatives
- education programs on environment, sustainable and ---- equitable development
- research:
  - basic
  - issue specific
  - applied
  - Inuit participation
- educate anti-harvesting movement and public about renewable resource economy of Arctic

ICC -
- need for consistency with land claims agreements
- need for close links with communities
- need to manage wastes to protect environment and children
- need for regional input into international agreements

ARCTIC ECOSYSTEMS STUDIES - including:
- food chain development linking humans and "new" food species (under-utilized species: plant, fish, wildlife, other (marine))
- consider ecosystem effects

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW
- to apply to projects AND policy -including cabinet
- non-discretionary -MUST DO IT- particulary where transboundary impacts are anticipated

INDUSTRIAL CLEAN-UP AND SAFE TRANSPORT\DISPOSAL

- barrel crushing - residues in barrels?
- contaminated soil - treatment?
  - safe transport?
  - facility failure?
- funding?
- liability?
- appropriate and well proven technology

Appendix 7: Baffin Regional Inuit Association's minutes of Iqaluit Green Plan Workshop, June 12 - 14, 1990

I.T.C. and I.C.C. Workshop
Navigator Inn, Iqaluit
June 12, 13, & 14, 1990

Delegates: Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Baffin Region Inuit Association
Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Keewatin Inuit Association
* Makivik Corporation
Labrador Inuit Association
Tungavik Federation of Nunavut

refer to Appendix 1 for complete list of delegates

Co-chairmen: Randy ~~Koppiak~~ Pokiak, Western Arctic
Joanni Ikkidluak, Baffin Region

June 12, Tuesday

9:25 - The meeting was called to order at 9:25 a.m. with a prayer by Caleb Apak.

Ken McCrury, the Regional Director of the Baffin Region welcomed the delegates to the workshop on the Green Plan. He expressed his best wishes for the meetings they will be holding and reminded them that it was a very important step they are making. The importance for the Circumpolar world and which could become part of the Canadian environmental plan in the future. He also stressed the new environmental awareness being shown from this meeting.

The meeting was started off with P. Quassa, the President of T.F.N explaining what the signing of the A.I.P. meant for the Inuit of the N.W.T.
Here are some of the topics he covered:

- experiences learned from James Bay and Inuvialuit land claims.
- national negotiations starting next month.
- meaning of outright ownership.
- compensation money.
  a) elders funds b) social development c) beneficiaries
- various projects to be used for environmental strategies.

He than had to explain the differences between the Makivik and the N.W.T. claim areas, the overlap boundary in the Western Arctic and the arbitration they might have to go through to settle that area. He stressed the fact that according to their policy these weren't still implemented till the signing of their agreement which could be about seventeen months from now.

- For the benefits of the delegates Randy than went on to explain what policies they had implemented for the Inuvialuit region and how wildlife and environment go together; putting a dollar value on animals is very hard, and the lack of asperations by the Gov. depts on environmental strategies for the people involved.

10:10 - 10:27 coffee break

- Lloyd went on to explain the rough outline of the agenda for the meeting and emphasized ~~on~~ the Green Plan. What would be covered for the next 2 days of meetings could be accepted by the Federal Gov. in the fall it could very well be presented in Geveva to the United Nations. He than gave the floor to Nancy whom he said was more informed about the ~~Green Plan information documents~~. the earlier history of GP consultation process.
- Nancy went on and explained what the I.C.C. had done during the past number of years on behalf of indigeneous people of the North.
- recognition of the Inuits internationally since 1977.
- meetings with U.N. and also in Geneva.
- How Gov. moved quickly to make some policies in 1983 without people having any input into it.
- Comprehensive Arctic policy;

  a) Inuit lifestyles b) wildlife c) harvesting

After having gone through some of the agenda they were to cover there was a question and answer period. At this time they couldn't agree on how to go about covering the agenda due to differences in dialect and community concerns. There was also the concern of the lack of time people had been asked to go through the documents that had been presented to them for the meeting. At this time they decided to have a lunch break.

11:35 - 1:15 Lunch hour

- Nancy and Gamble went through the documents again on IRCS and AMCS and explained the contents that were in them. They explained that although AMCS and ICC were two different organizations, they had very similiar guidelines which were; to maintain, preserve and to provide for the aboriginal lifestyles and culture and anything that was related to the people. P. Paniloo asked how much power ICC had, than brought on the quotas that had been set for southern Baffin on belugas which were 5 for each community. He also mentioned the fact that the Gov. were in the process of getting a whale sanctuary near Clyde River without the people concerned having any input. There was also a talk by Gov. people of making it into a tourist attraction during the summer. The people there don't mind that as long as the people there are involved and have an input into it or run it themselves the way they want to. Although they didn't have much they could support any community or region if the were asked to. Nancy explained that Mary Simon was still talking with the officials concerning these kind of things.

- With the AMCS she mentioned the 6 strategies that they identified and needed some discussions on. The way they had tried to get people to be aware of their existence through T.V., C.B.C., and through work endorsements mostly for the N.W.T. and labrador.

- The implementation strategies covered were;

- 1) Science 2) Shared management 3) Integrated Resource

  Planning & Management 4) Marine Environmental Quality

  5) Public Knowledge 6) International Considerations

2:30 - 3:00 break

After the break P. Quassa stated that all of what ICC and AMCS strategies had been covered by the TFN's negotiators and had been thouroughly checked in which Nancy stated that yes it was true but said it didn't hurt to have another organization doing a cause for the Inuit.

- There was the question of why some of them hadn't been done in Inuktituut by M. Kusugak and what and how to approach the workshop for the following day.

- Randy mentioned that the Green Paper was the Gov. position and does that reflect our position or the different regions.

- Gamble took over the floor and talked about the Green Plan and AES. He also mentioned that PCB and Waste metal were national and international problems.

- Concerns of Northern Quebec: PCB which affected man and wildlife - by the industry that served them. e.g. - belugas in the St. Lawrence.

  - heavy metals in the Western Arctic.

  - whales in Greenland.

Northern Quebec than had to explain what actions they had taken in order to do their checks and balances for the contaminated wildlife or for heavy metals they had to get rid of.

- Keewatin's concern was the mining being done and about Kiggavik. Although they weren't opposed to mining they knew that there were other minerals that could be mined; e.g. gold or silver that had also been found.

- Baffin's concern were;

- PCB's in the six communities causing sea mammals to be contaminated.

- low-level flying not only the military but also commercial planes.

- Ice-breakers breaking up the ice during early spring.

- quotas being set on whales for the 3 communities concerned; Pangnirtung, Iqaluit and Lake Harbour.

- Sanikiluaq's concern was mostly about Hydro electricity project and the affects it can have on the Hudson's Bay's mammals. Hydro Quebec hadn't even asked the people concerned about what affects it might have.

- contaminates: mercury, what effect will it do.

- would animals be able to cope with them?

- what changes will it have on the sea-ice?

- There was a video that Hydro Quebec had made which anybody was welcome to watch that showed the good sides of construction of dams.

After each region had expressed their concerns, Gamble mentioned that eventually all the regions could be inevitably be contaminated. Joanni than made an update of the resolution that HTA of Baffin region had made. A few of the delegates commented on some of what they hadn't covered than they broke off for a supper break after which they would meet again at 7 p.m. at the Navigator Inn.

- Meeting was adjourned at 4:30
- 7 p.m. Navigator

- Most of the delegates came in around 7 p.m. but the conference room's interpretor/translator equipment hadn't been set up yet.

7:55 - After a deliberation on whether to keep going with the meeting due to shortages of earphones, the delegates voted to see if they should keep going or not at which time the chairperson had to break the tie. (in favour of going on.)

- Each region stated their concerns again on a more detailed basis starting with the Kitikmeot region.

- better ways of garbage disposal.

- clean-up of old Dewline sites.

- education and practices at the community level- they should start at the community.

- regular study or checks on country food by Inuit.

- More information on acid rain since we are very close to Industrialized countries. We're usually the first to get it.

Baffin's concerns were the following:

- Summer camps - diapers and pampers weren't being burnt.

- fishing places - they've started cleaning them last year.

- Caleb elaborated more on the contaminated barrels and how hard it is to try and get rid of them without any funds to get rid of them with.

Sanikiluaq had already stated its concern earlier this afternoon, which it didn't want to state again except to say that maybe there should be a community base program in place.

Keewatin's concerrns:

- toxic waste clean-up; e.g. - Coral Harbour has a lot of left over barrels which should be crushed.

- CF-18's, they make a lot more noise during colder weather on greater distances which is damaging to both human an animals.

- Oil explorations, they should be monitored more closely and we shouldn't sell out to them.

- Mining, we shouldn't be afraid to try and get more safeguards put in place.

- Wildlife, estimates should be done more accurately on their numbers and verified with HTA committees - no second guess should be involved.

- Fishing, TFN has a fifty mile limit(?), there should be no overfishing in these waters, and HTA shouls be present when there are checks to be monitored.

- Waste management, facilities should be up-graded, and Inuit representation should be included when there are suppose to be improvements or up-gradings.

Labrador's concern's:

- Wildlife management, low-level flying, PCB's, are some of the things Inuit haven't even participated or been involved in during their outstanding land claims yet.

- definition of the Arctic area should also include Labrador and not only anything over the 60th parellel for Arctic Environmental strategies for land and sea-mammals.

- Environmental clean-up - transporting of hazardous materials. DND should collect the contaminated materials. There have been 2 failures so far.

- More study should be done on contaminants and animals that could be affected by them, and there should be a data base relevant for the Inuits concerned.

- Have we been neglected from environmental strategy programs since we haven't made any land claim deals with the Fed. Gov. (?)

At this time Terry from TFN told the delegates on the AIP agreement on the main 7 points concerning on the environment concerned with the Arctic environment.

- Northern Quebec went on to explain in length the number of things they've been doing since their agreement.

- 44 old army sites which 27 had been cleaned up with a contract worth $535,000.00/ 6 weeks.

- 14 mayors had met in Montreal on how to clean the Makivik region that had been left by different companies.

- Getting a lobbying force/ making studies-meetings.

- getting the communities involved on how to decide to do their clean-ups.

- solid & waste waters- started on this 5 years ago.

- 14 communities involved with 36 million for a better solid waste management strategy inplemented.
  e.g. waste water trenched to hold wastes/purifications.
  Minister of Environment called them on how their projects was doing.

- Petition signed by 65% of Kujjuaq with 14 other communities willing to support the petition to get more funding for cleaning up.

- mentioned that there was a rare specie of a fresh water seal near the dam in N.Q.

- Surprised inspections they made in other communities to check water control.

- study of 3 lakes for acid levels done by the U of Montreal and research of walruses, seals etc. samples being sent to Winnipeg to be analyzed.

- Nunavik and Labrador not considered part of the Arctic since they aren't in the 50th parellel, but they also like to be considered.

Randy

After the concerns were heard ~~Larry~~ from Inuvialuit region than went on and explained the advantages they have since their land claims agreement of 1984. e.g. Gov. and private organizations having to consult with them. Environmental review panel being very important. H.T.A. having a very strong input. Activity researches being done. Their main problem were the policies and regulations set up by the Gov.

Meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 13

Present: ICC
Inuit Organizations
Gov. Environmental Panel (?)

The meeting was called to order with a prayer by Caleb Apak.

The mayor of Iqaluit welcomed everybody to the meeting and stated the importance of the Green Plan. He mentioned the global problems and stated what the Gov. of Canada was doing something about it and also the fact the people of the north were also eager to do something about it.

- After the two facilitators were introduced they set the ground rules which were as follows:

- receive comments

- assist information and identify them in Iqaluit and others.

- informal.

- hear all opinions.

- they were not to debate or to argue.

The facilitators were to work with them about their concerns, find solutions, hear from all the people and also what to discuss. Jennifer was to translate into Inuktituut on the flip charts.

Here are some of the following issues that the facilitator suggested they could cover.

- conservation - resource developement

- Abandoned waste sites. e.g. Resolution, Cape Christian.

- Industrial municipal pollution - waste from communities.

- contaminants - PCB, chemicals that could harm animals. caused by local or international input.

- Protected areas - parks or sanctuaries.

1) identify the issues. 2) goals 3) strategy or actions to take.

land claims body or land use planning committee than could do the action part. (suggestion)

- Abe brought on the subject of whether we could grow trees in the North after talking on the subject of Martin frobisher and the Aklavik experiment of trying to grow trees.

- When it was explained that they didn't have to follow the Green plan agenda, Larry of the Kitikmeot region stated these concerns or commented on the following.

- Western Arctic: have experiences in international talks. national levels with the Gov.

- Gov. legislations, regulations, and policies are hard for us.

- recognition of the aboriginal people for their knowledge and expertise since its different from Gov. that rely on documents and researches.

- willingness to go into these workshops with DOE & DIAND.

Otokiak
Joe Toppiak of KRC reiterated that they also had similiar concerns included oil/gas and suggested that Lloyd or Nancy could elaborate more on them.

10:10 break

- At this time the Northern delegates wrote down all the concerns on the flip charts and hung them on the walls so DOE or other interested people could look through them.

- Pat from DOE than explained his views on environmental concerns and other matters:

- 3 sessions that they had attended: Calgary, Edmonton and Yellowknife.

- All inputs that are being voiced will be sent to Ottawa and drafted.

- release of the documents by end of the year.

- Regional bureaucrats will have input.

- Constraints are political - shall have developement.

- Could have all the resources in the world but have to select priorities and that is:
short, medium and long term goals.

final - reality is the earth is one, what we breath, eat and the survival is in our future generation.

- He than had to explain that even if there was a Cabinet shuffle that it wouldn't affect the outcome of this workshop.

- M. Kusugak than elaborated on yesterdays discussion they had and finalized it with having to go down to the grassroots - put into perspective.

- Bob than explained again the documents had arrived late and they had to cover a lot of issues. The documents touched a lot of what they were concerned about. He stressed once again that they had to speak out for Ottawa to understand and for everybody to take part.

12:13 - 1:30 Lunch break

- Terry from TFN stated the position and 4 or 5 points on land claim settlement and stressed once again that the Gov. and scientist should get to know native expertise.

- Nancy than went through the flip charts that had been hung around the walls of the meeting room that were the main concerns of Inuit people.

- Pauloosie than stated the 6 concerns that the Baffin region were mostly concerned about and reminded the people that their was a strong current going through the Baffin strait. What would happen if their was an oil spill. Whom and where do we go for help to protect our land? He also wanted more support to try and get rid of the PCB's.

- Sanikiluaq than explained the proposed developement of phase 2 Hydro Quebec at which she had to try and look for suggestions when asked.

- Since the DOE group hadn't introduced themselves it was at this point they were asked to. 22 of them introduced themselves and what dept. they were from.

3:21 - 4:00 break

- After the break they decided that the best way to go about discussions was to go by issue by issue and the first one covered was waste management.

- The two main items that came up were the Dewline and Industrial sites. Action required was the physical clean-up and who was to pay for them. A person from DOE brought on the subject of 50 million dollars alloted from the Cabinet to be used for cleaning up around the country.

- At this point discussion arose on how to get access to that fund and who should get some fundings from it. For 3/4 of an hour this issue was raised than one of DOE finally said that none of that money was accessible for the people concerned and that was the end of that. At least what the people had discussed would be documented.

- The subject of mine tailings came up at which the Keewatin region elaborated more on it and how they monitored and what regulations they had to comply with.

The workshop was adjourned at 5:25

Thursday, June 14

- The meeting started off at 9:25 with Rhoda Inukshuk stating the importance of the meeting and the fact that we had to look at the future. Mentioned also that money can't buy the Inuit.

- The meeting than went back to the issue of contaminants.

- Main points covered were: sewage and water - bacteria southern technology used in the north doesn't work. Should local health boards do something about it.

- toxic contaminants - main concern the past 5-10 years especially on birds.

- Natural - mercury. damning of the rivers.

- pesticides - PCB which is global.

DIAND - monitoring these things such as birds, seals etc.

- The subject of who is to monitor because of different departments + where and how.

- Ruby proposed a resolution about having annual check-ups becoming mandatory. The necessity of having inter-departmental cooperation strongly. To try and cooperate for our sake and under health - not to try and have any secrecy. Accountability - restated, report back to us not just a summary.

- Pauloosie brought on the subject of caribou samples that had been sent out but how it takes forever for feed back. Never getting enough concrete answers, also for polar bears and fishes.

- Caleb stated that check-ups were usually done to the Inuit and sometimes some irregularity would be found that a person wasn't aware of. Nowadays there seems to be less check-ups and a person would have to explain why he or she wanted to be checked. He stated that they weren't just readers. People should get check-ups before something happens.

- Labrador region than went on to explain that they go through private organizations for faster results and that researchers ask LIA for info.

- Monetoring and level of contaminants: DOE said that we should reduce these emissions than went on to explain how other countries are doing it. Canadian Gov. should look into it.

- Broughton mayor than told the delegates about the PCB findings with their sea mammals, how the older people couldn't change their diets but the younger people could.

- Paul Quassa than elaborated on:

- various institutions will be created.

- screening and monitoring programs will be created.

- strongly urged delegates to prepare for AIP and that future institutions could work on these problems.

10:52 - 11:21 break

- Since Jack Anawak was leaving he commented that they should safe-guard agaisnt the same way Broughton was handled.

- 1st findings should go to Health Boards before media is notified. Also to ITC or IWA than to Regional Committee so they can be distributed to the surrounding communities.

- During the recaping of the morning session they agreed that ICC & ITC must be funded to organize and to continue discussions. Members also agreed to pull funding which can be allocated - including the Inuit and Native people.

- Don't expect the organizations to do the job of the Gov. with no funding.

12:30 - 1:20 lunch break

- The subject of the James Bay project was brought up by Mariam: Who's monitoring it; what agencies are involved; Information to Sanikiluaq is very fragmented.

- Fearo a Federal agency: reports to the Environment Assesment Review Panel.

- conducts in union issues.

- presentations to panel reviews and take submissions on concerns.

- decisions will be made at public levels.

At this time the members were informed who were in the panel and where public meetings would be held and when the Hydro project would be starting which would be the summer of '91.

- Under monitoring & assessment Gamble stated that biologist figure data study is his funding but most of the members figured that the Inuit should play a more important role since they know what and where animals are.

- Disposal of garbage was mentioned and that the problem of recycling up here was difficult and the fact that refunds were not available like do they down south. Gamble also stated that time will come when recyclable material will be shipped south for recycling.

- Kitikmeot region mentioned that they made sewage lagoons and fenced them but that it hadn't been of the right material. A GNWT man had been assigned to work on that but that they started dumping back into the original dumps. (?)

- In final members agreed that Gov. has to show people how to conserve energy - do what they preach. Chairperson stated that comments and concerns can be forwarded to the Minister of Environment.

- Three main issues were than raised which were:

- understandable and long term committment for action.

- continuity: how to put final consultation in place. consultation on land, health etc.

- Priorities: partnership is important since Gov. cannot do it alone.

- Shirley Martin stated that there are 5 or 6 ministers sitting now for the Aboriginal peoples and that the Green Plan had a separate plans for the Arctic.

- Bev Burns than thanked all the staff and the meeting was adjourned at 3:25

12 mai 1992

INUIT TAPIRIIKSAT KANATAMI
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INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA

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The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and Inuit Circumpolar Conference have been successful in securing funding for a workshop to be held June 12th and 13th at Iqaluit on the Green Plan. We are asking delegates to prepare themselves for this workshop by reading the enclosed material. The Green Plan references the Federal Arctic Environmental Strategy. Our review of this document and subsequent submission of the Inuit position on June 14th is essential. If this document with revisions is accepted in September by Federal cabinet and is presented at Geneva to the United Nations, it will become the Canadian position in the Federal Environmental agenda. Inuit must provide a strong voice in the process.

The Green Plan worksheets are an important addition to this consultation process. Sections on toxic substances, solid waste management, hazardous waste management, environmental emergencies, sustainable fisheries, water resources, wildlife, endangered species and spaces, parks and historic sites, the Arctic envronment, air quality, global warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, human health and environmental assessment are particularly important to the Inuit.

We have also provided as refresher materials on the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS), ICC's resolutions, a draft of ICC's Arctic Environmental Policy and the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (AMCS). The AMCS may appear incomplete but in the original, blank pages were numbered. This strategy like the IRCS recognized the six Inuit regions as part of the Arctic. Currently the Federal Arctic Environmental Strategy does not.

This workshop is the first of its kind ever scheduled by ITC/ICC. We are pleased we have the opportunity to consolidate the Inuit position on the environment and welcome strong regional participation.

R L Gamble

R.L. Gamble

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ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᒃᓴᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᑖᕈᖕᓇᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᔫᓂ 12-ᒥᓗ 13-ᒥᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᑐᖕᒍᕐᑕᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᐸᓪᓚᐊᖁᔨᓕᕋᑉᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᐸᒌᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖃᓯᐅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᑉᑯᓇᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ. ᑐᖕᒍᕐᑕᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓂᓯᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃᓴᕗᑦ ᑭᐅᓂᒃᓴᕗᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓐᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔫᓂ 14-ᖕᒍᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᓴᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᐊᕋᕐᑎᒍ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᐸᑕ ᓯᑦᑎᐲᕆᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᔨᓃᕙᒥ ᔪᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓃᓴᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓐᓂᕆᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦᔪᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᕈᖕᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑐᖕᒍᕐᑕᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᖃᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑐᐃᒃᑲᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᐊᕕᐅᕐᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᕿᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᖁᑎᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ, ᒥᕐᒍᐃᕐᓯᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᖓ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᖓᑕ ᓄᖕᒍᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᓯᓚᓗᒃ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓕᒃ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᐃᓕᒪᕙᖕᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᒥᕗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐃ̊ᐋᔩᐃᐊᔅ), ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐃ̊ᐃᒻᔩᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᑰᖅᑰᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑳᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓰᕐᓗ ᐃ̊ᐋᕐᔩᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒧᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑎᒥᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓯᒪᖏᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᓪᓚᕆᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐱᕇᒃᓴᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ/ᐃ̊ᔩᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦᑐ. ᖁᕕᐊᓯᒃᐳᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᕐᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓐᓂᑎᔭᖕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖏᔫᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᖁᔨᑉᓗᑕ.

ᐋᕐ. ᐃᐊᓪ. ᒫᒻᐳᓪ

CONSULTATION WORKSHEETS FOR THE GREEN PLAN CONSULTATIONS

Environment Canada

May 22, 1990

CONSULTATION WORKSHEETS

The worksheets contained in this package have been prepared by Environment Canada in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on the Green Plan Consultations. The worksheets are intended to help focus and stimulate discussion in the individual workshops, and to facilitate the reporting of the views of the workshop participants. The worksheets present examples of some of the key issues which could be dealt with in the consultations, and a format which might be useful for addressing other issues as well.

The specific suggestions contained in the worksheets are offered for discussion purposes only; they are not intended to limit discussions in the consultation sessions to the points they contain.

The worksheets build upon existing commitments in Federal government policy, and on the results and recommendations put forward in international, federal and other non-government fora and documents and consensus building exercises such as the National Task Force on the Environment and Economy and the Greenprint for Canada.

The following are some of the sources which have been consulted during the preparation of the worksheets:

NTFEE:	Report of the National Task Force on Environment and Economy
Greenprint:	Greenprint for Canada, 1989
GLWQA:	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
EMR:	EMR's Commitment to the Environment, 1989
Energy Options:	Energy and Canadians Into the 21st Century

The diagram on the following page portrays the overall framework within which the individual worksheets have been prepared and as described in more details in the Green Plan consultation document A Framework for Discussion on the Environment:

Goal and National Objective:

The stated goal and national objective are those given in the Green Plan discussion document A Framework for Discussion on the Environment.

Principles:

The box shown immediately beneath the objective indicates the opportunity to articulate general principles which would drive the Green Plan.

Themes: Improving Decision-Making

Below the principles, are shown a series of decision-making themes and associated mechanisms which are available to Canadians - governments, industry, and the public alike - and which might be employed to help meet the objectives and answer the questions articulated for each of the Themes. A separate worksheet has been prepared for each mechanism which states:

- o Possible Objectives
- o Current Commitments
- o Considerations
- o Possible Instruments
- o Some Questions for Discussion

Themes: Action on Environmental Issues

Beneath the decision-making themes are shown a series of environment themes. Attached to each of these themes are several environmental issues. A separate worksheet has been prepared for each of these issues which suggests:

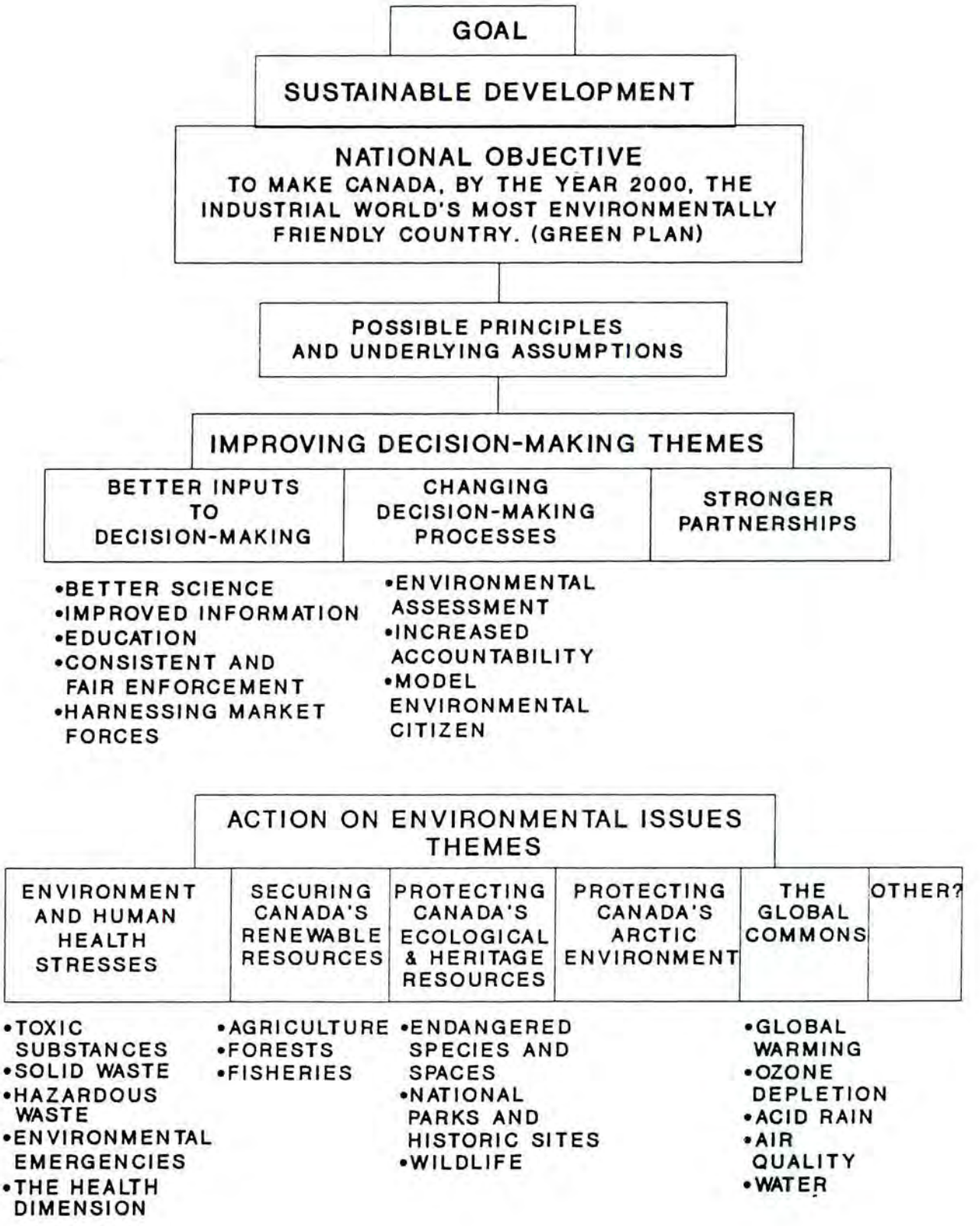
- o Possible Objectives to be pursued for that issue
- o Current Commitments of government and others related to the issue
- o Considerations to be kept in mind while examining the objectives and possible instruments
- o Possible Instruments for making progress towards the objectives
- o Some Questions for Discussion which are intended to stimulate discussion on each issue

Possible uses for the worksheets are:

1) to help stakeholders and other participants to see in advance of the consultations some of the issues which may be discussed

2) to aid the facilitators by providing a framework for leading the workshop discussions and for producing solid output from the workshops

3) to serve as actual worksheets for use in the workshops and consultation sessions. The sheets may be marked up, changed, re-worked, replaced, or augmented with new sheets for other issues.


GOAL
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE
TO MAKE CANADA, BY THE YEAR 2000, THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD'S MOST ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY COUNTRY. (GREEN PLAN)
POSSIBLE PRINCIPLES AND UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS
IMPROVING DECISION-MAKING THEMES
BETTER INPUTS TO DECISION-MAKING
CHANGING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES
STRONGER PARTNERSHIPS
•BETTER SCIENCE
•IMPROVED INFORMATION
•EDUCATION
•CONSISTENT AND FAIR ENFORCEMENT
•HARNESSING MARKET FORCES
•ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
•INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY
•MODEL ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZEN
ACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES THEMES
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES
SECURING CANADA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCES
PROTECTING CANADA'S ECOLOGICAL & HERITAGE RESOURCES
PROTECTING CANADA'S ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT
THE GLOBAL COMMONS
OTHER?
•TOXIC SUBSTANCES
•SOLID WASTE
•HAZARDOUS WASTE
•ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES
•THE HEALTH DIMENSION
•AGRICULTURE
•FORESTS
•FISHERIES
•ENDANGERED SPECIES AND SPACES
•NATIONAL PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES
•WILDLIFE
•GLOBAL WARMING
•OZONE DEPLETION
•ACID RAIN
•AIR QUALITY
•WATER

THEME: OBJECTIVE STATEMENT FOR THE GREEN PLAN:

a) Green Plan: Broad goal is to move Canada towards sustainable development.

b) Green Plan Objective: To make Canada, by the year 2000, the industrial world's most environmentally friendly country.

b) Possible Alternative: Secure a healthy and safe environment for all Canadians. Maintain the integrity of the Canadian ecosystem.

ISSUE: n/a

Possible Objectives:

- o easily understandable and lending itself to measurable objectives
- o based on an ecosystem rather than a piecemeal approach
- o "national" statement with clear federal component
- o recognize the international context and provincial/territorial, aboriginal and municipal jurisdictions
- o inspiring and motivating
- o acknowledge/encompass need to integrate economy and environment in decision making

Some Current Commitments:

- o To make Canada, by the year 2000, the industrial world's most environmentally friendly country (Green Plan 1990)
- o Sustainable development (Report of the Brundtland Commission)
- o Private sector codes of practice; corporate policy statements, NGO charters (eg. CEPA, Code of Practice and Operations Guidelines)

Some Questions for Discussions:

1) What should "most environmentally friendly" mean?
2) Is a comparative goal statement desirable?

3) How can a national goal more clearly articulate a national and international leadership role of the federal government?

4) Is the current Green Plan goal statement consistent with the principles of sustainable development?

5) What value do Canadians place on their environment and how have these values been changing? How might the various issues be ranked in priority?

6) How can broad-based support be developed for integrating economic decision making with environmental considerations?

THEME: NATIONAL PRINCIPLES

ISSUE: n/a

Possible Cross-cutting Themes:

- o education
- o human health
- o aboriginal people
- o youth

Possible Principles:

- o restore, maintain and enhance the chemical, physical and biological integrity of Canadian ecosystems
- o a healthy environment and strong economy are mutually dependent and must be addressed in a fiscally responsible manner (Green Plan)
- o development and implementation of public policy on the basis of full consultation and partnership with those affected (Green Plan)
- o innovative science and technology underlie sound management of the environment (Green Plan)
- o Federal Government lead by example (Green Plan)
- o individual Canadians must be willing to change their behaviour as it affects the environment (Green Plan)
- o clear and measurable approaches that cut across federal departments and agencies
- o inter-jurisdictional consistency
- o anticipate and prevent vs react and cure
- o polluter pays
- o no-net loss/net gain of productive capacity
- o international responsibility
- o intergenerational and interspecies equity
- o ecosystems perspective
- o ensure the continuing productivity and diversity of ecosystems
- o sustainable use of resources
- o assess current problems in the context of the best available alternatives based on the best available information

Considerations:

- o national political and constitutional context in Canada
- o international context
- o assessment of relative costs associated with available alternatives

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Possible Questions for Discussion:

1) Should a national Environmental Bill of Rights be considered?

2) How can the above principles be translated into measurable objectives for the Green Plan?

3) Does the Green Plan require a framework of overarching principles that cut across issues?

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES

ISSUE: **Toxic Substances (Green Plan p 16)**

Possible Objectives:

- o achieve zero discharge of persistent toxic substances (from GLWQA)
- o fish and wildlife that are safe for human consumption without health restrictions
- o water, air and soil of suitable quality for all major uses
- o ecosystem approach to the manufacture, use, storage and disposal of toxic substances to ensure their use is not injurious to human health and the environment, locally and distant from the source
- o cleanup and restore degraded sites

Current Commitments:

- o establishment of a scientific network to assist in identifying and assessing toxic substances
- o life cycle management (CEPA)
- o non-impairment of beneficial use (GLWQA):
  - zero discharge/virtual elimination
  - fish edible without health restrictions
  - no beach closings
  - no loss of fish and wildlife habitat
- o Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
- o definition of "toxic" (CEPA)
- o CEPA links health and environment

Possible Instruments:

- o develop new regulations to control industries not covered under the fisheries Act (Greenprint)
- o expedite assessment under CEPA for priority substances
- o more rapid assessment of priority substances
- o upgrade research programs on aquatic toxicology at federal research centres
- o consider economic assistance to industry in hardship cases (Green PLan)
- o more comprehensive monitoring of toxic substances (Green PLan)
- o cleanup of toxic hot spots
- o propose federal initiative for a comprehensive environmental emergencies program (Green Plan)
- o convention on Long Range Transboundary of Air Pollution, Montreal Protocol
- o conditions and regulations on the sale of toxic substances produced in Canada to be as, or more stringent than, those in other countries

Considerations:

- o toxic regulatory requirements are based on scientifically based environmental quality objectives and assessment of substances
- o appropriate public and native industry consultation in development of new regulations (Green Plan)
- o R&D technology development
- o international competitiveness
- o health concerns
- o need for integrative indicators
- o role of federal legislation vis a vis provinces (national consistency, minimum requirements/standards)
- o application of economic instruments
- o national requirements for pulp and paper effluents to be complemented by site specific requirements

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What does "virtual elimination" of persistent toxic substances mean and how does it relate to a philosophy of "zero discharge"?

2) How do we link the desire for consistent national standards with the requirements/characteristics of specific ecosystems?

3) How can naturally occurring persistent toxic substances be dealt with?

4) How can the ability to detect ever more minute quantities of substances be reconciled with "zero discharge" or "zero tolerance" principles?

5) How can Canada keep companies which produce products containing toxic substances, from passing the problems associated with these products on to third world countries?

6) Should municipal sewage system discharges meet the goal of zero discharge? Who should pay to upgrade the system?

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES

ISSUE: **Solid Waste Management (Green Plan p 17)**

Possible Objectives:

o 50% reduction in waste generation (solid, non-hazardous)

Current Commitments:

o National goal to reduce waste generation by 50% by the year 2000 (CCME, Greenprint)
o Environmental Choice Program - recycling of paper, oil and plastics
o National commitment to minimize packaging (CCME)

Possible Instruments:

o set recycling targets for specific commodities (eg. paper products, glass, metals, plastics)
o federal government purchasing policy on use of recycled materials
o create an Office of Waste Management to promote waste exchange, reduction and recycling (Green Plan)
o develop and implement National Regulations and protocols to control packaging Green Plan)
o pricing mechanisms to reduce waste generation (Green Plan)
o pricing products to reflect the costs of waste management and disposal
o education and awareness building campaign
o development of recycling and reuse technologies
o encourage development of markets for recycled waste material
o expand ECP to include packaging considerations

Considerations:

o economics/markets for recycled materials
o urban, rural and remote areas infrastructure necessary for domestic recycling
o linking natural resource extraction policies with recycling policies

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) How can the 50% waste reduction target be achieved? What roles can individuals, municipal, provincial and federal governments and industry play?

2) What are the implications for product manufacturers and other segments of society

3) How can markets for recycled materials be encouraged?

4) How can recycling industries minimize energy requirements and environmental impact?

5) How do we promote more efficient collection systems?

6) How can we ensure that recycled products can still meet reasonable performance requirements (e.g. photos on recycled paper)?

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES

ISSUE: **Hazardous Waste Management (Green Plan p 18)**

Possible Objectives:

o establish by 1995 provincial/regional hazardous waste treatment facilities in major waste generating areas of Canada

Current Commitments:

o federal review of nuclear waste disposal options
o provincial processes for siting of hazardous waste treatment facilities
o minimize export of hazardous waste (federal commitment)
o Basel Convention
o expand waste exchange system (Green Plan)

Possible Instruments:

o pricing mechanisms to reduce waste generation (Green Plan)
o development of recycling and reuse technologies
o [see Toxic Substances worksheet]
o development of low-waste, clean technologies

Considerations:

o jurisdiction of federal, provincial, municipal governments

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What constitutes a "hazardous waste"?

2) Who has what role in hazardous waste management?

3) What assistance can be provided on the difficult issue of siting of hazardous waste facilities and hazardous waste minimization?

4) What infrastructure support is needed for hazardous waste management initiatives?

5) How do we address NIMBY Syndrome?

6) What should be done to minimize transboundary movement of wastes?

7) What can be done to accelerate recycling and reuse of hazardous wastes?

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES

ISSUE: **Environmental Emergencies** (Green Plan pp 18-19)

Possible Objectives:

- o improved techniques for understanding and detecting hazards
- o better communication
- o enhanced public education to foster more effective responses
- o comprehensive program to cover production, transportation and disposal of oil, chemicals and other hazardous substances

Current Commitments:

- o improve capability to forecast severe weather, marine and ice conditions and convey advance warnings (e.g. respond to recommendations of Hage Report on Edmonton tornado)
- o respond to recommendations of Public Review Panel on Tanker Safety and Marine Spills Response Capability

Possible Instruments:

- o regulations under CEPA and the Canada Shipping Act
- o public warning and emergency broadcast system
- o public education
- o advanced technology (e.g. Doppler radars, computer-assisted simultation, remote sensing)

Considerations:

- o emergencies can occur naturally, be human induced (pollution) or a combination of the two
- o pollution emergencies are best dealt with through prevention and preparedness
- o naturally occurring emergencies can not be eliminated but the consequences can be lessened
- o the federal role must allow for other jurisdictions

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What degree of advanced warning of natural emergencies is reasonable (by type)?

2) How should warnings be conveyed to the public (e.g. voluntary arrangements between emergency authorities and media, dedicated system, mandated use of private facilities)?

3) What role should volunteers play in emergency response?

4) What role should the military play in emergency response?

5) To what extent can we prevent environmental emergencies?

THEME: SECURING CANADA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCES

ISSUE: Sustainable Agriculture (Green Plan p 25)

Possible Objectives:

- o maintain or enhance the long-term net productive capacity of natural resources utilized for agricultural production
- o protection of groundwater, aquatic ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems
- o maintain or enhance the genetic base for Canadian food production
- o provide healthy food for both domestic and export markets

Current Commitments:

- o The current review of federal agricultural policy includes Task Forces on Food Safety, Farm Finance, Transportation, Supply Management, Competitiveness and Safety Nets, all of which have as part of their mandate to address environmental considerations. There are also the Federal-Provincial Agriculture Committee on Environmental Sustainability and the Canadian Agricultural Research Council Committee on Organic Food, as well as the Federal Pesticide Registration Review
- o Several Federal-Provincial programs currently address soil conservation and water quality issues
- o Several Canadian farm groups have adopted positions supporting the concept of sustainable agriculture as outlined in the objectives above

Possible Instruments:

- o assess existing agricultural policies to ensure that they do not negatively impact upon the long-term productivity of our natural resources (Greenprint, Growing Together)
- o based on Canada Land Inventory Classifications, adopt policies to keep prime agricultural land in agriculture
- o to favor non chemical pest controls and biological fertilizers (Greenprint)
- o adopt a comprehensive federal soil and water conservation policy for Canada (Greenprint, Soil and Risk, Soil Conservation Strategies in Canada)
- o introduce incentives and provide technical support to farmers for the adoption of sustainable farming practices and specific conservation techniques as required (Greenprint, Soil and Risk)
- o develop a federal system for certifying "organic" food (Greenprint)
- o institute land pricing mechanisms to preserve prime agricultural land
- o integrate soil conservation objectives with production quotas (Greenprint)

- o modify federal food grading practices and influence consumer preferences in order to reduce chemical use (Greenprint)
- o pricing of farms inputs (chemicals, fuels) to reflect the cost of waste management and disposal
- o conservation bonds to replace subsidies
- o involvement of farming associations
- o maintain the gene pool of different varieties of plants and animals

Considerations:

- o working closely with the federal Agri-Food Policy Review to ensure that all relevant environmental issues are taken into account
- o should consider expanded bi-department (eg. Environment / Agriculture) activity to effectively address environmental issues in the agriculture sector
- o integrate with objectives for wetland rehabilitation, reforestation, limiting urban sprawl and rural/social policy
- o cost
- o human health
- o competitiveness of industry
- o link federal and provincial programs
- o long-term approach to family farming
- o issues related to food preparation, such as food irradiation and the export of this technology to other countries

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What are the implications of current agricultural policies (eg., marketing boards and subsidies for inputs and products) on the sustainability of agriculture?

2) What changes are needed in agricultural technology and practices?

3) How should the problem of increasing demand be addressed in the face of limited acreage?

THEME: SECURING CANADA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCES

ISSUE: Sustainable Forests (Green Plan p 26)

Possible Objectives:

- o "no net loss" of, or, "protect and enhance", productive capacity of forests and net gain in degraded areas
- o protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and aquatic resources
- o ensure Canada's foreign aid programs promote sustainable forestry, protection/enhancement of tropical rainforests, and restoration of degraded areas (Greenprint)
- o replant 2 million hectares by the year 2000 (Greenprint)
- o maintain biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Current Commitments:

- o concept of sustainable development in the forest sector (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers)
- o promote the sustainable development and competitiveness of Canada's forest sector for the well-being of present and future generations of Canadians (Forestry Canada mission statement 1990)
- o National Forestry Sector Strategy (1987)
- o Canadian Institute of Forestry policy statement on sustainable development (1990)

Possible Instruments:

- o incentive systems for sustainable management of forest resources by public and private sector alike
- o accelerate reforestation programs to meet future commercial needs without threatening old growth stands
- o develop a policy on the protection of old growth forest in the context of ecological reserves
- o improved inventory and information on the status of Canadian forests, including depletion
- o increase scientific research on forest ecology and wildlife management (Greenprint)
- o renegotiate federal-provincial forestry agreements to promote sustainable forest management (Greenprint)
- o link additional reforestation efforts to carbon tax
- o develop non-chemical pest control methods and promote them
- o technological improvements to reduce/eliminate toxic effluent emissions from forest industry
- o improve markets for recycled paper through government purchasing power, regulation
- o broaden the genetic mix used in reforestation
- o establish urban greenbelts
- o expand use of geographic information systems to help land use planning

- o public awareness programs, forest workers, technical and professional forestry personnel, industrial and government executives
- o develop a full fledged ecological classification system
- o improve understanding of the effects of atmospheric pollution on Canada's forests (e.g. acid rain, climate change)
- o develop harvesting methods, equipment and learning programs to reduce the impact of forestry practices

Considerations:

- o impact on Canadian competitiveness (positive and negative)
- o global warming (carbon sink)
- o timber supply

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) How much old growth should be protected and where?

2) How should increased forest management efforts, including reforestation, be financed?

3) How should forest management policies be integrated with those of other forest users?

THEME: SECURING CANADA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCES

ISSUE: Sustainable Fisheries (Green Plan pp 26, 27)

Possible Objectives:

- o restore and maintain sustainable yield levels for commercially important marine and freshwater fisheries
- o no closure of domestic fisheries due to contaminant warnings
- o sustainable yield management of fisheries
- o maintenance of genetic diversity

Some Current Commitments:

- o no net habitat loss and net gain of productive capacity (National Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat)
- o edible fish without health restrictions or flavour tainting (GLWQA)

Possible Instruments:

- o upgrade effluent standards for 6 key industries regulated under the Fisheries Act (Greenprint, Green Plan)
- o increased research on fish behaviour and state of the stocks to determine safe sustainable yield levels
- o rigorous enforcement including increased penalties for habitat destruction and illegal fishing in Canadian waters (Green Plan)
- o improved international arrangements for regulation of fisheries straddling or outside the 200-mile limit
- o international action/agreements on fish stocks and land based sources
- o integrated resource management on a watershed basis

Considerations:

- o regional economic development objectives/viability of single-resource towns
- o role of science in supporting fisheries management policy and practice
- o respective roles of human and natural predation (eg seals)
- o jurisdictional divisions (most resources are provincially managed)

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) How can scientific data and knowledge be used more effectively to support sustainable fisheries management?

2) Can private property concepts (e.g. transferable quotas) help the conservation of a common-property resource)?

3) What mechanisms are required to promote federal-provincial cooperation in resource and habitat management?

4) How can we control practices outside the 200-mile zone that are wasteful such as unrestricted drift net fishing on the high seas? ocean dumping UN Convention on Law of the Sea

THEME: THE GLOBAL COMMONS

ISSUE: **Water Resources (Green Plan p 24)**

Possible Objectives:

- o efficient and equitable use of water consistent with social, economic, environmental and cultural needs of present and future generations (Federal Water Policy)
- o protect and enhance the quality of Canadian water resources (Federal Water Policy)

Current Commitments:

- o fair and realistic water pricing based on water withdrawal, consumption and discharge quality (Federal Water Policy 1987)
- o federal leadership in water science (Federal Water Policy 1987)
- o integrated approach to water resource planning (Federal Water Policy 1987)
- o federal/provincial agreements to clean up nationally important bodies of water (eg., St.Lawrence, Great Lakes and Fraser Rivers) (Green Plan)
- o within the Great Lakes system, no beach closings, no loss of fish and wildlife habitat, no degradation of aesthetics (GLWQA)
- o prohibit large scale water exports (Federal Water Policy)
- o beneficiary (user)/polluter pays (Federal Water Policy)

Possible Instruments:

- o strengthen research capabilities and linkages among universities, private sector and governments
- o reorganize federal government structures for freshwater science and management (Water 2020 SCC)
- o promote the development and demonstration of water saving and non-polluting technologies (Green Plan, Federal Water Policy)
- o develop economic instruments including pricing of water at levels that more closely reflect the costs of managing the resource and to conserve water (Federal Water Policy)
- o promulgate a Drinking Water Safety Act to establish national standards for drinking water (Green Plan)
- o extend drinking water regulations to bottled water
- o promulgate a Canada Oceans Act for the protection and preservation of the marine Environment (Green PLan)
- o legislation allowing effluent discharge fees and marketable effluent permits
- o public education

Considerations:

- o fundamental role of the hydrologic cycle in all human activities and environmental systems (ie., water as the life blood of the environment and central to economic development)

- o varied and fragmented responsibilities related to water as an economic resource (eg., hydro power and waste treatment), as habitat, and as a transportation mode, an industrial feedstock, a human health requirement, an aesthetic and heritage value
- o jurisdictional split among federal, provincial and municipal governments
- o economic forces inflence environmental resource use
- o "user pay" could be reworded to "emission benefits"

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Is it reasonable to extend to user-pay, polluter-pay principle to the use of water by individuals as well as industry so that consumers pay for the cost of treating water and waste water (sewage), and otherwise maintaining the health and integrity of aquatic ecosystems? If so, what role should the federal government play? provincial governments? municipal government?

2) Protection of beneficial use - no beach closings, fish edible without health warnings, etc. - are defined in an international treaty for the Great Lakes. Should they be applied nationally? If so, how? What role of federal government? provincial? municipal? industry? individuals?

3) Should Canada prohibit large-scale water exports? How does one determine what constitutes an "export of water"?

4) What criteria should be used to set priorities for clean-up and protection programs for aquatic ecosystems (freshwater groundwater and marine)?

5) What mechanisms can be used to encourage and expand research on aquatic ecosystems?

6) How can the management of water ecosystems be improved? How do we take account of the characteristics of a particular waterway when setting national pollution control requirements?

7) What are the barriers to adoption of user-pay (conserver benefits) approach?

8) What measures can be taken to ensure the costs of solving (cleaning-up) environmental problems do not show up as a positive contribution to the GST?

9) How do we ensure the quality of groundwater resources?

THEME: PROTECTING CANADA'S ECOLOGICAL & HERITAGE RESOURCES

ISSUE: Wildlife (Green Plan p 28)

Possible Objectives:

- o minimize habitat loss and degradation
- o define and enhance critical habitat
- o establish and maintain a strong science base on wildlife
- o no extirpation of wild plant and animal species
- o ensure the continuing productivity and diversity of ecosystems (Green Plan)

Current Commitments:

- o Wildlife Toxicology Fund
- o Endangered Species Recovery Fund
- o Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- o North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)
- o Migratory Birds Convention Act and Canada Wildlife Act
- o Wetlands Conservation Policy

Possible Instruments:

- o establish recovery programs for endangered species
- o strengthen wildlife research and monitoring (Green Plan)
  - a network of cooperative research centres
  - network of wildlife laboratories
- o draft Wild Animal and Plant Protection Act (Green Plan)
- o Endangered Species Act (Green Plan) including gene banks
- o participation in negotiations leading to a global convention on biodiversity (Green Plan)
- o establish a national wildlife habitat network
- o finalize amendments to Migratory Birds Convention Act and strengthen enforcement capability
- o federal ecological sites legislation
- o completion of national parks system
- o wildlife research and management in national parks
- o World Conservation Strategy

Considerations:

- o science to promote wildlife sustainable development and wildlifes's relationship to human activities such as agriculture, forestry, urbanisation
- o international linkages
- o World Conservation Strategy
- o partnerships with ENGO's, provinces, industry

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What do you understand by an endangered species act?

2) What is meant by econlogical sites and what role would federal and provincial governments play vis à vis ecologicalists?

3) How should disturbance of wildlife habitat be minimized?

4) Should the role of federal government in wildlife management be changed?

5) What are the priorities for action on wildlife conservation?

THEME: PROTECTING CANADA'S ECOLOGICAL & HERITAGE RESOURCES

ISSUE: Endangered Species and Spaces (Green Plan p 27)

Possible Objectives:

- o ensure the continuing productivity and diversity of ecosystems (Green Plan)
- o protect, recover and maintain significant natural heritage resources (biological, including fish, migratory birds, plants and endangered communities and groups of species; and cultural) in perpetuity for all Canadians
- o protect representative and unique areas of Canadian ecosystems
- o complete the national parks system by the year 2000
- o complete 50% of Canada's marine parks system by 2000 (Greenprint); three new marine parks by 1995 (Green Plan)
- o enhance commitment to the Canadian Heritage Rivers system and the Canadian Landmarks concept
- o protect at least 12% of Canada's land mass within a system of representative areas (Brundtland Commission, Endangered Spaces)
- o no net loss of wetlands, with net gain in some areas (draft Federal Policy on Wetlands Conservation)
- o protect areas already identified in the north consistent with aboriginal land claims and desires
- o integrate conservation practices in land use in the rest of Canada
- o protect the genetic distribution of Canada's wildlife

Current Commitments:

- o complete the national parks system by the year 2000
- o NAWMP

Possible Instruments:

- o integrated federal programs for National Parks, Marine Parks, Heritage Rivers, Wildlife Areas, coordinated with provincial, territorial and aboriginal programs
- o manage federal lands to conserve species at risk nationally
- o assess federal and federally licensed developments, etc., for potential effects on COSEWIC - listed species
- o buttress and restock wild populations with captive populations and (plants especially) gene banks, seed collections and sperm banks
- o establish a network (governments, universities, zoos and NGO's) of genetic data and gene banks
- o enhance participation in negotiations of International Convention on Biological Diversity
- o application of, amendment to, and new regulations under the National Parks Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada Wildlife Act

- o implementation of conservation strategies
- o joint federal, provincial, territorial and stakeholder management
- o external watchdog on implementation of national objectives
- o federal ecological sites legislation
- o ratify the Law of the Sea
- o Fisheries Act
- o proposed Canada Oceans Act to allow establishment of a range of protected areas
- o federal policies for agriculture, forests, and use of other land resources which promote and support protection of endangered spaces
- o codify protection and conservation measures in land claim settlements with aboriginal peoples

Considerations:

- o cost of providing incentives to promote good land stewardship and conservation
- o cost of purchasing important lands and waters for protection
- o trade-off between stwardship conservation protection and development
- o new management regimes (eg. land claims)

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Should parks be managed primarily for protection or for both protection and enjoyment? What should the process be by which the question is decided?

2) Should user fees reflect the cost of maintaining and managing the heritage resource? What other techniques might be used to provide the financial resources necessary to sustain natural heritage programs and areas?

3) Should there be a moratorium on the development of areas proposed for protection/conservation? How should this be decided?

4) How can the ecological integrity of protected areas be achieved through existing commitments?

5) How can the benefits of protected spaces (eg., tourism, genetic diversity, ecological processes, etc.) be communicated to communities, industry and the public?

6) What mechanisms could be used to protect, maintain endangered species?

THEME: PROTECTING CANADA'S ECOLOGICAL & HERITAGE RESOURCES

ISSUE: **National Parks and National Historic Sites (Green Plan, p. 27)**

Possible Objectives:

- o protect representative and unique natural and cultural areas of Canadian significance:
  - establish five new national parks, with an emphasis on the north, by the year 1995 and complete the representation of Canadian natural regions by 2000 (Green Plan)
  - establish three new national marine parks by the year 1995 (Green Plan); protect 50% of all Canadian marine regions by 2000 (Greenprint)
  - acquire and develop national historic sites to protect and commemorate aspects of seven key themes that are now under-represented by the year 1995 (Green Plan)
  - accelerate action on cost-shared and co-operative heritage conservation programs (eg. Canadian Heritage Rivers System, National Cost-sharing Program for historic sites)
  - set target of at least 12% of Canada's land and water area for Canada's systems of protected natural areas (Brundtland Commission, Endangered Spaces)
- o address threats to the integrity of nationally significant natural and cultural resources within federal parks and sites
- o use national parks and historic sites for baseline environmental research and as models of environmental stewardship
- o provide accessible, quality facilities and services that are essential to support sustainable tourism
- o expand interpretation programs in the national parks and national historic sites to highlight environmental issues

Current Commitments:

- o consult the public on revisions to Canadian Parks Service policy
- o complete the national parks system by the year 2000
- o implement accepted recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
- o prepare management plans and table before Parliament
- o table in Parliament a biennial report on the state of the parks and on progress towards establishing new parks

Possible Instruments:

- o integrated federal programs for national parks, national marine parks, national historic sites, heritage rivers and wildlife areas, coordinated with provincial, territorial and aboriginal programs

- o apply the National Parks Act, Historic Sites and Monuments Act, Department of Transport Act (for historic canals), Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act and Federal Heritage Buildings Policy
- o develop and implement conservation strategies including protected areas
- o federal-provincial agreements for national parks and national marine parks
- o native land claims settlements, including co-operative management regimes
- o external monitoring of the implementation of national objectives
- o proposed Canada Oceans Act for marine protection

Considerations:

- o opportunities to acquire and protect rapidly disappearing areas
- o national parks establishment requires agreements with provinces or territories or via comprehensive native land claims settlements
- o need for assured long term protection under appropriate legislation
- o cost of acquiring, developing and operating new national parks and historic sites
- o cost trade-offs between protection and development
- o threats to the ecological integrity of national parks stem from both internal (eg. poaching) and external (eg. environmental pollution) sources
- o 20% of the cultural resources in national historic sites have a seriously threatened condition
- o full potential of national parks and historic sites to inform the public about environmental issues has not been realized

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Do you see a linkage between the protection of our natural and cultural heritage and the concept of sustainable development?

2) What are the key challenges facing the federal government in existing national parks and historical sites? -- protecting natural and cultural resources? -- maintaining visitor facilities and services? -- providing interpretation programs?

3) How better can the ecological and cultural integrity of national parks, historic sites and other protected areas be achieved?

4) How can we improve the communication of benefits relating to national parks, historic sites and other protected areas to industry and the public?

5) What priority should be given to the establishment of new national parks, national marine parks and historic sites?

6) What needs to be done to achieve the goals for new national parks, national marine parks and historic sites? How should we deal with completing land uses?

7) How should new and existing national parks and historic sites be funded? Should user fees be increased? Should the public be asked to contribute directly?

8) What should other governments do to protect endangered spaces and cultural heritage resources within their jurisdiction?

THEME: PROTECTING CANADA'S ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

ISSUE: Arctic Environment (Green Plan p 29)

Possible Objectives:

- o ensure continuing productivity and diversity of Arctic ecosystems
- o devolution of provincial type resource management and environmental protection responsibilities to the territorial governments.)
- o protect and maintain northern heritage resources (biological and cultural values)
- o sustainable utilization of northern resources for the benefit of northern peoples (Green Plan, Greenprint)
- o monitoring and control of local, national and international sources of pollution causing contamination of the arctic environment (Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Montreal Protocol)
- o clear and comprehensive resource management, legislation and environmental assessment processes
- o need for a comprehensive regime for environmental co-operation (national and international) and research integrating traditional knowledge and science
- o Clear understanding of the impacts of Global change in the Arctic
- o ensure toxic contamination of wild foods does not threaten health of Northerners
- o meaningful role for northern aboriginal peoples and elected governments in resource management and environmental protection (Brundtland re aboriginal peoples) ~~Tompkins~~ Polar Research Institute).

Current Commitments:

- o northern land and marine use planning processes
- o implementation of environmental resource management commitments contained in aboriginal land claim settlements across the North
- o transfer of resource management responsibilities (e.g. oil and gas, forests, water and fisheries) to whom.
- o international wildlife management agreements (e.g. Porcupine Caribou Agreement, Migratory Birds Convention, Polar Bear Agreement)
- o existing federal legislation (eg. CEPA, Fisheries Act, NIWA, AWPPA, National Parks Act, ITLA, MBCA)
- o Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (DFO/ICC)
- o Completion of national parks system by year 2000; 5 new national parks by 1995 (Green Plan)

Possible Instruments:

- o Resource management legislation flowing from land claims settlements
- o complete transboundary water agreements (Green Plan)
- o proposed agreements among circumpolar nations developed as a result of the Finnish initiative, International Arctic Science Committee Action Plan for Human Development, World Conservation Strategy, UN Convention on Law of the Sea

- o forthcoming Federal Arctic Environmental Strategy (Green Plan)
- o develop a systematic approach to defining land areas requiring protection e.g. national parks system plan
- o regional land use plans
- o proposed Inuit circumpolar conservation strategy (ICC)
- o an international arctic environment agreement which employs a zero-discharge philosophy as is contained in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
- o reformed northern resource and environmental legislation
- o protocol to Migratory Birds Convention to legalize waterfowl spring hunt by Native peoples

Considerations:

- o transboundary sources of pollution requiring national and international agreements
- o James Bay Phases II and III
- o development of oil and gas reserves in the western arctic in Canada and Alaska, and the transport of these resources south
- o international cooperation in the management of protected areas and biosphere reserves.

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What role should the federal government play with respect to environmental conservation in the north after final settlement of land claims?

2) How can the federal government best work with territorial governments and aboriginal peoples to influence other northern nations in solving pollution problems affecting the Canadian north?

3) To reduce the risks of catastrophic oil spills in the Arctic, should shipments of crude oil be banned as advocated by both territorial governments until response and transportation technologies are improved?

4) Native peoples, through their claims settlements will have a responsibility to participate in resource management decisions. How can that participation be strenghthened i.e. through education, experience?

5) What emphasis should be placed upon protection of sensitive and representative areas in the north.

THEME: **THE GLOBAL COMMONS**

ISSUE: **AIR QUALITY AND TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS**

Possible Objectives:

- o reduction by 30% of hazardous air pollutants in Canadian cities by 2000
- o agreement with the USA to limit transboundary flow of toxic air pollutants
- o understanding of environmental and health risks associated with air pollution
- o better reporting of air pollution and airborne transport of toxic chemicals
- o elimination of ground level ozone exceedances in Canada cities

Current Commitments:

- o CCME 10 year plan to manage emissions of NO_x and VOCs
- o adoption of California emission standards for 1994 model-year cars
- o CEPA - many of the priority substances may require regulatory controls

Possible Instruments:

- o NO_x/VOCs management plan/air toxics management plan
- o emission targets achieved by energy conservation measures
- o economic instruments such as tradeable emission permits and emission charges
- o increased regulation under CEPA
- o establishment of fleet fuel efficiency standards
- o bilateral agreements
- o clean techniques

Considerations:

- o toxic chemicals loading in Great Lakes comes predominantly through the air from industrial sources in both the US and Canada
- o urban air quality is a major health concern for Canadians
- o toxic air pollutants are also a concern to Canadians

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What should the balance be between the use of regulation and market forces in addressing urban air pollution?

2) What research is required to overcome knowledge gaps?

3) Should Canada adopt more stringent air quality emission standards than the U.S. (or other countries)?

4) Which control method/objective - virtual elimination, zero discharge, environmental tolerance, best available technology - should be used to define regulatory requirements for air toxics?

THEME: **THE GLOBAL COMMONS**

ISSUE: **Global Warming (Green Plan p 20)**

Possible Objectives:

- o enhance economic efficiency of energy use (Energy Options Report)
- o environmental sustainability of energy development and use
- o 20% cut in CO_2 emissions by 2005 (Toronto Conference on the Changing Atmosphere, Greenprint)
- o stabilization of all greenhouse gases, except CFC's, at current levels by the turn of the century

Current Commitments:

- o CFC reduction targets (Montreal Protocol)
- o Federal-Provincial Energy Ministers' Policy Statement
- o elimination of imports and production of CFC'S, halons and methyl chloroform by 1999 (Green Plan)
- o work towards international agreements (a northern industrialized nations agreement)
- o Canada to set CO2 emission targets and schedules in the Green Plan document this fall

Possible Instruments:

- o regulation and enforcement (eg., emission standards and fuel efficiency standards)
- o market mechanisms (eg., carbon tax, emission trading, emission caps
- o public education
- o technology development / a centre for climate change research (Green Plan)
- o sectoral policies (e.g. agriculture, forestry, transport, energy, etc.)

Considerations:

- o IPCC report in the fall
- o macroeconomic impact
- o impact on international competitiveness
- o effects on human health
- o timing
- o alternatives; what are the costs of inaction?
- o inter-jurisdictional co-operation
- o technology development and marketing
- o Second World Climate Conference, Geneva, October/November, 1990.

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What emission targets should Canada choose in addressing greenhouse gases? On what basis should the targets be determined?

2) Should Canada commit itself unilaterally to targets or only as a part of concerted international action? What consideration should be given to targets being set elsewhere?

3) Should Canada agree to percentage reductions or absolute levels in international fora?

4) What instruments should Canada rely on in achieving target objectives?

5) How can Canada encourage other countries to reduce their emission levels to those adopted here?

6) How should the contribution of forests and agricultural land (as a source and sink for greenhouse gases) be factored into policies and targets for reducing emissions?

7) What mix of energy sources should be employed to address global warming concerns. What is the role of hydro, nuclear generation, alternative sources and energy conservation?

8) Should oil/gas megaprojects be allowed to go ahead? If so, what role should government subsidies play?

THEME: **THE GLOBAL COMMONS**

ISSUE: **STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION (GREEN PLAN P 22)**

Possible Objectives:

- o eliminate domestic production and importation of CFCs and halons by 1999 (Green Plan)
- o cut domestic production and importation of methyl chloroform by 50% by the year 2000
- o help developing countries get off CFCs
- o reduce scientific uncertainties

Current Commitments:

- o CFC and halon reduction targets (Montreal Protocol)
- o Minister's February 1989 commitment to 85% reduction in CFCs by 1999

Possible Instruments:

- o regulations under CEPA
- o market mechanisms (CFC taxes, user fees and/or manufacturers' incentives)
- o participation in multilateral funding and technological development mechanisms to assist developing countries get off CFCs
- o increased research into the extent of the problem in the Arctic

Considerations:

- o Standing Committee on the Environment report on ozone depletion
- o Montreal Protocol meeting - London 27-29 June, 1990
- o Federal role must complement other jurisdictions

Possible Questions for Discussion:

1) How can we best ensure that CFCs currently in use (e.g. refrigerators and air conditioners) are recycled or destroyed and not released to the atmosphere?

2) Although ozone depletion in the Arctic appears to not be as severe as in the Antarctic, nevertheless, should Canada maintain a concentrated watch on our Arctic ozone layer from a new permanent Arctic ozone observatory?

THEME: THE GLOBAL COMMONS

ISSUE: Acid Rain (Green Plan p 22)

Possible Objectives:

- o cap sulphur dioxide emissions at their 1994 levels for the eastern provinces (Green Plan)
- o cap emissions in the western three provinces at appropriate levels to those of the eastern provinces similar levels

Current Commitments:

- o 50% reduction by 1994 in SO_2 emissions in the seven eastern most provinces and territories
- o freeze NO_x at 1987 levels by 1994 (draft NO_x protocol)
- o LRTAP research program including forest and possible health effects
- o acid rain commitments
- o more stringent national auto emission standards [California standards] (CCME, Green Plan, Greenprint)
- o industry anticipates spending up to $500 million a year for clean-up process

Possible Instruments:

- o propose transboundary air quality accord (Green Plan)
- o agreement with western-most provinces on capping SO_2 emissions (Green Plan)
- o economic instruments such as tradeable emission permits and emission charges
- o technological measures and market incentives for improved fuel use efficiency

Considerations:

- o emission control costs vis a vis benefits from reduced infrastructure damage, human health and ecological damage

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Are objectives and targets which go beyond current commitments needed? What should they be?

2) What additional control measures should be taken to reduce acid rain for the period beyond 1994? If there are any, how should they be implemented?

3) What work is required to verify the effectiveness of the current programs and to determine the need for future measures?

4) How can we offset emissions from new sources of SO_2 and NO_x?

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH STRESSES
(Green Plan p 19)

ISSUE: Human Health Impacts from Man-Made and Natural Environment Hazards

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Principles:

- o human health depends on a high quality environment
- o protection and promotion of human health
- o anticipate and prevent environmental health hazards
- o informed public

Possible Objectives:

- o Healthy Public Policy
- o Health For All (Ottawa Charter)
- o Environmental Health Charter (WHO/UNEP)

Current Commitments:

- o Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- o Pesticide Control Products Act
- o GLWQA (Great Lakes Health Effect Program/Great Lakes Toxic Report)
- o Safe Drinking Water Act (pending)
- o Health and Welfare Canada programs (Health Protection Branch, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Medical Services Branch)

Possible Instruments:

- o scientific research (toxicology and epidemiology) should be strengthened
- o review Federal government role in health and the environment (eg. increase in funding and resources)
- o closer relationship between Health and Welfare Canada and other government departments on environmental hazards
- o expedite regulations under CEPA and pending Safe Drinking Water Act
- o improve risk communication to the public
- o review Federal-Provincial committee structure
- o mobilize public participation in the decision-making process
- o monitor populations at risk (e.g. Native peoples)

Considerations:

- o that the high level of concern about the environment is predicated on a concern about personal health (Synergistics polling firm)
- o Federal government has low credibility on the environment issue

o institutional complexity
o relationship to sustainable development

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What is an acceptable level of health hazard? Who makes the decision?

2) What do different stakeholder/sectors mean by health?

3) Should the benefit to society be compared to the potential health risk? (eg. pesticides)

4) How can we ensure the health of future generations through sustainable development?

THEME: BETTER INPUTS TO DECISON-MAKING

MECHANISM: Better Science (Green Plan pp 7,17,23,30)

Possible Objectives:

- o assure consistent and long term commitments for an adequate level of effort and a balanced mix of basic and applied science on sustainable development issues of national and international significance
- o strengthen efforts in social, economic and physical sciences
- o foster multi-disciplinary research
- o encourage transdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches for sound ecosystem problem solving and decision-making, holistic approach
- o strengthen and coordinate in-house federal (and where appropriate, provincial) environmental science and technology capability to:
    - anticipate and prevent environmental problems for a sustainable future
    - provide the knowledge and expertise necessary to implement federal (and provincial and municipal) legislation, policies and programs (Green Plan)
    - encourage the development of state-of-the-art Canadian technology in priority areas for national use and global export
    - provide national and international leadership through scientific expertise and participation
- o revitalize university and aboriginal programs to:
    - complement basic and where appropriate applied research carried out in government laboratories
    - meet the future needs for scientists and engineers in the public and private sector and universities
    - promote university/industry/aboriginal/government partnerships in basic and applied research and technology development
- o encourage closer government, university and industry scientific working relationships
- o establish research programs to define natural resource sustainability and to develop sustainable management practices
- o to communicate scientific findings to decision-makers and the public in support of essential public education goals

Current Commitments:

- o major basic and applied research and programs at: CCIW (Burlington), Wastewater Technology Centre (Burlington), River Road Environmental Technology Centre (Ottawa), Freshwater

Institute (Winnipeg), NHRC (Saskatoon), marine oriented programs at Bedford Institute (Halifax), Centre St.Laurent (Montreal), Institute for Ocean Sciences (B.C.), PERD, ESRF, NRC, NOGAP, and others in federal departments
- o Great Lakes Cleanup Program and support for the IJC
- o St. Laurent Action Plan and commitment to Fraser Action Plan

Possible Instruments:

- o properly funded in-house research and newly funded science partnership programs with government departments, other governments, universities, and the private sector (Green Plan)
- o articulation of a long term natural environmental strategy and goals to which scientific programs can be oriented
- o new NSERC and SSHRC and MRC programs to promote fundamental environmental research programs at universities (Green Plan)
- o panel to promote cooperative science efforts (Green Plan)
- o retaining, retraining and recruiting scientists including innovative interchange programs for public and private sector scientists and engineers
- o establishing centres of excellence and networks such as a national toxicology scientific network (Green Plan)
- o coordinated public and private sector toxic chemicals science program (CEPA Science Forum)
- o focussing research in priority areas (eg., Great Lakes toxic substances, climatic change, arctic ecosystems) (Green Plan)
- o national integrated research and monitoring network as a focal point to understand long term ecosystems change

Considerations:

- aging of scientists in the federal public service and in universities
- inadequate growth in federal R&D compared to the explosive increase in scale and number of environmental problems
- historical inadequacy in funding for fundamental R&D in universities
- departmental and jurisdictional fragmentation related to many areas of scientific activity (eg., CWS, IWD and Fisheries)
- systemic deficiencies in the synthesis and integration of environmental science with socio-economic considerations during the policy making and management decision-making processes in Canada

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Do federal science programs need to be better focused in the 90's? If so, how? - funding incentives?, co-ordination mechanisms?, new institutional mechanisms such as Science Services, "consortia", crown corporations (an environmental version of the Fisheries Research Board?)

2) How can universities be mobilized to seize priority environmental challenges in fundamental R&D, particularly trans-disciplinary ecosystem scale issues?

3) How can better linkages be established between agencies, organizations and individuals in basic and applied research in support of an integrated national effort for sustainable development?

4) How can we better mobilize R&D in the federal government's economic, industrial and natural-resource departments in support of Sustainable Development goals?

5) How can the private sector become more involved particularly in technology development, demonstration and commercial application?

6) What are the most productive strategies or mechanisms to strengthen Canada's international participation and leadership on the science dimensions of global environmental issues of national significance to Canada?

7) How can young people be attracted? Are there special programs for women, aboriginal peoples and others needed? If so, how could they be implemented?

8) How can better use be made of traditional aboriginal knowledge?

9) How can we systematically strengthen the science/policy connection so that future environmental impacts are correctly anticipated and effective policies crafted to prevent them?

10) Is the overall level of Federal effort (funding and resources) appropriate to facilitate the establishment of programs the development of some policies and the preparation of legislation?

THEME: CHANGING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

MECHANISM: Environmental Assessment (Green Plan p 11)

Possible Objectives:

- o full knowledge of the implications of development, including long-term environmental costs, before irrevocable decisions are made
- o integration of environmental factors into all government programs and policies (NTFEE)
- o rigorous, consistent, fair environmental screening and assessment of all projects under federal jurisdiction (NTFEE, Greenprint)
- o full federal commitment to application of EARP
- o a national minimum standard for environmental assessment process
- o increase the weight of the findings of an EIA in government decision making on project approval/rejection
- o responsibility for environmental protection assigned to decision-makers

Some Current Commitments:

- o Environmental assessment of all federal initiatives (EARP Guidelines Order, Court decisions)
- o Guidelines for environmental screening of departmental initiatives (FEARO; EMR)

Possible Instruments:

- o legislate the EARP process (Green Plan, Draft EARP legislation)
- o funding for interest group involvement in EARP proceedings
- o training of federal officials to apply EA requirements
- o review of compliance by Environmental Auditor (Green Print)
- o self-audit
- o revised EARP Guidelines Order

Considerations:

- o accountability
- o equivalency and complementarity with provincial processes
- o need for joint processes/hearings
- o efficiency
- o human and financial resources
- o enforcement for pollution offenses under CEPA and Fisheries and provincial legislation

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) How can environmental factors be considered most effectively in programs and policies?

2) What is your view of the idea of integrating provincial and federal environmental assessment processes?

3) How do you view a judicial (i.e. formal and in the courts) environmental assessment process?

4) What role should environment departments (federal and provincial) play in environmental assessments?

THEME: CHANGING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

MECHANISM: Improved Information (Green Plan pp 8,9)

Possible Objectives:

- o integration of environmental factors into economic decision-making
- o full-cost (social and environmental, as well as economic) accounting in policy and program decision making
- o provide Canadians with accurate, current and revealing information on the state of the nation's environment
- o establish and use sustainable development indicators

Current Commitments:

- o legislated requirement for State of the Environment Reporting (CEPA)
- o development of environmental indicators (PM proposal to G7)
- o existing DOE State of the Environment Report and Statistics Canada Environmental Statistics Compendium (1986; 1991 underway)
- o initial studies on satellite accounts (Stats Can 1990)
- o other initiatives on indicators (DOE, NRTEE, ORT)

Possible Instruments:

- o natural resource accounting which incorporates the costs of resource depletion to the economy, as part of Canada's National Accounts (begin with the satellite accounts) (NTFEE, Green Plan)
- o support an independent policy institute to prepare regular state-of-the-environment reports and publish sustainable development indicators for Canada (SOE Stakeholder Report)
- o privatize SOE reporting (SOE Stakeholder Report)
- o coordinated efforts among federal departments, provinces and private sector
- o expand present Environment Canada program for SOE
- o environmental education
- o expansion of interpretation programs in national parks and historic sites

Considerations:

- o financial viability of private-sector SOE
- o methodological challenge
- o accessing information

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) What information on the state of the Canadian environment should the federal government make available to Canadians? How can scientific findings and the implications of these findings be effectively communicated?
2) Should Canadians have access to environmental information as a right?

3) What are the respective roles and importance of SOE Reporting, natural resource accounting and sustainable development indicators?

4) What are the responsibilities and rights of scientists to express views based on their scientific work in the context of public policy?

THEME: CHANGING DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

MECHANISM: Increased Accountability (Green Plan p 12)

Possible Objectives:

- o economic decision-makers accountable for the environmental implications of their actions
- o environmental decision-makers accountable for the economic implications of their actions
- o incorporation of environmental factors into federal policy formulation
- o hold ministers and their departments accountable for promoting environmentally sound economic development (NTFEE)
- o clarify federal responsibilities for environmental conservation and protection (Greenprint)

Current Commitments:

- o "Environmental Quality Policy" (MC of 1988?)
- o EMR's Commitment to the Environment
- o Cabinet Committee on Environment
- o Parliamentary Committee on the Environment
- o Auditor General's evaluations of environment programs
- o federal department internal program audits
- o CEPA Section 4
- o corporate policies and guidelines

Instruments:

- o inter-departmental linkages
- o Include environmental considerations in Memoranda to Cabinet where appropriate (NTFEE, EMR)
- o Add environmental considerations to program audits and evaluations (EMR)
- o Incorporate environmental management measures into the system of incentives and rewards for program managers
- o create a Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment modelled after the Auditor General (Greenprint?)
- o Ensure that all departments establish consultation processes which encourage and facilitate public involvement and influence in environmental policy making and planning processes (NTFEE, Greenprint)
- o Enact an Environmental Bill of Rights (Greenprint)
- o Establish Code of Environmental Stewardship (Green Plan)

Considerations:

- o clarification of federal responsibilities needed to strengthen federal role

- constitutional amendments may be needed to clarify federal-provincial jurisdictions

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) In what way should the government report on its accountability to the public?

2) How should environmental accountables relate to operational accountabilities?

THEME: STRENGHTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

ISSUE: (Green Plan pp 12-15)

Possible Objectives:

- o extend the gains made in multi-stakeholder consensus
- o empower communities and individuals to act (Green Plan)
- o increase the effectiveness of the ENGO and NGO communities
- o empower Canadian youth to act

Current Commitments:

- o National Round Table on Economy and the Environment
- o Canadian Environmental Advisory Council
- o Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment
- o provincial Round Tables
- o consultation processes for new regulatory initiatives
- o Environmental Partners Fund
- o various federal-provincial agreements
- o Winnipeg Centre for Sustainable Development
- o National Youth Conference (Scheduled '91)
- o Land Claims agreement
- o Environmental Choice Program

Possible Instruments:

- o a national program similar to the Participaction Program (Green Plan)
- o youth programs: federal summer employment program, private-sector co-operative program, and youth conference in 1991 in preparation for the UN 1992 Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil (Green Plan)
- o formation of a national youth council reporting to the Minister of the Environment
- o youth representation on the NRTEE
- o initiatives with aboriginal peoples including establishment of an environmental advisory committee composed of representatives of First Nations (Green Plan and ICC/ITC)
- o joint programs/initiatives involving government, stakeholders and industry including joint research and joint development of regulations and guidelines
- o Partners Fund

Considerations:

- o environmental management is not the responsibility of the federal government alone
- o expertise needed to address the ecological and environmental issues lies partly in various groups outside government including universities, private sector, NGOs and in other governments
- o youth are currently not well organized on a national scale; there is a high turnover in this group due to a relatively short age "window"

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Are mechanisms such as the NRTEE, CEAC and others being used to full advantage in forging partnerships among stakeholders? What improvements/changes would you suggest?

3) Are existing youth networks adequate, and if not, how can they be developed; should youth be encouraged to design their own agenda?

4) How are current NGO's and ENGO's representing the concerns of the majority of Canadians?

THEME: BETTER INPUTS TO DECISION-MAKING

ISSUE: Education

Possible Objectives:

- o provide opportunity for Canadians to improve their knowledge of environmental concerns
- o provide opportunity for Canadians to acquire environmental skills
- o improve the dissemination of environmental education materials
- o share Canadian environmental education materials and programs internationally

Current Commitments:

- o "the Government must co-operate with the provinces to establish priorities for action in environmental education" (Green Plan)

Possible Instruments:

- o revamp academic curricula to all levels to enhance/include environmental education
- o definition of the subject matter of environmental education
- o establishment of a Clearinghouse for identifying and distributing available environmental education material
- o establishment of an Environmental Education Newsletter
- o establishment of an Environmental-Action Program, modelled on ParticipACTION (NRTEE and House of Commons Environment Committee)
- o development of environmental education curricula for primary and secondary schools (NRTEE)
- o development of proposals for environmental education outside the formal school system
- o expansion of Partners Fund to partially support selected environmental education projects
- o support for international environmental education initiatives

Considerations:

- o A mechanism is needed to define the subject matter of environmental education
- o The development of school curricula requires a mechanism that would involve all interested provinces.
- o Environmental education outside the formal school system must involve business, labour, media, community, consumer, and voluntary action groups.

Possible Questions for Discussion:

1) Should a single environmental education curriculum be developed for use nationally? Or should each province develop its own curriculum?

2) The content of environmental education is potentially enourmous. What subjects should be given the highest priority?

3) To what extent should environmental education attempt to change attitudes and values?

4) If environmental education is to change values, how should the values in question be determined?

5) Should environmental education be 'issue-oriented' (e.g. global warming, deforestation) or 'subject oriented' (atmospheric science, forest ecology)?

6) How can duplication in the development of environmental education be avoided?

7) What environmental education functions can the federal government perform best? The provinces? Non-government institutions? Individuals?

THEME: BETTER INPUTS DECISION-MAKING

MECHANISM: Consistent and Fair Enforcement (Green Plan pp 10,11)

Possible Objectives:

- o interjurisdictional consistency
- o coordinated assessment, surveillance and enforcement
- o vigorous and consistent application of federal authorities for control of pollution and conservation of the natural environment
- o effective mitigation and fair compensation
- o clear and reliable public information on regulatory requirements and why they have been adopted (CEPA, Regulatory Reform Strategy 1986)
- o evaluation of effectiveness of regulatory programs and a secure foundation in law for actions (Regulatory Reform Strategy 1986)

Current Commitments:

- o CEPA Compliance and Enforcement Policy
- o Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) and the Fisheries Act
- o requirement for mitigation or compensation as follow up to EIA commitments (EARP Guidelines)
- o Citizen's Code of Regulatory Fairness (Treasury Board, 1986)
- o accountability of ministers and officials for regulatory action (federal Regulatory Reform Strategy 1986)
- o regulatory impact analysis requirement (CEPA)

Possible Instruments:

- o provide adequate,dedicated resources for enforcement, including regulation development, monitoring, policing and prosecution
- o Federal government takes lead role in establishing national standards for environmental quality and enforcement
- o standards, guidelines and regulations
- o comprehensive monitoring programs
- o expedite the development of regulations under CEPA (Greenprint, Green Plan)
- o cooperative national training program for enforcement officers (Green Plan)
- o consistency between national and international obligations
- o introduce more innovative penalties (eg., in California, guilty parties are required to publish offences in newspaper ads)
- o expedite development of regulations

Considerations:

- o need to build on federal/provincial partnerships
- o coordination needed among federal department responsibilities including training data bases, inventories and reporting systems, cooperative enforcement initiatives

THEME: CHANGING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

MECHANISM: Government as a Model Environmental Citizen (Green Plan)

Possible Objectives:

- o to enhance leadership role/capability of the federal government through adoption of environmentally sound policies and practices
- o to change departmental behaviour and influence major government contractors
- o to use government purchasing power to promote technology development and establish market opportunities

Current Commitments:

- o Environmental Quality Policy
- o Federal commitment to producing an Environmental Agenda/Green Plan
- o active involvement in international fora such IPCC, OECD/DAC, various environmental protocols such as Montreal Protocol

Possible Instruments:

- o purchasing policies that favors more environmentally friendly goods and services
- o sustainable development action plans for each federal department and agency relevant to its mandate (see reference to audit under Increased Accountability)
- o government-wide and department-specific environmental code of ethics and principles
- o amend bilateral foreign aid policy to give priority to meeting environmental objectives (ODA)
- o transfer of appropriate technology to developing countries (through ODA and export promotion)
- o have Canadians adhere to the same or more stringent requirements than those in place in Canada for exports of their products to other countries

Considerations:

- o cost to government operations of leading new markets and technological change
- o credibility of federal policy
- o phasing-in to allow non-government suppliers of goods and services to adjust

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- CEPA offers citizens, who are threatened by toxic pollution, the right to initiate court action. Provincial legislation allows civil suits and class actions including pollution-caused incidents

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Is there a need for dedicated "environmental police" agency? What role might the RCMP play?

2) What is the role of regulatory instruments in comparison to other approaches such as negotiation and economic measures.

3) How should equitable standards be achieved across industry sectors?

4) Is a 100% inspection program realistic? How should priorities be established for enforcement activities? i.e. spotchecks or intensive monitoring

Some Questions for Discussion:

1) Should federal government facilities be required to meet environmental standards similar to those imposed on the private sector by provincial governments?

2) Should the federal government provide leadership by becoming a model environment citizen, even if it means increased spending?

3) Should the federal government use its purchasing power to demand sound environmental management from its suppliers and contractors?

4) Should our foreign aid policies require that such projects be subject to minimum Canadian environmental standards and practices?

5) Should the federal government be taking concrete and visible steps such as waste reduction, energy conservation, buying recycled paper, etc.?

THEME: BETTER INPUTS TO DECISION-MAKING

MECHANISM: Harnessing Market Forces (Green Plan p 10,11)

Possible Objectives:

- a healthy environment and a strong economy are interdependent (Green Plan)
- environmental action is undertaken in a fiscally responsible manner (Green Plan)
- economic activity is undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner
- internalize the costs of environmental conservation
- make economic self-interest the basis for environmentally sound action
- maintenance of a strong economy to support sustainable development
- integration of environmental planning into business planning

Current Commitments:

- Environmental Choice Program
- industry and retail response to consumer preferences
- strong support by Government of Canada for concepts of sustainable development
- multi-stakeholder commitments arising from the National Task Force on Economy and Environment

Possible Instruments:

- policy and legislative framework to harness marketplace incentives
- apply the polluter pays principle more rigorously (Greenprint)
- reduce market imperfections by making more/better information available to the consumer
- reduce or eliminate environmentally damaging subsidies
- apply "green taxes" (eg. carbon tax) (Greenprint)
- apply pollution charges
- create a market for pollution rights
- revise economic incentives (prices, etc) to primary resource producers (farmers, loggers, fishermen) to take account of sustainability criteria
- labelling laws
- tradeable emission/effluent rights
- codes of practice and environmental operating/management guidelines (eg. CPA)

Considerations:

- Canada's management of fiscal policy and restraint of debt and deficits
- deficiencies in data relating to total costs and sectoral impact of specific environmental initiatives
- impact on international competitiveness

- o efficiency
- o methodological challenges of quantifying environmental costs
- o possible dislocation for some industries
- o global solutions required for certain environmental problems and constraints imposed by the weak economies of certain nations

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Some Questions for Discussion:

1) How quickly should market-based solutions be applied?

2) How should disadvantaged parties be compensated for higher costs?

3) How does the strength of the economy influence the ability of corporations to improve environmental performance?

4) How do economic factors influence the willingness of Canadians to support necessary public and private expenditures?

5) How will funds be raised for environmental initiatives, if fiscal constraints limit new money for environmental programs?

6) Should environmental taxes be broadly based or narrowly focussed on resolving specific issues?

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ᓴᐳᔾ ᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖃᕐᕙᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐸᒃᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᕙᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᒍᓐᓃᕐᓗᓂ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖁᔨᓕᕐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃ ᐳᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕙᓕᑭᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᖓᑭᒪᒧᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖅᓚᕐᒪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᒫᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃ ᑰᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᔭᕆᑐᔪᒥᓇᖑᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᔾ ᔨᓐᖏᓪᒪᑦ ᑐᓵᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓪᓚᕆᒃ ᐳᖅ.

1984-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓯᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐ ᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑐᓵᕐᓂᖃᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᑐᓵᖓᐳᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾ ᔪᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ.

ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᒎᑦᓗ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓐᖏᒃ ᑳᖓᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᑐᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔨᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ.

ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᕝᕙ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᕐ ᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐ ᐳᖅ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐ ᓗᑕ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᕐ ᖄᕐ ᓗᑕ ᑎᒥᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᒃ ᓴᖅ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᕐ ᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᔪᕐ ᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐ ᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕿᒪᔪᖓ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᑖᔅ ᓱᒪᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᓯᒪᔪᒥ. ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᖓ ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒃ ᑐᐊᔭᐅᓂᕐ ᑳᖑᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᕐ ᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖁᐸᒃ ᑲ ᑖᔅ ᓱᒥᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᖃᕐ ᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕿᓐᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐱᒃ ᓱᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᒡ ᔪᐊᕐ ᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑕᖁᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᐱᒃ ᓱᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ.

ᑖᒻ ᓯᑕᓐ, ᐲᔫᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐ ᔪᐊᓪᒪᕆᖕᓂ
ᒥᓂᓯᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᒪᓂᖅ ᓂᕆᔨᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓇᓂ

ᓯᓚᖓᓂᕐᓂᒃ: ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓂᖓ

1.1 ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᒪᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᒌᖃᖅᖢᓂᖓ

1.2 ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃᑯᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᒪᒃ ᐊᓯᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐅᑉᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ

1.3 ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᒃ

1.4 ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐊᑎᒍ ᓇᐅᒃ ᐃᓅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᒪᓕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ

1.5 ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᓐᓄ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒃ ᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ

ᐱᖓᑦᓂ: ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᒪᓕ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒃ ᓴᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂ

2.1 ᐊᑐᑎᖅᓴ

2.2 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑎᖅᓴ

ᐱᖅᓯᓂᖅᓂ: ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕ ᑎᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ

3.0 ᑕᒪᒐᓴᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑐᒃ

3.1 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᓯᓚᖓᓕᖅᑐᒃ: ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᒃ

3.2 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᑐᒃᓕᓕᒃ: ᒪᓕᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᑕᒪᒐᓴᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖅᓱᒃᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᔨᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ

3.3 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᖅᓯᓂᖅᓂ: ᑭᒃᓕᓕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑕᐃᓕᖅᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᐅᓂᒃᑭᓱᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᒪᓕᓂᒃᓗ

3.4 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᑎᓴᒪᓂᖅᓂ: ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᒃᓗ ᐊᐃᒡᒍᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᐊᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ

3.5 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᑕᒃᓕᓪᓚᖓᓂᒃ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔨᒃᑯᐅᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᖃᑎᒌᖃᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᓗᒃᑖᓗᒃ

3.6 ᐱᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᒃᓴᐃᓂᕐᓗᒍ: ᓯᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐋᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐊᑎᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓐᓇᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒃᑯᐅᑉᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ

ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᒍ: ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᓕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ

4.1 ᑕᒪᒐᓴᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑐᒃ

4.2 ᓇᐅᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᒃ ᐋᑕᐃᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓇᓂ

4.3 ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᑎᒪᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᑦ

4.4 ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑕᐅᔭᑎᓂᒃᑯᖃᓂᒃ ᑐᖃᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᔨᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᔫᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓇᓂ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ

ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓ

1.1 ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ

ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ. ᒪᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᖓ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ. ᐃᓚᒌᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑭᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᖁᔭᐅᕙᒃ ᑭᕗᖅ. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑭᕗᖅ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᒻᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓚᒫᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓇᔪᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᑉᐹᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᒻᒪᑎᒻᒪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᒃᓴᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᒃᓴᒥᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑦᑏᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᐸᒃ ᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓵᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᑎᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᑎᒍᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᑎᒃ.

ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ. ᐃᓚᖓᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒌᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᑉ ᐊᓯᓐᖑᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᑖᓐᖑᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓪᓗ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓈᕐᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᓯᑯᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᕕᖃᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᕐᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᒋᔭᖏᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓪᓗ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᕐᔪᐊᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᕐᓇᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᕐᓵᖑᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᑎᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᐅᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑑᕌᓕᔪᓂᒃ.

1.2 ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᓗᒃᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᖁᔨᖏᒧ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃᓗ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓚ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᕐᔪᐊᒻᒪᑎᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖓᓐᓂ 234-ᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕐᕕᒋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᓐᓂ 1982-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓴᕐᓯᓂᖅᐳᑦ

ᐱᔭᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᔨᕐᐸᓯᒃ ᑐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᒃ ᑯᑕᐅᖁᓇᒥᑦ. 1980-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᓯᒪᒥᕗᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᒃ "ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ" ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᕐᕕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᓗ 1984-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃᒧᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓱᕋᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑳᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᖃᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᖑᔭᑎᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᓕᖕᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐊᖏᓂᕐ ᔫᖑᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓪᔪᐊᓂᒃ, ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᒃᓯᐅᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ, ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᔭᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ 1985-ᒥ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ 80-ᑲᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ.

ᔭᓗᓇᐃᒥᓗ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸ 30-ᒥᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᐸ 2-ᒧᑦ 1986-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᔾᔭ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖁᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ. ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓂᖓ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᖅ ᓴᐅᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓂ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᖅᑕᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᒻᒪᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᖁᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᑎᐊᖃᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ.

1.3 ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᔾᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᓯᓈᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᑲᔪᓯᐅᑎᐊᓯᒪᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᕈᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓯᕐᑕᐅᑎᐊᓄᑦ.

ᓴᖅᑭᔾᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕐᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
.ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᓚᓗᐊᕐᓗᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᕐᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᖑᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓕᑯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦᑐᖔᓄᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᑎᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᒦᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓐᖏᓛᕐᓗᓂ. ᐱᔭᒋᐊᑭᓐᓂᕐ ᑳᒍᔭᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕿᑦ ᑕ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᕐᑳᒍᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ.

1.4 ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᐅᒃ ᑰᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᓚᑦ ᓴᐳᑉᐹᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᖅ ᓴᐳᑉᐹᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓵᕐᓂᐊᕐ ᐳᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᕆᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᒃ ᑯᑦ ˙60-ᓖᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᒫᒥᒃ. ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓯᓕ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂ ᑭᐯᓕᐅᕐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐸᐃᒥ. ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᐱᐊᓪ ᐊᐃᓪ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᕆᓐᓂᐅ. ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᓗ ᐊᓖᔅᑲᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᓖᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᓂ. ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᑕᖃᕐᐸᒡᒪᓪᓗ ᒪᔭᐊᕝᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒪᔭᕐᕿᐅᕝᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒪᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

1.5 ᓴᐳᑉᐹᐹᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᓯᓕ ᓴᐳᑉᐹᔾ ᔭᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᕐᒥᔮᑦᑕᐅᖅ

1980-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔭᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᖑᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐆᒪᔮᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᕐᑳᒍᔭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᒥᔭᓐᓇᕐᒪᓖᑦ. ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᓪᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᓗ ᓚᐯᒪᕆᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔭᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᕐᐱᓖᓐᓂ ᑲᑐᑉᐹᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᐯᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒨᓖᔭᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᕗᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᑎᓕᕐᑕᕆᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᕆᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᑉᔭᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᕿᓂᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕈᒧᑦ.

ᐱᖃᑖᓂ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕐᒍᔭᒃᓴᑦ

2.1 ᐊᑑᑎᖓ

ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᕐᓗ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ.

- ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂᓪᓗ
- ᑲᓇᑕ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓱᕐᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔨᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒋᓂᕐᒥ ᑭᖕᒍᔫᑎᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᓄᑦ.
- ᓯᕗᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᖅ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓱᐊᖕᒍᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᓗ.
- ᓯᕗᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓕ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᕿᒥᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᓖᑦ
- ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ. ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᑎᔭᕐᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᑕ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓱᐊᖕᒍᓂᐊᕐᐳ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑯᒧᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᓯᓕᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᐹᔾᒍᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᖃᓄᑎᒥᓗ ᓇᐅᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᑎᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᔅ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ.
- ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔫᑦ ᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ.
- ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᖀᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᓕᒫᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ.
- ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᕇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓐᖏᑐᐊᕐᕿᖓᑦ. ᐃᓕᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑎᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᕐᒍᔾ ᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ. ᐃᓕᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᔅ ᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓖᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓕᕐ ᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕐ ᔪᐊᕐᒍᔾᑲᑎᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓂᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᑎᐅᓂᒃᓭᐅᑕᐱᓚᑦ ᓇᐅᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ
ᓴᑭᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᓗᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯ ᑲᒪᒋᔭ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᑦ ᑐᒪᑭᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᑭᒪᓕᕐᓂᓕᒫᓂ ᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᓂᐅᓕᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᑭᑦᑕᓗᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯ ᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᑐᒪᑭᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅ .

ᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖅ

ᐊᑐᓕᓂᒃ ᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᓂᐅᓂᒃ ᑐᓗᑦ ᒪᓕᖅ ᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᓗᒃ ᕿᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᒃ

1. ᖃᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑭᒃᓴᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᔪᒪᔭᖅᑎᐊᖅᑭᒃᓂᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃ
2. ᖃᑐᒃ ᓴᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᑎᑎᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑭᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᖅᑭᒃᓂᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃ
   ᖃᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᖅᑭᒃᓂᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᓐᓃᑦ
3. ᑕᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᐸᒋᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑭᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᒪᓂᐅᓕᖅ ᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃ
4. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃ
5. ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒋᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓴᐅᔾᔨᑎᐊᖅᑭᒃᓂᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓚᓂᓐᓃᓐᓂᑐᓂᓐᓃᑦ
6. ᓴᓕᑦ ᓴᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᒃ ᓴᐊᑦᔪᒃᑯᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᐅᔭᐊᓕᒋᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᖅ

ᐱᖁᔭᖏᓐᓂ

ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ

3.1 ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓪᓕᑎᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᓪᓕᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖁᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ. ᐱᖃᑖᓂᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᕆᐊᕐᑎᒻᒪᖁᑦ.

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓈᕿᓯᒪᓗᐊᕐᐸᒃᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᐊᕐᐸᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕙᓕᑭᐊᕐᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐆᒃ ᔫᑎᒥᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑉ ᐱᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᒧᓪᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑲᒪᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓯᕐᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕐᕕᒥᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐃᒪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᐱᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᐸᒃᓗᑎᒡᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ. ᐃᑯᒪᔾᔪᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᕙᒃ ᑭᓱᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ. ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᑲᒪᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᓂᓗ 60 ᓂᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕐᐱᖃᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᓪᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔨᐅᕙᒃᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᒥᒡᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᐹᖑᕙᒃᑐᑦ. ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓛᒃ ᑰᖑᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ. ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓈᒻᒫᕐᖃᑎᖏᑦᑐᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᐱᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᐸᒃᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᑕᖃᓕᖅᑲᔭᕐᒪᑦ.

ᓄᑖᖑᑦ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᒪᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᓪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᔫᑳᓐᓗ ᐊᐱᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕙᒃᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐱᒋᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᒥᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ.

3.1 ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᖅ: ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

3.1.1 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

> "ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᓂ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᕙᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑐᖅᑲᕋᓯᓕᖁᖢᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒡᓗ ᑐᕌᖁᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᐊᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ."

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓐᖁᐱᒥᔭᐅᕙᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒍᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᑦᓗ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᒐᑎᔨᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᖅᑲᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓄᖕ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓄᖕ.
- ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᓂᖕᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᑲᓪᒪᑎᒃ ᐳᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᕕᓪᒪᑎᑦᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᒪᑕ. ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᑎᓂᐊᕐᑕᕐᒋᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒥᑦᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᓴᖅᑭᑉᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᕐᖓᓇᕐᒪᑦᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐅᔭᖁᒃ ᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑦᓗ ᐊᖀᑖ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᓇᐅᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᖅ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓯᐅᕐ ᕕᐅᐸᕐᓂᖕᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᒥᒐᑦᑎᒍ ᐃᓄᒃᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᐳ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᑎᐳᖅ. ᑲᑐᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦ.
- ᖃᓄᑎᒥᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖁᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᕐᒍᕋᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᖁᓄᑦᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒍᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓯᑦ ᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒥᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᔫᖓᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᖅᑲᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᕐᑦ.

1. ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᑎᔨᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᑎᓂᒃ ᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓖᑦᒍᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒻᒪᑎᒥᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒍ. 1987-ᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕈᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᓂᒡᓗ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᕐᑎᓂᒡᓗ ᐅᔭᖁᒃ ᓯᐅᕐᑎᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒥᒡᓗᓂ.

3.2 ᑐᒡᓕᑎᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔪᕐᑐᖅ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ

3.2.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᓪᓂᐊᓃᑦ

> "ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ."

- ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔪᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᐊᖃᕋᓯᒥᔪᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᑐᖕᒐᑉᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔭᓄᑦᓗ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᐳᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑑᑏᑦᓗ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑑᑎᓂᒃᓗ. ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᐅᓕᖁᔪᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒥᕙᒃᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᖕᒍᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᐸᑕ.

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᑉᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦᓗ ᓂᕕᐅᑎᔪᐅᓕᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖕᒍᓴᑎᐊᒃᓴᕐᓇᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓯᖕᒍᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦᓗ ᓄᖕᒍᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᓇᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᒥᒃᓕᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᖏᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔪᐅᓂᖃᓕᕐᑑᖕᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᖅᑎᓯᒪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑑᑎᓄᑦ.

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑎᐊᖃᕈᒫᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓇᔪᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᓇᔪᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔭᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᐊᒃ ᑕᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

1. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᑎᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᓇᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᓕᕋᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑑᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

2; ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᑎᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔭᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᓗᓂᑦᔭᒃ ᑕᒪᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑑᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑑᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑳᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᓂᕐᓂ.

3.3 ᐱᖁᔭᐊᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ: ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᑦᓗ

3.3.1 ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ

> "ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓇᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃᓗ."

- ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖅᑕᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖕᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓐᓂᐅᔫᔪᒥᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ. ᑐᖁᑦ ᕕᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒥᔭᖁᑦᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᖁᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᖁᔭᖁᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦᓗ, ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑏᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕋᓯᖕᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑑᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓯᒪᓕᕈᖕᓇᖁᑉᓗᒥᑦ.

- ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᔭᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖁᖃᑎᒌᖕᖁᑦ ᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒥᑐᕋᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖁᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕈᒪᔭᐃᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖁᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ((NLUP) ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕋᓂᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃᓗ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖁᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃᓴᖁᓄᑦᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦᓗ, ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᒥᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᑕᑎᐅᖁᓐᓇᕐᒥᓗ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖁᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᓂᑎᐅᒃ ᐸᑮᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ, ᐋᖅᑮᒋᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᒃᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᑦᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒡᒍᓵᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᓐᓂᐅᔪᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᕋᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖁᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒥᑐᕋᐅᖁᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ; ᓂᑎᐅᖕ ᓂᖃᑦ ᓯᐊᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᕈᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᕋᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᑕᖃᓕᕐ ᓯᐊᕈᖕᓇᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᑑᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓇᔭᕐᒥᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᖁᔫᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᐸᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᕈᖕᓇᖁᑉᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ.

1. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐋᖅᑮᑦᔪᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᐃᑦᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ, ᐳᕖᓐᓯᐅᔭᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᒎᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕋᓯᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᑕᒪᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᒎᔭᐃᑦ.

2. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖃᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐱᔨᑏᕐᓯᒪᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

3. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ (ᐄᓰᐆᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ) ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᒎᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒍᑦ.

4. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐ ᐸᐅᔮᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᑑᕗᐊᑦ ᓲᐅᑉᓗ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔮᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

5. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᒎᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ, ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᓯᓕ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦ ᒎᔪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᑦ.

3.3.2 ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᒎᑎᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ

> "ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᔪᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᒎᑎᓂᒃ."

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᒎᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᕐᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᔪᒍᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᒍᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᑦᔭᐅᔪᐊᓇᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᐸᑕ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᒃ ᑲᓂᑎᐊᒃᓴᒥᒃᓗ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓇᓯᐊᑎᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᒎᑏᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᒋᓂᖅ ᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᓂᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕝ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᑦ-

ᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᐴᓇᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑑᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᑎᐅᖕᓂᖃᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕋᔭᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᖓᕐᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒪᓗᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᓕᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᒃ ᑳᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᑉᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖃᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓛᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᑦᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᐴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᒃᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖁᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᖅᑳᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒪᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᓕᖁᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ.

1. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ (DOE) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᒫᔾᔨ 1988-ᐅᓕᕐ ᐸᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᑕᒃ ᓴᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕋᓛᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑉᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ.

2. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᑎᔨᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᒃᓴᑦᔪᑎᒥᓗᒍᓗ, ᖁᕕᐊᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᕿᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ, ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᒍᖅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ.

3. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᐃᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᕕᓐᓯᑦ ᓚᕙᒪᕆᔨᕐᓂᒃ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᖓᓂᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᒃᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓂᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᓕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᑦ.

3.3.3 ᑲᑎᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ:

> "ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᕿᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᕋᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ."

- ᐅᑦᔨᕈᓯᓕᕐᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓐᓂᖃᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᓕᕈᖕᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᑎᖃᑦᑕᓛᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑎᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓗᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᒍᑦᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᒍᑦᓗ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᒃ ᑖᑎᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᐃᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᑎᓇᔭᕐᑕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᕐᑑᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑉᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ.

- ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕ ᓇᖕᑦ ᒎᑎᓂᒃ ᓕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᓯᒪᑎᑦ ᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᕐ ᓇᕐ ᒎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᐸᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᖃᕈᖕ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᑎᕈᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᖕᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔭᕐ ᓇᕈᖕ ᓅᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓄᓂ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᕐ ᓇᕐ ᒎᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑯᑎᐅᕐ ᓯᒪᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖃᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᑦ ᓯᑦ ᔪᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᖕᒐ ᒪᕐ ᐴᔫᖕ ᓂᒃ. ᓈᒻ ᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒎᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᓯᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐ ᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓄᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᓪᓗ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔨᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥ.

1. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᔨᑐᖃᒃ ᑯᑦ, ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ, ᐳᕌᕕᓐ ᔫᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ ᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᓯᐅᕐ ᕕᖕ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᖕᑦ ᑐᓄᑎᔨᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ-ᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥᓗ.

2. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅ ᓯᓂᖃᕈᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ-ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᑕᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔪᖕᒐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᒥᔪᖕᒥᓐ ᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥᖕ ᓂ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖃᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ-ᓴᒥᖕ ᓄᑦ.

3. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᑎᔨᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᑎᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑕᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ ᒫᓐ ᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔫᖕᒧᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᑕᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔪᖕᓐ ᓄᑦ.

4. ᐃᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᐅᑎᓕᑎᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᑎᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃ ᔭᕐ ᓯᖃᑦ ᑕᓕᕐ-ᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ.

3.3.4 ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᒃ ᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᖅ

> "ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑕ ᑐᖕᓕᑉ ᐱᐅᔫᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐃᓕᖕᓐ ᓂᐅᔫᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ ᒥᒃ ᓕᒥᐊᕐ ᑎᓐ ᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᖕᑦ ᒎᑎᐅᑉ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᐃᓐ ᓂᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᖕᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔪᖕᓐ ᓂᒃ"

- ᓯᓇᒃ ᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᓈᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃᓲᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᒥᑭᓂᕐ ᔮᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᓂ-ᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕈᖕ ᓇᕐᑯᑉ ᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕ ᓇᖅ ᒎᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ. ᓈᒻ ᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ-ᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖕᒧᓐ ᓂᖃᓕᖃᔭᕐ ᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑐᐃᓂᖃᓕᖃᔭᕐ ᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᖃᔭᕐ ᐸᑕ ᓯᕗᕐ ᓕᓂ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᐅᔫᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᕐ ᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᓴᖕᓕᓂ.

- ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᖕ ᐊᑦ ᔨᐅᔫᖕᒥᓐ ᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕐ ᓂᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᕐ ᑐᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐ ᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᔫᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᕐ ᓄᑦ, (ᔫᕐ ᓗ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᑎᔨᒃ ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂ-ᖃᕐ ᑎᒥᕙᒃ ᑕᕆᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐ ᑎᓕᑎᕙᒃ ᑕᕆᑦ ᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᖕᓐ ᓄᑦ ᔫᕗᐊᑦ ᔫᒥ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ) ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐ ᓂᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᒫᓐ ᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖕᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕐ ᑕᐅᔪᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓐ ᓂᖃᓕᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔪᖕᓐ ᓂᓕᑎᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᐊᖃᑎᑉ ᓗᑎᒃ

ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᒃ ᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖕᑦᑕ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ (ᓲᕐ ᓗ, ᐊᖏᓪ ᓕᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᐃᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᓂ).

1. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒃ ᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᑎᓇᔭᕐ ᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᑦ ᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᒥᐊᓵᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥᖕ ᓂ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖅ ᕕᒋᔪᒪᔭᒥᖕ ᓄᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᐃᓂᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᓛᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓴᒥᐊᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪ-ᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑯᑉ ᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓐ ᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐ ᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥ ᐋᖅ ᑮᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥ.

2. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕈᑐᖅ ᑯᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᖃᑎᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᑎᕈᒃ ᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪ ᓕᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᒋᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐋᖅ ᑭᐅᒪᓂ-ᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᑯᖓᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᐳᕇᕐ ᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᑦ ᓯᖕ ᓂᑎᔭᕐᓐᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ ᕕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᓴᖅ ᑭᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐ ᐸᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅ ᑳᕐ ᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᕋᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᖅ ᑭᐅᒪᓕᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐ ᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪ ᓕᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᓯᒪᐅᑎᒋᓯᒪᓕᕐ ᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ).

3. ᐊᕙᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᖅ ᑎᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᖕ ᓂᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒥᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᖕ ᓂᐅᑉ ᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐ-ᓂᑎᕙᒃ ᑕᖕᑦ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓴᒥᐊᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᐃᓐ ᓇᕈᓐ ᓇᖅ ᑯᑉ ᓗᒋᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅ ᑮᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᓈᒻ ᒪᒃ ᑎᒋᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐ ᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᒪᖕᑖ.

4. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕈᑐᖅ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᖃᑎᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ ᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪ ᓕᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᒋᐊᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᑎᓪ ᓗᒋᓪ ᓗ ᑭᖑᕐ ᒪᓂᓗ, ᐃᓕᖃᕐ ᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᒃ ᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐ ᐸᓪ ᒪᖕᑖ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐ ᓇᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐ ᑐᐃᓂᖅᖃᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᖕ ᓂᕐ ᓗ ᖃᐅᕐ ᓂᑯᓕᐅᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃ ᓴᖅ ᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅ ᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᒥᓂᕐ ᒥᓗ ᓄᑖᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓚᓕᔪᓂᒃ.

5. ᐃᑲᔫᖅ ᑐᕐ ᑕᐅᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᒥᒻ ᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓪ ᓕᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᓯᒪᓕᓗᐊᕐ ᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᕐ ᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖅ ᐱᑦ ᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ.

3.4 ᓯᑕᒪᒋᔭᖕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᑐᖅ: ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖕᑕ ᐱᐅᓂᑎᔭᖕ

3.4.1 ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖕᑕ ᐱᐅᓂᑎᔭᖕ

"ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ, ᒥᐊᓂᕐ ᓯᓂᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ, ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᑎᐊᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᑎᔭᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᓪ ᓗ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᐃᓪ ᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᒻ ᒪᑦ ᓯ-ᐊᖏᓐ ᓇᕈᓐ ᓇᖅ ᑯᑉ ᓗᒋᑦ."

- ᐱᒻ ᒪᕆᐅᔫᒻ ᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐅᔪᐃᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥᓗ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅ-ᔪᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᑉ ᓈᒻ ᒪᖏᓗᐊᕐ ᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑐᐃᓂᖅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃᖏᓐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᑎᔭᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

1. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᓂᑎᔭᖏᑕ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

2. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᕝᕖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᒻᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖃᕈᒡᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᔭᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᓂᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᓂᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

3. ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᔭᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᕕᓂ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᕝᕖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓴᔭᕋᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ (mercury) ᑐᖁᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᓯᕐᕕᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᑦ).

4. ᑰᒡᓃᑦ ᑰᒡᓄᑦ ᐃᑖᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᒡᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᖀᒥᔭᖕᓂᒃ (ᑲᖕᖅᓗᒥᔭᖕᓂᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒡᓇᕐᑑᑎᒥᔭᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ.

3.4.2 ᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓐᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ

"ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓐᓂᕆᕙᒐᔭᕐᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ"

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᖁᔨᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓂ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔭᓂ ᑐᖅᑰᕐᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ, ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ, ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᑎᔭᖃᓂᒃ, ᖁᕕᐊᒋᓗᒍᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔫᑉ ᐃᓕᖕᓂᑎᔭᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕐᓯᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒡᓇᕐᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒡᒍᓐᓂᖃᓕᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

- ᐊᑯᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᔫᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ.

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᓯᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᐃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒍᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓕᐅᕝᕕᐅᔭᑎᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᔫᑳᓐᒥᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐳᕉᕕᓐᓯᓂᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒥᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᕐ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᕖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓖᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᒥᕐᖕᒍᐃᕐᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑰᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᒥᕐᖕᒍᐃᕐᓯᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ), ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑎᒍᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖕᒐᕐᕕᒃᑯᑎᒎᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖕᒋᑦᑎᒎᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑯᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒃᓲᕉᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᕐᒥᕐ ᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐹᒥᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᒥᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᖃᑦᑖᓂᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒥᕐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

1. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᔭᐅᖕᒐᓕᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒥ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓐᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᕐᓇᕐᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒪᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᓂᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

3.5 ᑕᓪᓕᒪᒋᔭᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ: ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

3.5.1 ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑐᕋᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

> "ᑐᓴᒐᒃ ᓴᖅᑯᑎᒥᔭᒥᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᕋᐅᓐᓂᕐᓗ ᖁᓪᕚᖅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓐᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᕐ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᐅᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᓗ ᒥᒃᓵᓅᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᔫᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒍᑦ."

- ᐅᑦᔨᕈᓯᓕᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓖᓘᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᐃᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕋᓯᐊᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᕐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᐅᓐᓂᖃᕈᕐᓇᑦ ᔫᖕᒋᑦᒪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕋᓯᐊᖕᓂᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕈᕐᓂᒃᓴᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᐸᑕ.

1. ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐳᕉᕕᓐᓯᓂᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓂᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᑎᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ.

2. ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᓗ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐅᕐᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᕉᕕᓐᓱᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓪᒫᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᓚᖁᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᐅᓚᖁᔭᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦᓗ.

3. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ.

3.6 ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᖅ: ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ

3.6.1 ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ

> "ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ"

- ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓂᖏ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᖕᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖑᔪᒥ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᕐᑑᔪᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᕐᕕᒥᓯᒪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂ. ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᖏ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓄᑎᒧᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᖕᒪᑕ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᕐᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

- ᑲᓇᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᓐᓂᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐ ᓅᓕᕐᔪᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᐅᐊᔭᖅᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦᓗ ᐃᓴᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᖕᒥᔪᐃᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖕ ᐃᓚᖃᑎᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃᒥ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᕿᔨᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (NAFO), ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓗ ᑎᓐᒫᒃᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᖕᑕ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ (MECA) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᓐᑕᓐᒥ ᐊᒃᑕᑰᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ, ᔭᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᕆᐊᖃᖏᔭᕆᑉᓗᑎᒃ.

- ᒪᕐᕉᔫᑉ ᓄᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐ ᓂᕐᑲᓚᕋᔭᕐᓂᕐ ᒍᑦᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐ ᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑎᐅᔫᑉ ᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᕐ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᑉ ᓇᕐᔫᑎᓂᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᖅ ᓯᓚᕐ ᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐ ᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᕋᔭᕐ ᒪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑑᕐ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᕐᒥ.

1. ᑲᔮᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᑎᐊᕐᑲᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐄᓲᓲᒃ ᑯᑦᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃ ᑯᓐᓂ/ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓕᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐸᐸᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᕐ ᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑑᕐ ᑕᑎᐅᕙᓂᒃ.

2. ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓕᑎᕆᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᔮᓯᓄᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦ ᑕᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦ ᑐᕐ ᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓄᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᕐ ᓄᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᕐᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐆᒪᔭᕐᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ.

3. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕆᑐᕐᑲᒃ ᑯᑦ, ᐱᑦ ᔭᑎᕐᑲᕐ ᓯᒪᓄᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓄᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐ ᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᓂᕐᑲᓚᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦ.

4. ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᑉ ᓇᕐᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓃᑦ ᓲᕐ ᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃ ᑯᓐᓂ/ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ/ᐳᕉᕕᓐ ᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐ ᕕᑉ ᓂ ᐊᓪ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᕐ ᓯᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᓇᓪ ᒥᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᕿᕐ ᓂᕐᖏᓐ ᓂ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᔪᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᓕᕋᓯᐊᑎᐊᕐᑲᕐ ᒪᑕ ᒪᕐᕈᔫᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᓈᓪ ᒪᒃ ᔫᔭᕐ ᓇᕐᑯᒃ ᓄᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᑲᕐ ᓂᑎᔪᕐᓇ ᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕐ ᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ.

ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑕ 4-ᖓ

ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ

4.1 ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃ ᓴᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑑᔪᖕ ᓇᖁᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᑉ ᑯᓄᖓ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᔨᖏᑦᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓂᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅ ᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

1. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᑕ. ᓲᕐᓗ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒃᑑᔪᓂᒃ ᑯᐃᐸᐅᑉ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑑᑉ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖓᓂᓗ ᑲᒻᐳᓚᓐ ᓴᐅᒻᒥᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᕙᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᓂ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᕐᓯᑉᔭᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᔫᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᐳᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ. FEARO-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖁᔭᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᓯᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᕐ ᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᒻᒧᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᓕᕐᓯᔭᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᒥᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᑎᓚᐅᖅᑳᕐᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᓯᓚ.

2. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᑭᒻᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᑐᖓᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᑭᒻᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐ ᐸᐅᑎᑕᐅᔫᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

4.2 ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

1. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑳᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓰᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑑᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᑯᒍᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖃᑦᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᓕᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

2. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓐᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᐅᔫᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃ ᒎᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᐅᔨᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔫᑉᓗ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑎᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔫᔪᓂ ᐅᑯᓇᖄᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔫᓇᑎᒃᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᔫᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᕈᒪᔪᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓚᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓂᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᖅᑮᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᔨᒥᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᐅᔫᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕌᑦᓕᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

4.3 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

1. ᐃᓚᐅᔫᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᖑᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖑᐃᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ (ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂ) ᖃᑯᑎᒃ ᑰᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓐᓂᑯᖏ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᑦᓕᒪ ᓈᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕌᖓᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᕌᕐ ᐱᐅᓇᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᒎᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᖑᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᖑᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓗᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌ ᐋᖅᑮᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕋᑦᓚᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

4.4 ᐋᖅᑮᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᓂᖅ

1. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᑎᔭᒥᓐ ᑰᕐᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ.

ᐋᖅᑭᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃᑎᒍᑦᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᔫᖏᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᓐᒪᑕ ᐋᖅᑮᒥᐊᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᑦ ᐱᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃ ᓴᖁᑎᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔭᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂ.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0E4

May 3, 1990

Mr. P. Di Pizzo
Executive Secretary
Kativik Env. Adv.Committee
C.P. 9
Kuujjuaq, Quebec
J0M 1C0

Dear Mr. Pizzo :

Over the last few months the Polar Continental Shelf Project has compiled a list of the most common licences and permits that may be required by the field parties we support in the Arctic. You, or your office, have provided input to the preparation of this list and we thank you for the help you have given us.

For your information and perusal I enclose a draft of the final version of the list. May I request that you carefully review the section(s) to which you contributed and provide me with any comments you may have. Before making comments, please read the Introduction as it explains the purpose of the list and the geographical area to which it applies. It is meant to be brief; it does not cover all circumstances; nor does it contain many details. **But**, we do want the information to be accurate and we would appreciate your department's feedback on that score.

The attached distribution list shows who have received the draft version. If you believe that the draft should be reviewed by additional persons/agencies, please let me know.

I shall retire from the Public Service in the near future, and the task of finalizing and publishing this list will become the responsibility of Ms. Marielle Nobert, Assistant Director, Polar Continental Shelf Project. I request that all comments be directed to her by May 18. Her telephone is (613) 991-1671 and her Fax number is (613) 990-1508.

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I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation you have given me in preparing this draft. It has been much appreciated. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Olav H. Loken
Scientific Adviser
Polar Continental Shelf Project
344 Wellington St., Room 6134
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

attach.

DRAFT for review 90-05-03

Licences and Permits that may be required to conduct scientific research in the Canadian Arctic

Introduction.

Depending on the nature of the research, most field parties conducting field research in the Arctic must obtain at least one government licence or permit. The following list has been prepared by the Polar Continental Shelf Project (PCSP) of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, in cooperation with the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS), to assist scientists in identifying the most common permits they may require. Aimed at field parties working in PCSP's area of operation, i.e. Northern Yukon, the Northwest Territories (NWT) north of the tree line, Northern Quebec (north of 55 deg.N) and adjacent waters, the list is **not** all-inclusive and the brief descriptions of the various authorizations will **not** cover all situations; it should be used as a GUIDE only. Scientists planning unusual types of studies are encouraged to contact relevant regulatory agencies for further details. The responsibility for obtaining the required authorizations rests with the individual scientist/party leader.

The list does not reflect acts and regulations that field parties must comply with as a matter of routine, such as the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process Guidelines Order. It is up to the individual scientist to determine the need for such a review of the specific research project in question.

Organization

The list is organized according to government legislation establishing the authority to issue the documents, i.e. federal, territorial or provincial. A final section is added to cover the private lands established in the Western Arctic and in Northern Quebec according to land claim legislation.

A. Licences and permits - Federal Legislation.

1. Canadian Parks Service Research Permit - For those who want to conduct scientific research within a National Park or a National Historic Park or Site. Contact the appropriate Chief Park Warden:

Auyuittuq and Ellesmere Island Park Reserves:

Chief Park Warden
Environment Canada
Pangnirtung, NWT X0A 0R0
Tel: (819) 473-8962

Northern Yukon National Park:

Chief Park Warden
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1840
Inuvik, NWT X0E 0T0
Tel: (403) 979-3248

For general information regarding parks, contact:

Natural Resources Studies Coordinator
Environment Canada
Canadian Parks Service
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Man. R3B 3E8
Tel: (204) 983-3566

2. Department of Fisheries and Oceans Scientific Licence - For those who wish to undertake oceanographic research and studies of marine plants and fauna, including anadromous fish and marine mammals (except polar bears). To obtain a licence for work in the NWT , the Yukon North Slope, and adjacent waters, contact:

Director-General
Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Cresc.
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N6
Tel: (204) 949-5117

For work in Northern Quebec Coastal Waters and Ungava Bay, contact:

Director-General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant
P.O. Box 15,500
Quebec, P.Q. G1K 7Y7
Tel: (418) 648-4014

3. Explosives licence - For those who wish to conduct seismic surveys using chemical and acoustic energy sources that may affect fish and marine mammals. For work in the Western Arctic, contact:

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Inuvik, NWT X0E 0T0
Tel: (403) 979-3314

For work in the Eastern Arctic, contact:

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Iqaluit, NWT X0A 0H0
Tel: (819) 979-5966

For work in the Ungava Bay area, contact:

Director-General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant
P.O. Box 15,500
Quebec, P.Q. G1K 7Y7
Tel: (418) 648-4014

NB: Is a review required under the Environmental Assessment and Review Process Guidelines Order?

4. Firearms Acquisition Certificate - Required by all who wish to acquire a rifle. To obtain a certificate, contact the local police force.
A special permit is required to carry a restricted weapon (e.g. pistols and revolvers). Only Canadian citizens can obtain this permit. Contact the local police force.

5. Land Use Permit - Required if the number of persons and the length of stay is such that a camp will be occupied for more than 100 person-days. For the Northwest Territories contact:

Manager
Land Resources
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R3
Tel: (403) 920-8165

For activities in Yukon, contact:

Manager, Land Resources
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1
Tel: (403) 667-3136

6. Licence to operate a radio station. - Required by all who wish to operate a radio transmitter. Parties who are issued PCSP field radios are already covered by the PCSP licence and DO NOT require a separate permit. Those who require a separate permit should contact:

Director General
Radio Regulations
Department of Communications
300 Slater St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C8
Tel: (613) 990-4817

7. Migratory Birds Sanctuary Permit - Required by those who wish to conduct scientific work within a Migratory Birds Sanctuary. For contacts: See # 8 below.

8. Migratory Birds Scientific Permit - Required by all who wish to conduct scientific research on migratory birds. For work in the Northwest Territories, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Western and Northern Region
210 - 4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alb. T6B 2X3
Tel: (403) 468-8903

For work in Yukon, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
P.O.Box 340
Delta, B.C. V4K 3Y3
Tel: (604) 946-8546

For work in Quebec, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
1141 Route de l'Eglise
P.O. Box 10,100
Ste-Foy, Que. G1V 4H5
Tel: (418) 648-4078

9. Territorial Export Permit - Required to transport game (whole animal, dead or alive, or parts of animals) beyond the limits of a territory or a province. Permit can be obtained from Wildlife Officers of the territorial/provincial departments of Renewable Resources and from some Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments.

10. Wildlife Area Permit - Required by all who wish to conduct activities within a Wildlife Area. To obtain a permit, contact the Canadian Wildlife Service as for #8 above.

B. Licences and Permits - Northwest Territories Legislation

1. Archaeological Permit - Required by those who wish to carry out archaeological research in the NWT. To obtain a permit contact:

Director, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Department of Justice and Public Services
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, NWT. X1A 2L9
Tel: (403) 873-7551

2. Scientific Research Licence - Required by all who want to conduct scientific research in the NWT other than those already covered by a NWT Archaeological or NWT Wildlife Research Licence. To obtain a research licence, contact:

Science Administrator
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1617
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2P2
Tel: (403) 873-7592

3. Wildlife Research Permit - Required for studies of terrestrial vertebrates (including polar bears, but excluding migratory birds) within the NWT. To obtain a permit contact:

Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9
Tel: (403) 873-7411

C. Licences and Permits - Yukon Legislation

1. Archaeological and Palaeontological Research Permit - Required by those who wish to conduct archaeological and palaeontological research outside a National Park or a National Historic Site in the Yukon. Contact:

Heritage Branch
Department of Tourism
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Tel: (403) 667-5386

2. Scientists and Explorers Licence - Required by all who wish to conduct scientific research in the Yukon, except for those already covered by an Archaeological and Palaeontological Permit (see above). To obtain a permit, contact:

As # 1 above

D. Licences and permits - Quebec Legislation

The 'James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement' divides the land in Northern Quebec into three categories (Category I-III). For activities on Category I lands see section E.2 below. Activities in all other areas are authorized by the provincial government; parties planning to conduct wildlife studies should contact:

Directeur
Bureau Régional du Nouveau Québec
Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche
1995 Boul. Charest Ouest
Sainte-Foy, P.Q. G1N 4H9
Tel: (418) 643-6662

Those who plan to conduct geological studies and studies of other resources should contact:

Directeur
Concession des Terres
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources
200 Chemin Ste-Foy
Québec, Que. G1R 4X7
Tel: (418) 643-7414

E. Licences and permits - Land claim areas

As a result of land claim settlements in the Western Arctic and in Northern Québec, large areas of private lands have been identified and special permit requirements apply to these areas.

1. Land Use Licence - Required by all who wish to conduct scientific research on Inuvialuit Lands in the Western Arctic. To obtain licence contact:

Land Administrator
Inuvialuit Land Administration
P.O.Box 290
Tuktoyaktuk, NWT X0E 1C0
Tel: (403) 977-2202

2. Large areas surrounding the communities in Northern Québec, have been identified as Category I lands in the 'James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement'. These lands are owned and managed by the landholding corporations in the respective communities, and these corporations should be contacted to obtain the appropriate authorizations.

For general information about Northern Quebec, contact:

Kativik Regional Government
Department of Environment, Resources and Management
C.P.9
Kuujjuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0
Tel: (819) 964-2961

DISTRIBUTION/CIRCULATION

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Mr. P. Di Pizzo
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Kativik Env. Adv.Committee
C.P. 9
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M. Claude Despatie
Directeur
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1995, Boul. Charest Ouest
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P.O. Box 1617
Yellowknife, NWT.
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Mr. Kevin Lloyd
Director
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Dep. of Renewable Resources
Government of the NWT
Yellowknife, NWT
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INUIT REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY

STATUS REPORT

prepared for the
1989 ICC General Assembly
Sisimiut, Greenland

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STATUS REPORT ON THE INUIT REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SISIMUIT, GREENLAND JULY 24-28, 1989

I. Introduction

The Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy is the plan of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference for sustainable development in the Arctic. It is both a process and a framework for development of an environmental strategy by and for Inuit to promote sustainable development, wise management and environmental protection for the Inuit homelands of Greenland, Canada and Alaska. It is also a mechanism for cooperation among Inuit organizations at the community and regional levels, as well as a mechanism for promoting the cooperation of governments in the circumpolar region.

The IRCS is a framework linking Arctic environmental issues and Inuit goals for the Arctic environment and for the Inuit way of life. It draws on the wisdom of traditional knowledge, as well as the most recent scientific information. It offers the tools necessary to achieve the goal of sustainable development in a culturally appropriate manner. It is a strategy for gaining broader recognition of and support for Inuit rights to protect the environment and to develop sustainably, using the living and non-living resources of the Arctic.

The IRCS is also a message to developers and to conservationists telling them that Inuit are prepared to discuss mutual interests and concerns with them, but that any decisions taken must be Inuit decisions, made according to Inuit needs and aspirations. It is a clear message to the anti-harvesting movement that Inuit do not accept their values or their right to destroy the Inuit way of life.

Finally, the IRCS is bridge between Inuit goals for the Arctic, from the communities and regions of the Inuit homeland; and the plans and programs of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. The IRCS provides the basis for substantive connection with the work of the United Nations Environmental Programme, UNESCO, the World Wildlife Fund, IUCN - the World Conservation Union, and many other relevant organizations and programmes. Through the IRCS, it is possible to link community-based sustainable development and conservation to a truly circumpolar conservation strategy, which is necessary if

human activity in the Arctic region is to be effectively managed in the long-term.

II. The Development of the IRCS

The Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) project was initiated by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in accordance with Resolution 86-18 of the ICC General Assembly held in 1986 at Kotzebue, Alaska. The project is guided by ICC Circumpolar Conference Environmental Principles adopted in 1983 at Iqaluit under Resolution 83-21 and ICC Arctic Policy Principles III:5,8,9,10,11,12,17,21,22 and 23. During the past 22 months of activity, the IRCS has worked toward the implementation of these and other ICC Arctic Policy principles.

The IRCS is being developed in cooperation with local, regional and national Inuit institutions; as well as governments at all levels and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In 1986, a Framework Document for the IRCS was adopted by the ICC General Assembly and in August of 1987 the International Coordinator was put in place. In the fall of 1987, the Greenland Coordinator Alfred Jakobsen, was put in place through the support of KNAPK; and in January 1988 the cooperation of the Greenland Home Rule brought the database component of the IRCS on line under the direction of Helle Siegsted and Hans Christen Petersen. Canada was not able to staff the Canadian Coordinator position during this phase, nor was Alaska, due to insufficient financial resources. The additional burden of Canadian and Alaskan coordination was addressed through the office of the International Coordinator on the basis of available resources; as a temporary measure. It was intended that the IRCS project have a budget of over 2 million Canadian dollars, equivalent to 12 million Danish kroner or 1.6 million U.S. dollars to achieve its objectives in a two year period. This budget was subsequently revised upward by a further 1 million Canadian dollars, equivalent to 6 million Danish Kroner or 850,000 U.S. dollars; to cover actual costs of regional workshops in all regions of Greenland, Canada and Alaska. To date, the project has received support which is approximately equivalent to 15% of the projected budget.

Recognizing the inevitability of a slower process and therefore a longer time for achieving the work of the IRCS project, the ICC Executive Council reviewed the workplan and agreed that the specific elements of the project as set out in the framework

would be advanced according to the availability of human and financial resources; that domestic and international recognition for the IRCS be sought to ensure greater support in the future; and that the IRCS must respond to immediate Inuit concerns with respect to urgent environmental issues, in order to develop a coordinated approach to conservation and development through the IRCS. In this way, fundraising continued on an on-going basis; while concrete results obtained through the IRCS contributed to greater credibility, visibility and enhanced prospects for financial support.

III. ICC Conservation Policy Goals

The IRCS Framework document consolidates the existing conservation policy elements of the ICC and summarizes them as follows:

1. The goals of an Inuit conservation policy are:
   a) to provide for Inuit subsistence needs;
   b) to maintain the productivity and biological diversity of the Inuit homeland;
   c) to provide the basis for sustainable development.

2. Inuit subsistence harvesting should have priority over all other uses of the environment and natural resources of the Inuit homeland.

3. Inuit harvesting (whether subsistence or commercial) should be at sustainable levels and conducted in a responsible manner, showing respect for the animals and minimizing waste and losses.

4. Development in the Inuit homeland should be sustainable subsistence-based development.

IV. Specific Elements of the IRCS and Progress To Date

In order to implement this policy framework, the IRCS process is intended to develop through a number of interrelated sub-projects and elements, including: a database; a register of Inuit experts; a manual of Inuit renewable resource management; a protected areas network; sustainable development demonstration projects; support for management strategies for shared resources; international cooperation; and education and communication.

A. IRCS Database

To manage Arctic resources in an effective and sustainable manner, Inuit and other managers require accurate information in a form which is readily accessible and immediately available. These criteria demand information processing technology which can ensure that information is available in the Arctic, and not just at national or international hubs outside the circumpolar region. Such technology must be "user-friendly", rather than adding technological barriers which might impede direct access by Inuit managers in communities.

Environmental management, including management for purposes of the sustainable utilization of living resources, requires a wide range of information which is obtained from many different sources in a variety of forms. While the first phase of development of the database taking place in Greenland under Home Rule authorities is addressing ulitization of living resources in Greenland, it is recognized that ultimately this information must be linked with other databases developed by national and international bodies which contain information relevant to the circumpolar region, such as the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in the United States, and IUCN - The World Conservation Union.

At present, the information available to Inuit and other managers in the circumpolar region varies greatly in quantity and quality. Some regions, like the North Slope Borough in Alaska and Makivik in Northern Quebec, have devoted significant resources over a long period of time to the documentation of local and regional resources; while other regions have begun their investigations relatively recently. The IRCS database must take all of these things into consideration; and for this reason primary efforts with respect to the database have had two main objectives during phase two:

1) consideration of database design and gathering of existing information, in order to determine where and what type of primary inventory work is required; what possible linkages to other databases may be required; and what institutional parteners are desireable; and

2) initiating primary inventory work in Greenland and developing a database with respect to living resources throughout Greenland.

Work continues with respect to both of these objectives. We hope to draw on the experience of the North Slope Borough, Makivik Corporation and other Inuit agencies, as well as on sources

outside the circumpolar region, with expertise in this area. We are proceeding very cautiously with this component of the IRCS because the database design must be carefully developed in order to maximize its usefulness while keeping costs within acceptable limits. Further work with respect to design is planned, following a workshop in Canada which is expected to be held under IRCS co-sponsorship in the fall of 1989.

A detailed report with respect to the second objective, the Greenland component of the work, will be given by our Greenlandic colleagues following this overview of the project as a whole.

B. The Register of Inuit Experts

In order to insure that Inuit experts are recognized and that their knowledge is incorporated in the IRCS database and into the IRCS as a whole, a register or listing of Inuit experts, identified by their communities, representative organizations and peers, is being prepared in conjunction with the database. In this way we hope to ensure that Inuit who are expert are recognized properly; and that traditional knowledge is fully acknowledged as a source of wisdom concerning the Arctic environment by others seeking to understand it. It is also intended that Inuit experts be accepted as authoritative consultants by governments and others, with the understanding that their expertise must be appropriately compensated.

Existing sources of information concerning Inuit experts, coupled with the primary database inventory will provide the foundation for the register; and all Inuit organizations will be invited to submit nominations to it.

C. Manual of Inuit Resource Management

The IRCS is preparing a manual of Inuit resource management success stories in order to share the experience of Inuit from each region with Inuit throughout the circumpolar world, and with other peoples internationally as well. It is intended that the manual be of direct use to Inuit community and regional organizations which are dealing with renewable resources.

The Government of the Yukon has made a contribution to the IRCS to initiate work on this manual. The first step was to survey the scope and indentify possible contributors. Some requests have been made to individuals and organizations with particular

expertise and submissions are invited from all Inuit agencies with experiences in renewable resource management which could benefit others. Guidelines for submissions are available from the office of the International Coordinator.

D. Protected Areas Network

Tragedies such as the EXXON Valdez make it clear that habitat must be protected in order to ensure that Arctic wildlife continues to be abundant and that the fundamental ecological processes of the Arctic are unimpaired. The establishment of a network of protected areas is a key component in achieving this goal. Other closely related actions, such as the protection of the Arctic environment from long-range transport of atmospheric contaminants including toxic chemicals are also essential and will be discussed subsequently. It is clear that failure to protect habitat essential to the continued survival of wildlife will have devastating consequences, not only for the animals immediately affected, but also for the ecosystem itself in the long term.

The components of a protected areas network include critical habitats for particular species such as calving grounds for caribou; and areas which are ecologically significant regionally and internationally, such as highly productive deltas which provide feeding, breeding and staging grounds for vast numbers of migratory waterfowl. It must also give consideration to corridors linking species and critical habitats. Recent work with respect to biological diversity and global warming underscores the point that while under changing climatic conditions, some areas will continue to be important to the species concerned, others may very become less suitable and provision must be made in terms of habitat protection to ensure passageways for species seeking new habitat. This is analogus in some senses to a more familiar problem of protecting migratory routes.

Consideration of protected areas must also include marine areas which are important from the standpoint of particular species and also from the point of view of ecological processes. It must also be recognized that sea-ice forms a significant habitat for seals and other marine mammals; and that sea-ice in combination with ice-free polynas contribute to the maintenance of ecological processes in the Arctic Ocean. This requires a somewhat different approach to protected Arctic marine areas than the creation of discreet, protected units; and it also issues a caution with respect to freedom of the seas where ice-covered waters are concerned. This was recognized to some extent in Article 234 of

the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provided for the rights of coastal states to adopt special measures for the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution from vessels in ice-covered areas within the exclusive economic zone. This was done at the instigation of the Canadian government delegation of which Mark R. Gordon was a member.

Some areas will require international recognition and protection, while others can be dealt with on a regional basis. For example, there is interest on the part of the Baffin community of Clyde River in protecting Isabella Bay because of its important to bowheads which congregate there each year. We have contributed to discussions with the World Wildlife Fund as to the best means of protection for this areas, given its character and the long-term interests of the community in the area and in the bowhead. The intent of protection must not be to further separate Inuit from traditional lands or rights, and for this reason considerable thought must be given to the type of designation conferred and to its implications.

The IRCS has also liased with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through the Man and the Biosphere Program to explore options such as biosphere reserves, which have the capacity to offer protection to not only the habitat, but also to the lifeways of the people who depend upon the resources supported by the habitat.

There are many considerations and many other actors with a stake in this component of the IRCS. Multilateral cooperation is essential if substantive results are to be achieved. Within a sustainable development framework, it is possible to balance conservation and development,providing priority is given to maintenance of essential ecological processes and protection of critical habitats. With respect to issues like oil and gas exploration and development in the International Wildlife Range straddling the Alaska-Canada border which provides habitat for important renewable resources like the Porcupine caribou herd, it is clear that development interests and political decision-makers must make a commitment to sustainable development, if we are to have a win-win outcome. Without such a commitment, there can be little doubt that we will all be poorer in the long term.

E. Sustainable Development Demonstration Projects

The IRCS is encouraging the initiation of sustainable development demonstration projects in the Arctic in order to meet real needs

for community-based economic activity and to give meaning to the term "sustainable development". Inuit have experience with sustainable use of renewable resources dating back thousands of years. The challenge now is to enhance that utilization by promoting development, while maintaining sustainability of the resource base.

Many Inuit communities and organizations have been working on the sustainable development of renewable resources and it is intended that the IRCS draw on the experience of projects such as the eiderdown project developed by Inuit in Northern Quebec. At present, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada is coordinating development of a sealing strategy for the revitalization of the sealing economy of Inuit communities in Canada which were devastated by the anti-sealing campaign. The ITC Sealing Strategy is being developed within the IRCS framework and provides an excellent example of a sectoral approach to sustainable development, with emphasis on community-based economic development.

The release of the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Report) and its wide-spread adoption by decision-makers has strengthened the case of the IRCS for the integration of conservation and development by bring the ecological underpinnings of economic growth more clearly into focus within the business world, and promoting greater familiarity with environmental considerations. The Brundtland Report also gave recognition to the unique situation of indigenous peoples and to the significance of traditional knowledge of the environment:

> These communities are the repositories of vast accumulations of traditional knowledge and experience that links humanity with its ancient origins. Their disappearance is a loss for the larger society, which could learn a great deal from their traditional skills in sustainably managing very complex ecological systems. It is a terrible irony that as formal development reaches more deeply into rainforests, deserts, and other isolated environments, it tends to destroy the only cultures that have proved able to thrive in these environments.
>
> The starting point for a just and humane policy for such groups is the recognition and protection of their traditional rights to land and other resources that sustain their way of life - rights they may define in terms that do not fit into standard legal systems. These groups' own institutions to regulate rights and

> obligations are crucila for maintaining the harmony with nature and the environmental awareness characteristic of the traditional way of life. Hence the recognition of traditional rights must go hand in hand with measures to protect the local institutions that enforce responsibility in resource use. And this recognition must also give local communities a decisive voice in the decisions about resource use in their area. (Brundtland Report, p.115)

Despite these advances, it is still necessary to educate others to understand that recognition of Inuit rights to lands and resources are fundamental to sustainable development or any other form of successful management of Arctic resources. Demonstration projects in Inuit communities will serve to demonstrate sustainable development not only within the Arctic, but also to those elsewhere who have little understanding of Arctic realities.

F. Management of Shared Resources

Many jurisdictional boundaries have been superimposed upon the Inuit homelands. While no one disputes the existence of these boundaries, we recognize that this situation brings with it its own special problems with respect to management of resources which cross those boundaries and are shared among communities as well as nations. Inuit are familiar with a number of shared resource management issues: management of the Porcupine caribou herd which migrates between Alaska and the Yukon and is hunted by communities on both sides of the border; polar bear on the North Slope of the Yukon which are also shared between users in Canada and Alaska; and marine mammals in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait which may belong to stocks shared between Inuit in Greenland and Canada.

The IRCS has been actively involved in discussions with respect to an agreement between Canada and Greenland-Denmark with respect to narwhal and beluga research and management; and has facilitated consultations with organizations representing community interests in Greenland and in Canada. Agreements like the proposed international narwhal agreement are important steps in developing shared management regimes across international boundaries and also within jurisdictions between those who depend on a resource and those with legal authority.

The polar bear of Ellesmere Island and issues of hunting rights and joint management pose a special challenge for management of shared resources in that this resource was formerly harvested by hunters from Avanarsuaq. This hunting continued during the relocation of Inuit from Northern Quebec to Grise Fiord, but was halted afterward by Canadian authorities who feared that continuation would threaten territorial claims of the Canadian government. Prohibition of hunting by Inuit from Avanarsuaq has caused hardship and the situation cries out for a rational shared management and utilization regime. Reseach related to this issue has recently been taken up on a bilateral basis by the Greenland Home Rule and the Government of the Northwest Territories and we are optimistic that with political will, an equitable arrangement can be achieved.

G. International Cooperation

1) The Need

Environmental strategies must function within a global context. The IRCS addresses 2.5 million square miles of the earth's surface, but that still leaves a significant area of the Arctic beyond its reach. Recognizing that many threats to the Arctic environment result from a variety of circumstances originating beyond the Inuit homelands, such as atmospheric pollution, global warming, and military activity; the IRCS is actively promoting international cooperation on a wide range of issues. The ICC has called for an international agreement to eliminate emmissions of toxic contaminants which are entering Arctic foodchains from sources in industrialized areas.

2) Governmental Cooperation at the International Level

President Gorbachev made a proposal for a circumpolar environmental plan in his memorable speech at Murmansk in October 1987. He also recognized the special interests of indigenous peoples in the circumpolar region. We are hopeful that this auspicious meeting of the ICC General Assembly and the attendance here of Inuit from the Soviet Union will mark the beginning of closer cooperation among us all.

The Murmansk speech also proposed a meeting of scientists to discuss the coordination of scientific research and the possible creation of the a joint scientific council on Arctic research. The ICC was deeply honoured to be invited to the meeting

subsequently held in Lenningrad, but were unable to attend at that time. We welcome the establishment of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and will continue to follow the activities of this group as keenly interested observers. Through scientific cooperation we can begin to address our mutual environmental concerns in a constructive way. Our objectives with respect to the devlopment of an Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy are greatly strengthened by these developments and we commend these efforts.

The Finnish government has also made a very positive proposal for a meeting of circumpolar nations to address environmental matters which we hope will provide an opportunity to initiate dicussions with respect to mutual concerns about toxic contaminants. We also hope that these discussions with take place in the presence of Inuit representatives and other representatives of the Sami, who have also been so drastically affected by issues of environmental contamination.

In recent talks with the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of the Environment for Canada, the ICC President Mary Simon received assurances that the Canadian government would make the issue of international action on toxic contaminants in the Arctic one of the highest priorities of the Canadian government.

Increasing activity on a bilateral basis between the governments of the circumpolar region, particularly with regard to scientific cooperation is very important to the advancement of Arctic science and to the resolution of environmental uncertanities necessary for effective environmental management.

3) International Organizations

The work of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, is also of increasing importance to the ICC in achieving the objectives of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy.

i) IUCN - The World Conservation Union

In 1988 the ICC became a member of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, pursuant to ICC Resolution 86-08, and participated in the IUCN General Assembly. At that meeting, a resolution was passed endorsing national and regional conservation strategies which specifically commends the ICC for its initiative with respect to the IRCS (IUCN Resolution 88.17.28).

IUCN also gave support to Inuit and other indigenous peoples on the fur issue and the leg-hold trap, referring the matter back to the IUCN Executive for further consideration; and thwarting animal rights groups' efforts to get endorsement of their position from the IUCN General Assembly in time for the fu-labelling proposal in Britain.

ICC representatives participated actively in many workshops during the IUCN General Assembly, promoting Inuit rights and interests, through the ICC and the IRCS. ICC also had a useful private meeting with the President to discuss areas of possible cooperation.

Inuit representatives proposed the name of ICC Past-President, Hans Pavia Rosing, as a possible representative to IUCN bodies; and he was subsequently appointed to the IUCN Executive Council as a Councillor at large. Hans Pavia Rosing is also ICC Environmental Commissioner for Greenland, which is extremely advantageous in linking the ICC with IUCN. Contact has been maintained with IUCN at a technical level through the office of the Executive Director, as well.

ii) Implementation of the Report of the World Commission on Development and Environment (Brundtland Report)

The release of the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Report) has been extremely helpful to the IRCS in creating interest in and support for sustainable development at the international level, and also among national leaders. The Brundtland Report gives special recognition to the concerns of indigenous peoples, and to the connection between indigenous rights to lands and resources, traditional knowledge and sustainable development. Through the IRCS, Inuit are well positioned to take advantage of developments with respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Brundtland Report. The Brundtland Commission maintains an Implementation Office in Geneva.

iii) World Conservation Strategy II

The ICC is also actively seeking the inclusion of indigenous concerns in the revised version of the World Conservation Strategy ("WCS II"); which is currently under preparation. The proposal of the 1986 conference for a separate folio on indigenous environmental concerns was rejected in favour of

integrating those concerns throughout WCS II, along the lines of the Brundtland Report.

iv) International Agreements

The international dimensions of the IRCS also include monitoring of a number of international agreements and international bodies governed by international agreements, which have the potential to affect Inuit interests, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR); the Migratory Birds Convention; the International Whaling Convention (IWC), and the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES). In addition to monitoring existing agreements, the IRCS works to identify areas in which new international environmental arrangements are needed, and actively promotes international cooperation in order to achieve them.

v) The United Nations Environmental Programme

The ICC received the Global 500 Award from the United Nationa Environmental Programme (UNEP) for its work on the IRCS. We hope that this honour will increase public awareness of and support for the IRCS; and that it will lead to closer cooperation with regard to UNEP initiatives like the Global Action Plan for Marine Mammals.

vi) UNESCO - Man and the Biosphere

The Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) of UNESCO has undertaken various initiatives in support of northern science, traditional knowledge and protected areas in the Arctic in the past. A northern working group has recently been created and is promoting a circumpolar conservation strategy, conservation education appropriate to the Arctic, and a number of other objectives in cooperation with the IRCS.

vii) Other Projects of International Cooperation

Projects such as Icewalk, in which Angus Cockney of Tuktoyaktuk took part, and the Qitlarsuaq Expedition in which Michael Immaroituk took part, have also done a great deal to promote interest in and awareness of Inuit concerns internationally; and these projects and individuals should to be recognized for their achievements.

H. Education and Communications

The IRCS has an important role to play with respect to communication of aspects of Inuit culture and values related to subsistence and the Arctic environment, both within the circumpolar region and beyond it. Legitimate conservation groups with a interest in the Arctic environment are enthusiastic about the IRCS. Other groups driven by philosophic considerations like animal rights are forced to reveal their real concerns. Thus the IRCS is extremely useful as a contribution to the ICC strategy with respect to the anti-harvesting movement, in building coalitions around issues with other groups and at the same time clearly defining and isolating opposition to Inuit subsistence rights. This is important for two reasons: it is important to know ones' opponents if one is to contest them successfully; and it is important to present clear choices to the undecided members of the public.

For example, by pointing out the conflict between international obligations with respect to human rights, including subsistence rights, and the position of the anti-harvesting movement, while promoting sustainable development; the IRCS has drawn the attention of decision-makers to the importance of subsistence harvesting in the Arctic. Educating the public about Inuit subsistence and the renewable resource economy of the Arctic in the context of sustainable development and the emerging right to development in international law is a significant step toward greater public support for Inuit rights to harvest, to develop and to protect the Arctic environment.

There is also a clear cut need for culturally appropriate conservation education curriculum and programmes linked to the educational system in the Inuit homelands. Non-Inuit cultural and environmental values, including anti-harvesting values, are being communicated to young people in Inuit communities now through a variety of media, sometimes including the schools themselves. This leads to the disturbing prospect of greater loss of identity among the youth who currently face tremendous cross-cultural pressures due to outside influences.

Harvesting issues are not the only ones giving rise to crises of understanding. Critical international environmental issues like air-borne toxic-contaminants also require educational and communications initiatives both within the Arctic and from north to south.

V. Environmental and Renewable Resource Harvesting Issues

A wide range of environmental and resource harvesting issues have been identified in the IRCS Framework, but there are significant international environmental matters which require the consideration of the ICC in the context the IRCS. Of particular concern at this time are issues with respect to: transboundary pollution and contamination of the Arctic; Inuit subsistence whaling and marine mammal management concerns; migratory birds and subsistence; the Marine Mammal Protection Act; and the implications of global climatic change for the Arctic.

1. Transboundary Atmospheric Pollution and Contamination of the Arctic Environment

The issue of pollution in the Arctic has been raised during previous ICC General Assemblies with regard to Arctic haze and long-range transport of atmospheric pollutants. Recent research suggests that the Arctic acts like a global "sink" with respect to industrial emmissions from northern Europe, the USSR, Asia and to a lesser extent North America; and that subsequently substantial samounts of these pollutants are transferred out of the Arctic and into the upper atmosphere through which they are circulated throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Scientists believe there is a link from these returning pollutants to the increase of ozone at mid-latitudes during the past 30 years. They also suggest that there is a link between pollution and temperature balance in the Arctic which may make early observation of climate change in the Arctic more difficult. Since it is now thought that if so called greenhouse gases result in climate change, the greatest effects will be felt in the Arctic, early warning of such change is important. It is also suggested that well acute ecological effects are unlikely because concentrations of contaminants are generally low, there is still cause for concern for long term cummulative effects of specific classes of contaminants such as polychlorinated hydrocarbons (PCBs) because these chemicals breakdown slowly in the environment and some of them have adverse effects on living organizisms and reproduction. Human health concerns have also been identified with respect to some of these compounds. These substances are likely to accumulate in colder regions because of their chemical characteristics and can enter the ocean through exchange between the atmosphere and the ocean. Once PBCs enter the foodchain, they tend to concentrate in the fatty tissues and are passed along to the next higher level of the foodchain. This has implications for those people depending on Arctic foods, in the same way that the

production of southern food using pesticides and other chemicals has implications for those consuming them. Inuit concern with respect to these matters has contributed to greater support for members of the scientific community who are investigating pollution-related problems, including human health issues, in the Arctic. We welcome increased research interest in these matters, but have reservations about the manner in which Inuit interests have been addressed at times. It seems that a certain amount of sensationalism has occurred which must now be put in perspective, recognizing that Arctic foods are extremely important to the health and well-being of Inuit, but respecting the right of Inuit to reliable information, and to make choices based on that information. The ICC advocates the right of Inuit throughout the circumpolar region to adequate information presented in an acceptable manner with regard to this issue.

The ICC is also of the view that international action is urgently required to effectively eliminate the existing sources of Arctic contaminants, which are found in the industrial regions of the Northern Hemisphere. This position has been positively received in Canada by the Prime Minister and has the support of many of the Canadian conservation organizations. The ICC has called on the Canadian government in particular for leadership internationally on the speedy initiation of work on an international agreement. A strong statement from this General Assembly addressed to the governments of the industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere and to other interested international bodies, calling for cooperation in addressing the control of emmissions of pollutants which are entering the Arctic environment is needed to further advance this issue.

Experts from Canada and Europe met in Ottawa in February to review the findings of the latest research, which included information from a number of scientific disciplines, including atmospheric sciences, fisheries biology, marine ecology, terrestrial ecology, health disciplines and social sciences. A technical working committee has subsequently been created to oversee future scientific and communications work on this issue within Canada with repesentation from the ICC and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. The Comite Arctique International is sponsoring a meeting on the global significance of the transport and accumulation of PCBs in the Arctic in September which will draw further attention to this issue. The ICC recently collaborated on a "Greenprint for Canada", in cooperation with Indigenous Survival Internation, and various legitimate conservation interests, in order to bring the issue of an international agreement with respect to prevention of toxic

contaminants from polluting the Arctic, and other concerns, to the attention of the Prime Minister of Canada.

***Recommendation: That the ICC call for an international agreement to eliminate sources of toxic contaminants entering the Arctic ecosystem be reaffirmed by the ICC General Assembly; and that the ICC position be brought to the attention of governments, international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with an interest in this issue.**

Toxic contaminants are not the only source of concern about atmospheric changes and the Arctic environment. While ozone appears to be accumulating at mid-latitudes as a consequence of air circulation out of the Arctic in the upper levels of the atmosphere, holes in the ozone are developing at the Arctic and the Antarctic, as depletion of the earth's ozone shield appears to be resulting from dispersal of man-made gases in the atmosphere.

The ozone layer is a very thin layer of the earth's atmosphere which has the effect of preventing much of that compomemt of the radiation of the sun which would be harmful to life from reaching the surface of the earth. Holes in this ozone layer have been reported from the Anarctic and the Arctic, and the reported cause of these holes is destruction of the ozone gas by other man-made gases referred to as CFCs, such as freon which is used in refrigeration, and ingredients used in the manufacture of foam coffee cups etc. Results of ozone depletion and subsequent increases in levels of harmful radiation include increased rates of skin cancer and damage to eyes.

Various governments have made commitments to reduce levels of CFCs used in their jurisdictions, but public interest groups remain critical of the levels and rates of reductions proposed.

The ICC has called for reduction in the use of CFCs and strengthening of the Montreal Protocol provisions to achieve this, and should endorse international efforts to reduce the use of CFCs. Manufacturers are developing alternatives to the use of CFCs in some products, and it is now possible to obtain foam products made without CFCs such as coffee cups in some countries.

2. Marine Mammal Issues

a) The International Whaling Commission

Whales are a major subsistence food item for Inuit in Greenland, Canada and Alaska where a number of different species are hunted for subsistence purposes. Commercial whaling fleets from many nations depleted stocks of large whales globally, including the once abundant animals hunted by Inuit. The rise of the whale protection movement led to the imposition of a moratorium on commercial whaling by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) which is the international regulatory body established by the International Whaling Convention of 1946. Since the moratorium on commercial whaling, the IWC has turned its attention increasingly to scientific research; to small cetaceans, particularly those stocks which are harvested; and to aboriginal subsistence whaling.

The Inupiat of Alaska have played a key role in discussions of aboriginal subsistence whaling at the IWC and have achieved significant progress during the past decade through hard work, good stratgey and the commitment of resources. Their success provides the IRCS with a very powerful example of what can be done. Similarly, Greenland has faced difficult times at the IWC, and continues to regain access to important subsistence resources. The ICC has supported Alaskan and Greenlandic interests at the IWC and continues to do so. We have used the IRCS to link international human rights law and subsistence, as well as linking harvesting and conservation to sustainable development as understood in the Brundtland Report. In preparation for the 1988 IWC meeting at which subsistence quotas were to be set for both Alaska and Greenland, we undertook a research and information initiative to ensure that parties to the IWC clearly understood the ICC view with respect to subsistence whaling, as well as their own international obligations. We attended the Aboriginal Subsistence Sub-Committee meetings in both 1988 and 1989 as observers and provided support.

At the 1988 IWC the United States had requested a bowhead quota of 46 strikes and 41 whales landed per year for the period 1989-91 on behalf of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC). Subsequently a quota of 44 strikes and 41 landed per year for the three year period was obtained, subject to the qualification that if in 1988 less than 35 were struck of in 1989 or 1990 less than 41 were struck and less than 41 were landed, then a maximum of three strikes could be carried forward to the following year. This was a highly successful outcome.

Greenland/Denmark made a request for a quota of West Greenland fin and minke whales equivalent to 670 tonnes which represented the subsistence need, and contrasted this with the previous quota which was equivalent to 320 tonnes of meat and blubber. Unsympathetic elements of the Aboriginal Subsistence Sub-committe suggested that the proposal could not be evaluated as presented because it requested tonnes of meat products, rather than numbers of animals. The resulting impass was overcome through the preparation of a small technical document showing a formula for the conversion of the need expressed into numbers of whales by species, contributed by the ICC. The Aboriginal Subsistence Sub-Committee and subsequently the Commission adopted a quota of 60 minke whales and 23 fin whales for one year, representing an increase of approximately 50 tonnes of meat over the previous quota. While this was still far below the level of need of 670 tonnes, it was well above the quota recommended by the IWC Scientific Committee and was an increase over the previous year.

At the 1989 meeting in San Diego, the Greenland quota was up for consideration again. Greenland/Denmark presented extensive documentation in support of aboriginal subsistence needs which was well received by members of the Aboriginal Subsistence Sub-Committee. Committee members remained reluctant to recognize the level of need as being 670 tonnes of whale meat and blubber, but did acknowledge that this was Greenland/Denmark's position. At the subsequent Commission meeting, a quota of 190 minke whales and 42 fin whales was approved for a two year period, with no more that 100 minke and 23 fin whales to be taken in any one year. This is equivalent to 400 tonnes of meat products per year for two years. This is a good result for two reasons in particular: it will not be necessary to seek a quota again for two years; and it marks an increase in the previously established quota.

In 1988 the USSR requested a quota of 169 gray whales for each of the years 1989-91, and noted that the quota had been set at 179, 10 of which were allowed to be taken by Alaskans. The Scientific Committee recommended a quota of 179 gray whales, with the understanding that some might be taken by Alaskans. This quota was not discussed in 1989.

The aboriginal subsistence quota of St. Vincent and the Grenadines on behalf of their lone surviving Bequian whaler was set in 1987 at a quota of three humpback whales for a three year period. This quota was therefore not discussed in 1988 or 1989.

The Aboriginal Subsistence Sub-Committee proposed to discuss definitions of "aboriginal subsistence whaling" at the 1988

meeting. Our research showed that a definition existed and when this information was presented by Finn Lynge during the Committee meeting, the matter was dropped. No reference was made to this matter in 1989, however during the Commission meeting suggestions were made that definitions were required for other terms, including "commercial whaling" and "whale".

Important advances have been made with respect to humane killing technology. The Alaskans have adopted the penthrite bomb with the assistance of a Norwegian expert, and have greatly reduced both the time to death (now virtually instantaneous); as well as the struck-and-lost rates. This is an important issue - from an international perspective, inhumane killing is indefensible and the issue cannot be ignored. Denmark is currently under scrutiny, both with regard to the humaneness of the Greenland hunt, and for allegations of inhumaneness in the Faeroese pilot whale hunt. It has been suggested by Finn Lynge that perhaps the ICC should facilitate a workshop on improved killing techniques under the leadership of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Association.

A number of other matters of interest were raised in 1988 and again in 1989, including the proposal by the USSR that a new convention be developed; the proposal by Japan that a new committee be struck to address Japanese small-type coastal whaling and to assign quotas to it; and the reccurring issue of IWC competance with respect to small cetaceans. All of these issues were revisited at the 1989 IWC meeting. The USSR restated its proposal for a new convention. With regard to small-type coastal whaling in Japan, it was agreed in 1989 that the Japanese request would be dealt with by merging the small-type coastal whaling sub-committee with the sub-committee on socio-economic considerations of the zero catch quota, and that it would review the issue of a quota. The issue of small cetaceans and the competance of the IWC continues to arise in various contexts, such as humane killing and the Faeroese pilot whale fishery; but the IWC is deeply divided as to its role with regard to small whales. At the 1989 meeting, the IWC rejected an invitation to co-sponsor the Global Action Plan for Marine Mammals being developed by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), on the grounds that they did not have competance.

Canadian Inuit interests in subsistence whaling with respect to larger whales remains alive, and much discussion has occurred in Canada with respect to issues of Inuit subsistence rights and the conservation of whales and marine mammals.For many years, Canadian Inuit in Baffin and Keewatin have consistently brought forward requests with respect to licences to take bowhead whales and have equally consistently been turned down. The Inuvialuit of

the Western Arctic also have a long history of subsistence bowhead whaling and subsistence rights which have been suspended, pending government research. This year, for the first time in many years, Inuvialuit representatives attended the IWC meetings as part of the Canadian government observer delegation. This meant that, for the first time in many years, Inuit representatives from Greenland, Alaska, the Canadian Western Arctic and the ICC had an opportunity to caucus to discuss mutual concerns and strategies, and to exchange information. *Recommendation: Those present found the exchange of views among Inuit representatives extremely helpful and it was proposed that a technical working group be struck during this ICC General Assembly to give consideration to whaling issues in the Arctic and Inuit subsistence, and to report back to this Assembly prior to the end of the meeting.

b) The Canadian Bowhead Issue

A number of Inuit communities and regions within Canada have expressed an interest in resumption of their traditional subsistence hunt for bowhead whales in Canadian waters. There are two populations of bowheads which are of interest: one in the Western Arctic, which is not considered to be endangered; and one in the Eastern Arctic which appears to be at very low levels. The Western Arctic stock is harvested under an IWC quota by Inupiat. This is the stock for which Inuvialuit have requested a quota. The Eastern Arctic bowheads are not hunted inside or outside Canada at present.

There is no management of bowhead in Canadian waters, except to refuse requests for licenses or quotas. Management requires reliable, up to date information about bowhead populations and such information is not available for bowhead in Canadian waters. Research has been promised, but little has been done because resources have not been allocated. There is significant international interest in populations of large whales in Canadian waters, particularly in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay stocks of fin and minke whales; and the IWC and Greenland are interested in such work for a number of reasons.

The issue of Inuit subsistence rights and the need to sustain traditions and cultural practices associated with bowhead whaling is approaching a critical point as the traditions must be passed on or they will be lost, yet government has not addressed this issue of cultural survival due to limited resources and lack of political will.

The anti-whaling lobby is very powerful and may use this issue to discredit Inuit as well as government management initiatives and to undermine support for other Inuit subsistence issues.

Recognizing that Eastern Arctic bowhead stocks were seriously depleted by commercial whalers, management of bowheads should include a recovery plan which addresses interspecies interactions. Management should incorporate traditional knowledge of bowheads, such as the predation of young bowheads by killer whales; as well as new scientific information. The information available for population levels of Eastern Arctic bowhead is old and needs to be updated, but no research program exists. The ICC has addressed the Canadian bowhead issue through the IRCS during the past year and has approached the Department of Fisheries and Oceans with regard to developing a bowhead recovery plan which would include the necessary research to determine appropriate management measures, while at the same time seeking restoration of Inuit subsistence harvesting rights at a symbolic level, allowing for a take of one or two whales in the Eastern Arctic in order to continue the traditions, without prejudicing the survival of the whales to the best of our knowledge. We have also developed a funding proposal for an Eastern Arctic Action Plan for Marine Mammals which would include a recovery plan for Eastern Arctic bowhead.

The ICC Executive Council reviewed a letter from Tagak Curley, President of the Keewatin Wildlife Federation with regard to Keewatin interest in bowhead hunting, but it was not possible to take a position. At the direction of the ICC President, ICC staff have provided information and materials to legal counsel working on the issue for the Keewatin Wildlife Federation.

The ICC has cooperated with the World Wildlife Fund in developing their proposal for the community of Clyde River with regard to the protection of Isabella Bay, which is an important area for congregating bowheads, by providing them with information on various options for protection. We have also sought to reinforce the efforts of Clyde River by linking the protection of Isabella Bay to the protected areas component of the IRCS, which includes marine and coastal areas. As a member of the Working Group on Northern Conservation Strategies in Canada, the ICC has given priority to the protection of Isabella Bay in the context of sustainable development, possibly through a biosphere reserve.

The ICC has worked bilaterally with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada to bring the issue of bowhead recovery and the restoration of Inuit harvesting rights into the scope of the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

*Recommendation: That a multispecies marine mammal action plan for the shared resources of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, particularly large whales, be developed in the context of the IRCS, in order to initiate cooperative research and to transfer expertise among interested parties; while strengthening Inuit traditions through gradual resumption of whaling practices.

At the international level, we presented the issues of Inuit subsistence whaling rights at a meeting organized by the International Wildlife Law Interest Group during the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in order to further distinguish indigenous whaling from other forms of whaling, and to advance arguments for Inuit subsistence whaling in international law. This work has long term implications because anti-whaling advocates constantly present arguments against all forms of whaling which influence international opinion. It is necessary to force those working in this area to respond to the issue of indigenous subsistence rights in order to restore balance to a debate that has been controlled by the animal rights advocates for almost a decade.
*Recommendation: That the ICC continue to promote the international legal arguments linking emerging human rights law and indigenous subsistence to sustainable development, in order to undermine the opposition of the anti-harvesting movement.

c) The Global Action Plan for Marine Mammals

Other international bodies are taking on a role with respect to small whales, through the Global Action Plan on Marine Mammals being developed by UNEP and other such non-governmental groups as the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). It is vital that Inuit know that marine mammal research is in progress, including research on small whales, that has the potential to bring additional international intervention into subsistence matters which should be more appropriately addressed jointly by Inuit who depend on those resources and their respective governments, rather than by international bodies.
*Recommendation: ICC should give consideration to participating in the development of the Global Action Plan as an international non-governmental organization, as other organizations are, in order to ensure that any plan which is developed recognizes the fundamental principles of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy, the World Conservation Strategy and the recommendations of the Brundtland Report.

d) Multispecies Management of Marine Mammals

A number of northern nations and some international organizations have begun to look at multi-species approaches to the management of stocks of marine mammals and fish, recognizing that it is difficult and dangerous to isolate the management of one species from that of others in the marine environment. Some international environmental groups which have been opposed to Inuit harvesting disapprove of Inuit interest in this area and have issued "warnings" about Inuit attendance at intergovernmental meetings where multispecies management and institutional arrangements are discussed. One can only assume that these groups find the existing situation of focussing on single species or single groups of animals more satisfactory for their purposes that we do.

The issue of multispecies management is also relevant to the issue of toxic contaminants and human health, as interspecies interactions need to be understood in order to model transfers of toxic chemicals which become more concentrated in living tissues the higher up in the food chain they go.

*Recommendation: Respected international bodies like the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) are exploring multispecies approaches and the ICC should continue to monitor developments in this area to ensure that research results and any rational management strategies developed are incorporated into the IRCS as appropriate; and to promote sustainable development.

e) The Proposed International Narwhal Agreement

For a number of years, the Governments of Canada and Greenland/Denmark have been discussing the idea of a bilateral agreement with respect to narwhal in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, in consultation with Inuit organizations. The agreement is intended to provide a basis for cooperation with respect to scientific research on narwhal and beluga. The ICC has addressed this issue through the IRCS and has consulted with KNAPK and the Greenland Ministry of Fisheries, and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada to ensure that Inuit interests were reflected in the development of the agreement. A memorandum of understanding has been prepared with respect to a possible agreement and the ICC should continue to monitor the development of the agreement.
*Recommendation: That the ICC General Assembly support in principle the creation of an international agreement for scientific cooperation and management of shared narwhal and

beluga stocks by Greenland Home Rule and Canada, subject to the recognition of any rights of Inuit with respect to these resources which may exist or which may be negotiated under domestic agreements.

f) The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

At their meeting in Nome, the ICC Executive Council reaffirmed the position that securing the subsistence exemption for Alaska natives was the highest priority, and that consideration could only be given to the possibility of extending that exemption to Canadian subsistence by-products, if the Alaskan exemption was secure. This position has been made known to others with an interest in this issue.

During the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Negotiations, the issue of the MMPA was raised informally by the Canadian representatives and they were told that the U.S. would not want to raise the issue because it would have the potential to "blow up the negotiation process". Various authorities continue to raise this issue in Canada. Indigenous Survival International (ISI) supports these attempts, and indeed has initiated some of them. The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), which is currently engaged in a major project to revitalize the sealing economy destroyed by the anti-harvesting campaigns addressed at sealing, has taken the position that ITC will not seek access to U.S. markets at this time by attacking the MMPA because they do not wish to jeopardize the situation of Alaskan natives.

Canadian authorities continue to pursue a challenge to the MMPA, most recently through the General Agreement on Trade and Tarriffs (GATT). The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the ICC have given priority to date to supporting the subsistence exemption for Alaskans.

*Recommendation: It would be timely for the General Assembly to seek the advice of the Alaskan delegation on this issue and to consider making a clear restatement of the ICC position with respect to the MMPA, which should then be communicated to the propriate parties.

3. Migratory Birds Convention

In 1988, the 9th Circuit Court of California issued a decision undermining the policy position on which U.S. federal and state management initiatives have been based. This led to rescission of Alaska state agreements with respect to native harvests, and

notification that all regulations would be strictly enforced, even where they infringed upon native subsistence harvests. The situation has been made worse by widespread droughts which have affected large areas in Canada and the United States which is expected to drastically reduce waterfowl numbers and lead to further restrictions.

The issue of subsistence harvesting of waterfowl, particularly the vital subsistence spring hunts, has been under attack by sport hunters because the existing Convention does not address subsistence needs or indigenous harvesting rights. This is contrary to the position of the Canadian Constitution, which expressly recognizes and affirms aboriginal and treaty rights. The Canadian position in these negotiations should clearly be one which is strongly supportive of subsistence concerns, and which can be built upon by all parties. An effort to develop a Protocol to the Convention which will give subsistence users priority in allocation and will recognize the need to accomodate subsistence harvests is underway, but has bogged down in consultations with non-governmental groups.

*Recommendation: At this time, it would be beneficial to provide a strong statement from the ICC to the governments concerned, linking subsistence needs and harvesting rights with regard to migratory birds to sustainable development principles; and to make this position known to groups which support indigenous rights, as well as to those who stand in opposition.

4. Arctic Implications of Global Change Processes

Human activities have resulted in an accumulation of greenhouse gases (eg. carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane); leading to the intiation of a variety of global change processes which have serious implications for the Arctic environment, including global climatic change driven by warming of the earth's atmosphere and oceans.

The phenomenon of global climatic change is not new, as the earth has alternated between glacial and interglacial periods for perhaps the past 70,000 to 100,000 years or more. Indeed, the last glacial period did not end until 9,000 or so years ago and it was only about 7,000 years ago that much of the Arctic was freed from continental ice masses. However what has been described in the past 100 years is a relatively rapid rate of change: according to a recent IUCN document, the global climate has warmed by approximately 0.5° and sea level has risen some 15 cm, as a consequence of expansion of oceans due to warming and

increased meltwater from glaciers. What is projected for the next fifty years is a further temperature increase of 1° to 2°C and an increase in sea levels of perhaps 25 cm. These projections have serious implications, first for the immediate consequences of such changes for the Arctic; and second for the fact that what is being projected is an increase in the rate at which these changes are occurring, to almost double the magnitude of the changes of the past 100 years in half the time, which leads to a projection of much greater change in the future.

These changes will affect plants, animals and people. For example, rising sea levels will require removal of populations from low-lying coastal areas to higher ground. Plants and animals have specific tolerances for environmental conditions, such as temperature, and distributions of plants and animals can be expected to change. While international consideration is being given to the nature of probable changes and their impacts on living systems, to date much of the discussion has been directed toward temperate and tropical regions. At a major international meeting to consider the "Changing Atmosphere", held in Toronto last year, it was extremely difficult to generate any real consideration of Arctic impacts because in the superficial analysis of other participants, the numbers of people who would be affected were small. However this view is changing, as scientists become increasingly aware of the unique position of the Arctic; and there are other existing opportunities to raise the issue of Arctic impacts, including meetings already scheduled for next fall in Alaska and Ottawa. Also, a major initiative has been proposed by IUCN entitled: "Implications of Global Climatic Change for Ecological Systems" in which IUCN would take the lead in conducting a study to assess "the risks associated with... global climatic change for the sustainability of the natural resource base in particularly sensitive ecosystems and regions" with the cooperation of a number of international bodies. The work is scheduled to be completed by 1991.

*Recommendation: In consideration of the magnitude of the potential impacts of global climatic change which may seriously affect sustainable development initiatives in the Arctic, and of the need to link the future development of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy to the context of global climatic change, the ICC should support the IUCN initiative with respect to global change by cooperating closely with it.

5. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

The tragic contamination of the waters and coasts of the Prince William Sound area by oil leaking from a supertanker grounded on a reef is a disaster with a powerful message. The inability of those concerned to contain the oil reminded everyone that not only can a disaster like this happen here, we are not really ready to deal with it when it does. The ICC has called for a full public review of the accident and the emergency response, with a view to identifying those practices which could be improved to lessen the probability of a similar accident in the future. *Recommendation: That the ICC Genral Assembly give consideration to calling an international meeting of experts to review standards for shipping in Arctic waters with a view to making recommendations for special levels of protection for "ice-infested waters" in keeping with the spirit of Article 234 of the United Nations Law of the Sea, to governments and international shipping authorities.

6. Environmental Impact Assessment

The environmental impact assessment process is an important part of project evaluation which the IRCS has addressed through a Canadian public consultation process in which the ICC played a coordinating role for aboriginal participation.

We have also called for the environmental assessment of all military activity in the north because of the environmental contamination which has resulted from earlier military activities, and the obvious environmental consequences of much current and proposed activity, such as low-flying training of NATO pilots over Northern Quebec and Labrador. This position was put forward by ICC in the context of a coalition document called Greenprint for Canada, supported by an number of environmental groups and presented to the Canadian Prime Minister by Mary Simon, ICC President.

A recent Canadian Federal Court decision against a federally-supported dam project and denial of the subsequent appeal has put the government on notice that they must ensure environmental assessment requirements are met prior to beginning the project. This precedent offers a unique argument in Canada to force compliance with environmental assessment practices.

7. The Kiggavik Uranium Mine Proposal: Issues of Sustainability Concerning Non-Renewable Resources and Energy Production

Tagak Curley, President of the Keewatin Wildlife Federation requested the support of the ICC with respect to a proposal for a uranium mine upwind of Baker Lake, NWT. There are serious concerns about the consequences that this mine would have for the environment and for human health, both short-term and long-term. This is a complex issue, bearing in mind our commitment to sustainable development. There are also serious moral considerations about the end uses of the unranium which might be mined. An environmental assessment process has been initiated, but because of the limitations on the scope of the assessment process, there is little confidence that the outcome will protect the environment or the people who live in the area.
*Recommendation: That the Inuit of the Keewatin be invited to present their views on this issue, for the purpose of formulating a statement for consideration by this General Assembly, in the context of ICC Resolution 83-01.

*Recommendation: The issue of non-renewable resource development in general must be addressed from the point of view of sustainable development, and consideration should be given to the articulation of ICC policy on non-renewable resource development, within the IRCS framework; because of the implications for renewable resource development and the environment.

*Recommendation: That consideration be given to issues of energy production and consumption in the Arctic, and that relevant ICC policy be articulated in the context of the IRCS, in order to link energy issues to support of sustainable development and wise use of non-renewable resources.

VI. The Anti-Harvesting Movement

During the past two years, two intiatives of the anti-harvesting movement have required serious attention: the effort to extend the EEC seal ban for an additional term, and to include older seals as well as white-coats; and efforts to introduce a fur-labelling requirement directed at the use of leg-hold traps.

The ICC is working in cooperation with the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, KNAPK, Indigenous Survival International and others to deal with these threats. ICC Council Members; ICC Environmental Commission Members and many others have played important roles in

campaigns in Europe and in Canada in support of Inuit harvesting rights.

Through the IRCS, the ICC co-sponsored a panel discussion in Copenhagen on Arctic Resources: Environment and Indigenous Peoples; with IWEGIA. The purpose of the meeting was to mobilize public opinion in support of indigenous peoples and in opposition to the EEC fur-labelling proposal. The proceedings of the meeting will be published.

Efforts have also been made through the IRCS to establish in the minds of governments, legal authorities and the public the link between the international law of human rights of indigenous peoples and harvesting rights to sustainable development and environmental protection.

Rosemary Kuptana, ICC Vice-President for Canada has done extensive work on the anti-harvesting issue and the IRCS, and has prepared a detailed report on this issue for the General Assembly.

VII. The Global 500 Award and Recommendations for the Future of the IRCS

On Environment Day, June 5,1989 ICC President Mary Simon accepted the Global 500 Award presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on behalf of the United Nations Environmental Programme for "outstanding achievements protection and improvement of the environment" for the development of the IRCS, a strategy "for environmental management of part of the Arctic circumpolar region, an area of 2.5 million square miles...an example of the World Conservation Strategy in action."

This recognition represents international support of the highest order for the work of the ICC with respect to the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy and international recognition of the unwavering commitment of Inuit to the protection of the Arctic environment. The IRCS, like the ICC as a whole has suffered serious underfunding, but nonetheless has achieved significant progress. During the next phase, we must continue to advance the elements of the strategy itself and to build on what has been achieved. We must also turn the international recognition which the IRCS has received into the level of financial support that the IRCS was intended to have. It is time to press those who to date have been enthusiastic in their good wishes, for more tangible support.

*Recommendation: That, recognizing the significance of the Global 500 Award and the achievements of the IRCS to date, and the need to ensure adequate resources for the timely completion of the IRCS work in cooperation with all interested parties; the ICC calls on Arctic governments, Inuit organizations, private supporters and others to commit adequate resources, both financial and human, to the IRCS on an urgent basis.

VIII. The Importance of International Cooperation

Our environment does not have boundaries; it flows around the earth and connects everything in it. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of international cooperation to the attainment of the goals of the IRCS and the resolution of the issues which we face. A first step to stronger international environmental cooperation in the Arctic would be development of a circumpolar conservation strategy in cooperation with the IRCS, in the spirit of the proposal by President Gorbachev for a circumpolar environmental plan. The ICC, together with interested governments and organizations, have supported this approach.
*Recommendation: Recognizing the need for increased international cooperation With respect to environmental protection and sustainable development in the circumpolar region, it would be desireable for the ICC General Assembly to formally urge the development of a circumpolar conservation strategy in cooperation with the IRCS.

IX. Summary of Recommendations

International Agreement on Toxic Contaminants Affecting the Arctic Environment

1. Recommendation: That the ICC call for an international agreement to eliminate sources of toxic contaminants entering the Arctic ecosystem be reaffirmed by the ICC General Assembly; and that the ICC position be brought to the attention of governments, international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with an interest in this issue.

Working Group to Discuss the IWC and Other Related Issues

2. Recommendation: Those present found the exchange of views among Inuit representatives extremely helpful and it was proposed that a technical working group be struck during this ICC General

Assembly to give consideration to whaling issues in the Arctic and Inuit subsistence, and to report back to this Assembly prior to the end of the meeting.

Multispecies Marine Mammal Action Plan for an Eastern Arctic Bowhead Recovery

3. Recommendation: That a multispecies marine mammal action plan for the shared resources of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, particularly large whales, be developed in the context of the IRCS, in order to initiate cooperative research and to transfer expertise among interested parties; while strengthening Inuit traditions through gradual resumption of whaling practices.

Link Between International Human Rights Law and Subsistence and Environment

4. Recommendation: That the ICC continue to promote the international legal arguments linking emerging human rights law and indigenous subsistence to sustainable development, in order to undermine the opposition of the anti-harvesting movement.

UNEP Global Action Plan on Marine Mammals

5. Recommendation: ICC should give consideration to participating in the development of the UNEP Global Action Plan on Marine Mammals as an international non-governmental organization, as other organizations are, in order to ensure that any plan which is developed recognizes the fundamental principles of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy, the World Conservation Strategy and the recommendations of the Brundtland Report.

Multispecies Management Approaches and the IRCS

6. Recommendation: Respected international bodies like the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) are exploring multispecies approaches and the ICC should continue to monitor developments in this area to ensure that research results and any rational management strategies developed are incorporated into the IRCS as appropriate; and to promote sustainable development .

Proposed International Narwhal Agreement

7. Recommendation: That the ICC General Assembly support in principle the creation of an international agreement for scientific cooperation and management of shared narwhal and

beluga stocks by Greenland Home Rule and Canada, subject to the recognition of any rights of Inuit with respect to these resources which may exist or which may be negotiated under domestic agreements.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act and Expressions of Interest in Canada

8. Recommendation: Recognizing the interest of governments in Canada in this issue, it would be timely for the General Assembly to seek the advice of the Alaskan delegation on the Marine Mammal Protection Act and to consider making a clear restatement of the ICC position with respect to the MMPA, which should then be communicated to the propriate parties.

Migratory Birds Convention and Subsistence Rights

9. Recommendation: Recognizing that government response to ICC Resolution 83-15 has not been satifactory, it would be beneficial to provide a strong statement from the ICC to the governments concerned, linking subsistence needs and harvesting rights regarding migratory birds to sustainable development principles; and to make this position known to groups which support indigenous rights and sustainable development, as well as to those who stand in opposition.

Participation in IUCN Global Climate Change Project

10. Recommendation: In consideration of the magnitude of the potential impacts of global climatic change which may seriously affect sustainable development initiatives in the Arctic, and of the need to link the future development of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy to the context of global climatic change, the ICC should support the IUCN initiative with respect to global change by cooperating closely with it.

Shipping Standards for Arctic Waters

11. Recommendation: That the ICC Genral Assembly give consideration to calling an international meeting of experts to review standards for shipping in Arctic waters with a view to making recommendations for special levels of protection for "ice-infested waters" in keeping with the spirit of Article 234 of the

TOWARDS AN INUIT REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Framework document for an Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy

SUMMARY

Since the World Conservation Strategy** was launched in 1980, national and subnational (provincial, state, or territorial) conservation strategies have been started in 40 countries. This framework document proposes an Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS), which would be the world's first regional conservation strategy and the first conservation strategy by an indigenous people. The document describes the main features of conservation strategies and the advantages to the Inuit of preparing an IRCS. It provides a framework for the proposed IRCS, explaining its scope and approach, and discussing the main issues. Finally, it sets out a project proposal for preparation of the IRCS by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in cooperation with Inuit organizations in Alaska, Canada and Greenland.

A conservation strategy is a process of identifying, achieving consensus on, and implementing the priority strategic actions needed to maintain the harvested resources, ecological processes and biological diversity on which human wellbeing and development depend. Priority strategic actions are those actions that have the highest probability of dealing successfully with the most important problems.

Inuit need a regional conservation strategy because:

1. Inuit depend completely on maintenance of the harvested resources, ecological processes and biological diversity of the Arctic for subsistence, cultural and economic survival, and sustainable development.

2. Conservation and sustainable development of these natural resources are seriously threatened by--

   * denial of Inuit aboriginal rights to traditional lands and waters, to harvested resources required for subsistence, and to self-government;

** Prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

* pressure on Inuit systems of conserving harvested resources, due to the impact of international, national and subnational (e.g. state) harvesting regulations, to centralization and growth of Inuit settlements, and to competition from non-Inuit commercial and recreational resource users;
* damage to the habitats of harvested species and increasing risk to other ecological processes, due to pollution and nonrenewable resource development;
* closure of markets for seal skins, and the threatened closure of markets for all wildlife products, as a result of campaigns by the animal protection movement.

3. Development prospects are limited, because resources are few, costs are high, markets are far away, and great care is needed to develop nonrenewable resources without damaging subsistence resources.

4. Inuit are vastly outnumbered by the majority societies of the nations in which they live, who tend to think of the Arctic as a source of wealth, a military arena, a scientific laboratory, or a wilderness to be preserved, rather than as the homeland of the Inuit and other indigenous peoples. Inuit have very little money and few trained people. Inuit leaders are heavily overburdened by the demands placed on them by the multitude of agencies that run the affairs of the majority societies.

5. Despite these difficulties, Inuit have reasonably good prospects of conserving and developing their natural resources sustainably. They have many potential allies and a large reservoir of potential support among people of good will. These prospects can be achieved, provided the energies and talents of Inuit are concentrated and coordinated through a strategy of agreed priorities.

6. Many of the obstacles, and the actions required to overcome them, are common to much or all of the entire Inuit region. A regional strategy would provide the means of using the limited amount of political influence, money, trained people, and time, to the maximum effect.

Inuit aspirations are to: maintain their culture and identity as a distinct people; continue to harvest wildlife as the basis of their culture; conserve the wildlife they harvest and the ecosystems on which they depend; develop socially and economically, in a manner consistent with the other aspirations; and look after themselves and control their own lives. The aim of the IRCS is to enable Inuit to achieve these aspirations, by identifying through a process of document preparation and consensus building the actions that would make the most effective use of Inuit human and financial resources, and by getting the priority action started.

The main features of the IRCS would be:

1. Preparation of a document that would analyze the main issues, identify strategic actions, and design a programme for the implementation of the priority strategic actions. Parallel actions are needed at three levels--
   * actions to secure Inuit aboriginal rights to traditional lands and waters, subsistence, and self-government;
   * actions to improve Inuit management of lands, waters and harvested resources under Inuit jurisdiction, and environmental protection in the Inuit homeland;
   * actions to conserve migratory and other shared resources, protect the Inuit homeland and harvested resources from harmful environmental impacts from external sources, and develop and protect export markets.
2. Consultation with Inuit communities to build a consensus on the priority actions.
3. Development of projects to accelerate the implementation programme, demonstrate key aspects of the strategy, and initiate and undertake priority strategic actions of regional scope.
4. Monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the strategy gets the desired results.
5. Providing Inuit with experience and training in strategic planning and programming.

The framework document proposes several strategic issues and actions of regional scope that could be taken up by the IRCS:

1. A campaign to build support for the Inuit cause in Europe and North America. The purpose of the campaign would be to--
   * establish an international organization of Inuit supporters, who could be mobilized to write letters and lobby on behalf of Inuit;
   * secure and expand markets for Inuit wildlife products;
   * increase public awareness of Inuit aspirations and concerns;
   * generate wider political support for Inuit aboriginal rights.

   The IRCS would identify allies among other native peoples, conservation organizations, human rights organizations, recreational hunting and fishing groups, commercial harvesters and users of living resources, and others. It would enlist the cooperation of these organizations (policy backing, appeals to members, use of mailing lists), and lay the groundwork for the campaign. Development of the campaign would be a separate project.

2. Formulation and promotion of guidelines on institutions of Inuit self-government. The World Conservation Strategy identifies the division of resource and environmental management responsibilities among many separate agencies as a major obstacle to conservation and sustainable development. It also imposes a tremendous burden on Inuit leaders. Inuit institutions should reflect Inuit needs and a more integrated approach to environmental management; and governments should organize themselves so that Inuit do not have to deal with a multitude of agencies.

3. Intervention on interjurisdictional issues. The IRCS should identify and promote the action required to resolve interjurisdictional, particularly international, problems concerning Inuit aboriginal rights. It should also identify priority migratory species (for example, anadromous fishes, waterfowl, polar bear, whales) requiring interjurisdictional conservation agreements, and explore the kinds of agreements that would be most useful.

4. Development of a community-based management system. To promote the restoration of Inuit control of resource management, the IRCS would analyze traditional and modern Inuit conservation practices throughout the Inuit homeland. On the basis of this analysis, it would develop one or more models of a management system, in which the prime responsibility for management would rest with the community.

5. Inuit Regional Conservation Seminar. An annual travelling seminar is proposed to meet the need for an immediate and continuing exchange of management experience among Inuit community leaders in Alaska, Canada and Greenland. Management systems currently being developed by Inuit in the three countries should also be the focus of a diploma training course for young people.

6. Coordinated research programme. To provide clear guidance to scientific research agencies, the IRCS should formulate a statement of Arctic research priorities, as identified by Inuit, together with a code of practice for Inuit participation in research.

7. Regional policy on protected areas. The IRCS would prepare a policy and proposals for a network of protected areas that would maintain the ecological processes and biological diversity of the Inuit homeland, while providing for Inuit subsistence needs.

8. Increasing the productivity of renewable resources. The IRCS would conduct a regional assessment of domestication (e.g. of reindeer and muskox), habitat enhancement, and other activities to increase the productive capacities of renewable resources for Inuit economic development.

9. Integrated conservation and development projects. IRCS would devise and promote one or more model projects combining conservation and development.

It is expected that the IRCS will take two years. It is proposed that it be guided by an IRCS Steering Committee (to be appointed by the ICC) and undertaken by an IRCS Secretariat. The Secretariat would consist of a director and three national coordinators (one each for Alaska, Canada and Greenland), working full time for two years, and supported by a total of four full time secretary-assistants. Consultants will also be needed, to assist in the preparation of background documents and provide other help and advice. The Secretariat should be Inuit and, as far as possible, so should the consultants. To facilitate this, compilation of a register of Inuit experts on conservation and sustainable development is proposed as part of the IRCS.

ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᓇᔭᖕᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᑐᓴᑉᕕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᓇᐃᒃᓕᒋᐊᖕᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ** ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᐊᖅᒪᑦ 1980-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐳᕉᕕᓐᓯᕈᓕᐃᑦ (ᐳᕉᕕᓐᓯᐅᔫᔪᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᒥᓗ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑐᑦ) ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ 40-ᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓂ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᑐᐊᑉᕕᐅᔫᓇᔭᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦᐳᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖃᖅᓂᓯᕆᓇᔭᕝᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐄᐋᖅᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ), ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᓇᔭᖅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᖅᒥᓗᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᓗᓂᑦᔪᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐃᑦ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᓯᐅᔫᓗᐊᕋᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖃᖅᓂᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ (ᐄᐋᖅᓰᐃᐊᒃ). ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐄᐋᖅᓰᐃᐊᒃᒧᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᑉᕕᒃᓴᖁᑎᖃᖅᒪᑕ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᖅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᐅᐱᒋᐊᖅᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᒥᒃᓕ, ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖅᑎᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐄᐋᖅᓰᐃᐊᒃᒧᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᖃᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔫᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᓂᖅᓂᒃᓗ ᑐᓴᑉᕕᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᑎᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᓯᐅᔫᓕᖃᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑏᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᑎᕆᐸᒃᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᕆᐸᒃᑕᒥᖕᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᑉᐱᒋᓗᐊᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᓯᐅᔪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᓯᐅᓕᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᓖᖑᔫᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᔫᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᖃᑎᐊᖃᖅᐸᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ:

1. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᑉᕕᖃᓪᓕᕆᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑏᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂᑦᔪᒃ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒥᒃᑕᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓯᐊᖅᓂᕆᐸᒃᑕᒥᒃᑕᓗ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᖃᖁᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

2. ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓃᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖕᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑏᑦ ᓂᕕᐅᖅᓇᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᐊᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᒪᑯᓇᖓᑦ--
   - * ᕗᐱᓗᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖅᒥᖕᓂ ᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᓄᓪᓗ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᒃᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑖᕈᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ;

** ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᐆᔪᒥᒃᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ (ᐄᔩᓰᐃᓐᑯᓐᓂᑦ), ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒍᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ (ᔫᐃᓐᐄᐲᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ), ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃᓗ (WWF), ᓂᕿᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒋᔭᖕᓂᒃ ᔪᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓃᓴᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ (ᐃᑉᐄᐆᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓃᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒋᔭᖕᓂᒃ (ᔪᓂᔅᑰᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ).

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* ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᔪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᑲᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᓚᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᒃᓴᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ;

* ᐃᓕᖁᒃᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓴᓗᒪᐃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ;

* ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᔩᑦ ᕿᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᒃᓕᒍᓯᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ.

3. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑑᒻᒪᑕ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᖃᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓯᓇᒃᑰᑦ ᐊᒥᒐᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᐊᓘᒻᒪᑕ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᓪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᑐᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᒻᒪᑎᒃᓗᒍ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᑎᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᐃᑎᑦᓯᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᖃᓪᓚᐃᑦ.

4. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔫᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂ, ᐃᓯᒪᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᒃᓴᓐᓇᕋᓱᒋᑉᓗᒍ, ᐅᓇᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᖑᐊᕐᕕᐅᓇᓱᒋᑉᓗᒍ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓇᓱᒋᑉᓗᒍ, ᐅᑉᐸᒎᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᓯᒪᖑᖏᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᕈᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᖃᕐᓗᐊᕐᓇᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒥᒐᕐᔪᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᓗᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓕᓂ ᓴᓇᕐᕕᐅᔫᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔫᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖅᓵᒍᔪᓄᑦ.

5. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑎᑕᖃᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᕈᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᐊᔪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᕿᐊᓱᖕᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᖁᑎᒃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓴᖅᑲᕋᔭᕐᐸᑕ.

6. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓪᓗ, ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᖅᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᖅᑕᖅᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑲᓕᖅᑲᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᕐᔫᔭᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃᓗ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᐹᖕᒍᔫᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑐᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ: ᐱᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔫᓂᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᑎᑦᓗᒍ; ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᖓᑎᑦᓗᒍ; ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᒃᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖅᑲᖅᕕᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ; ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᖕᓂᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑲᓱᐊᕐᓂᕆᐸᒃᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᑑᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᐅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᒃᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔫᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ. ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓴᑯᑦ ᑐᕿᕐᕕᖅᑲᓱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᕆᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕈᖕᓇᖅᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑲᑎᕐᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓯᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᐳᐅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᑎᑕᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓴᑯᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᐅᓗᐊᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ:

1. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᖅᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓇᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᓯᐃᓕᖕᓗᒋᑦ ᖅᑯᑦᓯᖕᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕆᐊᖅᑲᕋᔭᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ--

   - ★ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕈᖕᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ;
   - ★ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃᓗ, ᐃᒪᕐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᐳᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓱᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ;
   - ★ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᔭᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑯᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓱᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓱᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

2. ᐃᓄᐃ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓇ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᒪᖕᑖ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂ.

3. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑲᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᓂᒃᓴᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᑉ, ᑕᑯᓐᓈᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᑐᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᐅᔫᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᔫᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᒃᓴᔫᑎᖅᑎᐅᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

4. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓯᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑭᖕᓇᖅᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ.

5. ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᒃᓴᒧᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒥᒡᓗ.

ᑐᖓᕐᕕᐅᔫᑉᑐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᕐᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᔩᐃᐊᔅᑯᓐᓄᑦ:

1. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᒥᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᕆᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒍ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ--
   - ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑕᖃᓕᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᓕᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᓂᑦᔪᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ;
   - ᐱᓯᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ;
   - ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᔨᕈᓯᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ;
   - ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔫᔪᒥᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

   ᐄᐋᕐᔩᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᓂ, ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᖑᔪᓂᒃ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐱᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᖑᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓕᖅᑭᐳᑉᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᑎᓯᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᒃᓴᑉᓗᑎᓐᓗ ᐊᓐᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ. ᐃᓚᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᑮᓐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᖑᔪᑦ (ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒐᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᒃᓗ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖓᕐᕕᐅᔫᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᓛᒃᑰᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓐᖑᓇᔭᕐᓗᓂ.

2. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᕐᓗ ᖁᕝᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᑐᖓᕐᕕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑳᕈᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒋᑎᖅᑎᑦᓯᔩᒃᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓐᒪᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᐅᔫᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᐃᓛᒃᑰᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑎᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒪᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔫᔪᒧᑦ. ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔫᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓗᑕᐅᓗᐊᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑎᒋᔭᕐᓗᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐳᐃᒋᐊᕐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖁᓇᓯᑦ.

3. ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑭᖃᕐᕕᓛᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐄᐋᕐᔩᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖁᕝᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐋᖅᑮᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑭᖃᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ, ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᔫᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕆᑉᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐅᐊᔮᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᓂᒃ (ᓲᖅᓗ, ᒪᔪᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ, ᑎᓐᒥᐊᕋᓚᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᕿᓇᓗᒃᑲᓂᒃᓗ) ᓄᑭᖃᕐᕕᓛᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᕐᕕᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ.

4. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᒃ. ᖁᕝᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔫᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓯᒪᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒥᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕆᐸᒃᑕᖓᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᕌᕝᕕᒋᓗᒍ, ᐋᖅᑮᓕᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓂᒃᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᔫᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

5. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒥᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ). ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᐊᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᐳᐃᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃᓗ ᑭᐳᒃᓯᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᓂᕆᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᖃᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓂ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓰᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐋᖅᑮᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔨᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᑎᔨᖅ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᒃᓴᖁᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᒃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᖁᒪᑕ.

6. ᐋᖅᑮᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᖕᓇᖁᕐᓗᒍ, ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᕿᓱᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᒃᓴᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕝᐸᐅᑎᑕᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔭᖁᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕌᕝᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ.

7. ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ. ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᓇᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᔫᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᕝᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ, ᐱᑕᖃᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒋᓯᔪᑎᐊᖃᖅᐸᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ.

8. ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕆᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑑᑎᑦ. ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓲᖃᑦᑕᑎᐊᒃᓴᒥᖕᓄᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖕᓂᒃᓗ), ᓇᔪᕝᐸᒃᑕᐃᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐸᓪᓕᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑑᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

9. ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ. ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᖁᕝᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᖃᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᖃᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃᓗ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃᓗ.

ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᐅᓂᐊᖃᓯᕆᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒋᐊᖅᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᕋᓛᓂᑦ (ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐄᓰᓰᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ) ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑎᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᐅᔫᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᙳᓇᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ; ᐃᓱᒪᑕᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐱᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᒃᓯᐃᔨᑦ (ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᒡᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᕐᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᓗᑎᒃ), ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ-ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓂᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᔨᑕᖃᑎᐊᖃᔨᒫᑎᑉᓗᓂ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᒃᓯᐃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᓪᓕᑎᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

13. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᕕᒋᓇᓯᐊᓚᒃᓴᖁᑎᖏᑦᑐ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᑦᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐ

13.1 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᕕᖃᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑊᓂ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ:

ᐃ. ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᕈᑊᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᑎᒃ ᑐᖁᕐᕕᒥᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᑊᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᖏᑎᒥᔭᒥᑊᓄᑦᑐ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑖᕐᓯᐊᕈᑊᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᑊᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᐅᔭᓄᑦ (ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᓄᑦ) ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒥᔭᒃᑕᒥᑊᓄᑦ.

ᐅ. ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓴᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᒍᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᐊᒡᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᕐᓗ ᐅᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦᑐ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑐ ᐅᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦᑐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᑐ ᖁᓇᐅᓯᓕᐅᖁᓯᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᑐ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᔪᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖁᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᖏᐸᒃᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᒡᒍᓐᓂᖏᐸᒃᑕᐃᑦᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᑖᒍᕈᑊᓇᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᓗ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖁᑎᐅᔪᑦᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐸᑎᒥᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦᑕ.

ᐊ. ᐋᖅᑭᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑲᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖁᑎᒥᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦᑕ.

13.2 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐄᐋᕐᓲᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔪᒃᑯᑦ) ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᑊᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑎᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᓐᓂᖅᑲᓕᑎᑦᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑐ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑐ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖁᓚᑊᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑎᖁᓚᑊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐸᑎᒥᔪᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦᑕ. ᐄᐋᕐᓲᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅᖃᓱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒡᒍᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᑯᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᐊᒡᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᕐᓗ ᐅᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦᑐ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑐ ᐅᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦᑐ, ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓃᑦᑐ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐸᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃᒪᕆᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖓᒍᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓐᑐ.

13.3 ᐄᐋᕐᓲᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓐᓂᖃᔭᕐᒪᑕ:

ᐃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᒥᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ

- ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓂᒃᑐ ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓂᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᑯᐃᑦᑐ, ᐊᓯᐊᒡᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᐅᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑦᑐ ᐅᒪᔪᖁᑏᑦᑐ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑐ ᐅᒪᔭᐃᑦᑐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᑐ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒍᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓕᕐᓂᐅᓄᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᕐ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᕐᓗ;

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓗᓂ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈ'ᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄ'ᓄᑦ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᐅᓄᑦᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦᓗ;

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕆᐊᓪᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᕆᑦ ᑐᕌᑉᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ--

  1. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᒋᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄ'ᓂᑦ;
  2. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᒋᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ;
  3. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᒋᐊᕋᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ'ᓂ ᐃᓅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ (2);

- ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᖁᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ);

- ᐋᖅᑮᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ;

- ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖏᑦᑕᓂ.

ᐅ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕆᐊᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᐊᕕᐅᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖑᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᑉ.

ᐊ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪ'ᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐱ. ᐃᓄ'ᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪ'ᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᓂ.

ᐳ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᒃᐅᔪᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒍᔪ'ᓇᖁᑉᓗᒍ.

14.4 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖑᐊᕆᓇᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑎᐅᔫᓇᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᖅᑳᒧᑦ, ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕋᔭᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᒥᕐᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᔪᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐸᒃᓇᒃᑎᑦ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᔫᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᐅᔫᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑎᒌᒍᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᒥᔭᐅᑦᕈᓯᒪᓖᕐᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

15. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

15.1 ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖑᓲᓕᖑᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃᑐᑦ:

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 1. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2. ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓂᖅ.
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 3. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓪᓕᕆᓐᓂᖅ

ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓐᓂᐅᔫᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 1-ᐃᖕᓂ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓐᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒻᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2-ᒥᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᒥᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᒥᔭᐅᒻᒪᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑯᒧᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓖᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᑖ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪ 15.1-ᒥ. ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ:

<u>ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ</u>

ᐃ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓐᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔪᕋᓖᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᐃᓐᓂᒃ.
ᐅ. ᑎᓕᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓐᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑎᒥᓇᔭᖅᑕᐃᓐᓂᒃ
ᐊ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᓯᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓐᓂᕆᐊᕐᑕᒃᓴᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᖃᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᕈᑎᐅᓕᖃᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᖃᔭᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓐᑯᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

<u>ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2. ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ</u>

ᐃ. ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖑᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖃᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ. ᑖᒻᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᑕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦᓗ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᖃᑎᒥᔭᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᕇᓪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦᔪᒃ ᐄᐋᓰᐊᐃᐊᓐᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ. ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑐᕌᕐᕕᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦᓗ ᐃᓕᖑᓐᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᓐᑯᑦ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ:

- ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓚᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᕋᓚᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓇᓯᒋᔭᕐᒥᒃ;
- ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᕐᓛᕆᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᓛᕆᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔫᒃᓴᕐᑯᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᕋᓐᓂᑦ;
- ᐅᑦᐳᕈᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑦᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓐᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᐅᓐᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ;
- ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᕐᓛᕆᑖ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᖃᑎᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕋᔭᕐᓛᕆᑖᓛ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ;
- ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᓐᒪᕆᑖ ᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑉᕿᓘᖕᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑐᑦ, ᓯᓚᑎᕆᐊᑎᐊᕐᑲᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᕆᑖ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑦᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᑉᓗᒥᑦ.

ᐅ. ᐃᓚᖕᓂᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒻᒫᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᓂᖃᖅᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ (ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓂ) ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ/ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑉᐸᕆᔭᕐᑎᕆᐊᖅᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᐋᕐᓲᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᕐᕕᒋᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦᓗ ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᖅᓛᕆᑖ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓂᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᐊᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᓪᓚᑕ ᐋᖅᑮᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᒥᓗ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᖁᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2 ᐃ), ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓯᕆᓇᔭᖅᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᔭᖅᑕᐃᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑏᑦ/ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᒥᐅᖃᑎᒋᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓂᑯᒋᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐊ. ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᓯᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ/ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦᓗ.

ᐱ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓕᕆᐅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᕐᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒪᐅᕐᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 3. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ

ᐃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒃᓴᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᐋᕐᓲᐃᐊᔅᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖁᑎᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃᓴᐅᑉ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᔾᔪᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᓐᓂᐅᓕᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᒥᐅᖑᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖃᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᐸᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᑎᖁᑎᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕆᐳᑦ. ᐃᒻᒪᖄᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔭᐃᐳᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖃᓕᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑐᐊᓵᕐᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔭᐃᐳᖅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᖃᓕᕆᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓕᕆᐅᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2 ᐱ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ 4. ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ

Δ. ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᙱᑎᒃᓴᖁᑎᕆᓇᖅᑖᓂᒃ, ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ. ᐊᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ/ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᒥᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᑦᑕᖁᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐅ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑉᐸᕆᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᑐᓂ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᙱᑎᒃᓴᖁᓇᓄᑦ.

ᐊ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒻᒫᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ (ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ) ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ/ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ, ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᖃᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᑐᓂ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᙱᑎᕐᒍᑎᒃᓴᖁᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅ ᑭᐅᑦᔪᓯᖃᕐᓂᓕᓗᐅᕐᑕᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ 5. ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ 2-ᐅᑉ

Δ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᑦᒍᓪᓕᖅᔫᒥᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᙱᑎᕐᒍᑎᒃᓴᖁᓂᒃ.

ᐅ. ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᑦᒍᓪᓕᖅᔫᒥᒃ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᙱᑎᕐᒍᑎᖁᓂᒃ.

ᐊ. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖁ ᐄᐋᕐᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᙱᑎᕐᒍᑎᖁᓂᒃ ᐄᓰᓰᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖅᑯᓇᒥᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᐄᓰᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᑦᔪᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᒥᒃᐸᑕ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ 6. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ 3-ᒨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

Δ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᕐᒥ.

ᐅ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

15.2 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᔭᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒻᔭᕆᓂᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐄᓰᓰᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᖁᑦᑐᒍ. ᐃᓕᕆᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑲᐅᑎᒥᕙᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᐊᕆᐳᑦ ᓯᐳᕐᓚᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᓪᓚᕆᐅᓇᔭᕐᑑᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᐲᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐅᑦᔫᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᐊᕐᒥᓪᓚᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓇᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒻᔭᕆᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᔭᕐᓂᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑎᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᓪᓚᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑲᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᖁᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᓛᓂ (ᓰᕐᓗ, ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᓯᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐄᐋᓰᐃᐊᖕᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᙱᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᒃᓴᖅ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐ 4 Δ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅ) ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ.

15.3 ᐊᖏᑭᐅᓯᐃᓐᓕᓂᕐᓴᖅᓄᑦᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕆᓯᒪᔨᕐᓂᖅᑕᕈᑎᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓂᐅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕈᕈᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᐅ ᕿᕿᕆᓯᓇᓯᐊᕆᓂᖅᓄᑦ-ᓂᕆᒍᑦᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑐᖅᑕᐅᕆᓯᐊᕈᐃᓇᕆᓂᓗ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᕈᐊᑎᑦᓯᓯᓐᓂᕈᐊᓂᕆᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑎᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᕆᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓂᓐ, ᐅᖃᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᓕᕆᓯᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑦ.ᑐᵒᑦᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᕿᕿᕆᓯᓇᓯᐊᕆᓂᓕᕆᓂᒥᑦ, ᓯᓇᖅᑯᑎᕐᓄᑑᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᕆᓯᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᐸᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᑦᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᖅᐸᐃᑦᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᓯᓇᖅᑯᑎᕐᓄᑑᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᓂᖅᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑭᖅᑯᓂᕐᒪᓂᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ, ᐃᖅᓴᓕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᔪᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᓴᕆᓂᓄᑦ ᓯᓇᑐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᒍᑦ, ᓴᓇᕆᑕᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᓂᕐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᒍᑦ. ᑎᑎᕆᓯᓚᑎᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᔪᓂᖓ ᐃᑐᓂᖅᑕᕆᓯᒪᑦ: ᐊᑎᐊᓂᓄᑦ, ᖃᖓ ᐃᑦᓂᐊᕽᒪᓕᐅᑦᓂᖓᓂᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᓚᑦᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᓂᒪᑎᑦᓂᕆᓯᐅᓂᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᓄᑦ, ᐃᖅᓴᐅᓇᐃᓕᐅᑦᓂᖓᓂᓄᑦ/ᐊᔪᖏᑦᓂᒪᑎᑦᓂᕆᓯᐅᓂᓄᑦ, ᑐᕋᕈᑎᖓᓂᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᓕᐅᕈᑕ ᐊᓇᓕᐅᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓴᐅᓇᐃᓕᐅᑦᓂᕐᓄᑦᓯᐊᕆᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᖅᐸᐃᑦᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᒍᑦ.

ARCTIC MARINE CONSERVATION STRATEGY (AMCS)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Need for an AMCS

The Canadian North, including the marine waters of the Arctic, raises many different visions and expectations. For government and the Canadian people it has become a symbol of sovereignty. For some it represents Canada's heritage and its future, and as such, should be preserved and protected. Others view it as a storehouse of wealth such as hydrocarbons and minerals which should be exploited to provide immediate economic benefits for all Canadians. Those who have lived there for generations depend on the renewable resources for their food, clothing and economic and cultural survival but see opportunities for benefits from their participation in nonrenewable resource development. While there are extremes in these different viewpoints, a balance is sought by the majority to resolve conflicts over uses of the natural resources, and to protect their sustained use, while at the same time providing optimum benefits from the development of all resources.

If sustainable use of living resources and marine environmental quality is to be ensured, it will be necessary to develop management plans which will take into account all the factors which might change the quality of the marine environment or that affect the distribution, abundance and use of resources. While some of these factors such as climatic changes and population fluctuations are related to natural variation, others such as the effect of human populations, the adoption of modern methods of harvesting, increasing ship traffic, pollution, and the development of nonrenewable resources can be managed. The strategy applies to all sectors of the economy, whether based on renewable resources, nonrenewable resources or the provision of services such as transportation. Its implementation must reflect the cultural and social requirements of the people .

The opportunity exists now, because of the lull in development pressures, to develop a strategy which will allow for an informed, proactive approach to the sustained use of Arctic marine resources. The Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (AMCS) is a critical step in ensuring sustained use of renewable resources and a careful balancing of industrial activities, community developments and the pursuits of both hunting and fishing.

1.2 Department of Fisheries and Oceans Role in Strategy Development

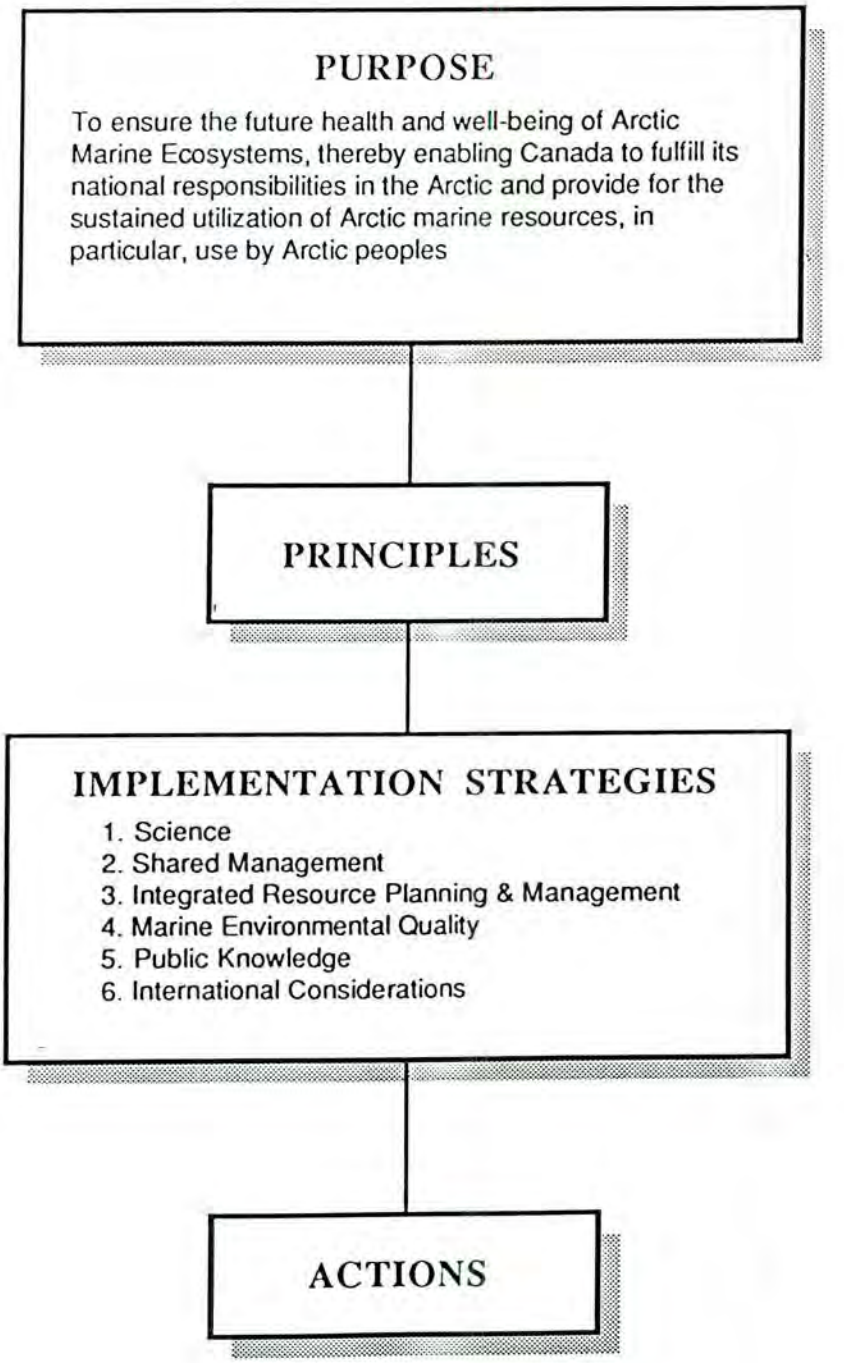
In the face of challenges to her sovereign rights in the Arctic, Canada has exerted her claim to this area in various ways. For example, the Arctic Waters Pollution and Prevention Act was enacted, in part, as evidence of Canada's responsibilities for controlling resource use conflicts and protecting the Arctic marine environment. In addition, Article 234 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, endorsed by Canada in 1982, recognizes the right of coastal states to adopt and enforce laws and regulations to protect ice-covered areas from marine pollution. The 1980 World Conservation Strategy identifies the Arctic as a "priority sea" requiring management guidelines and a system of protected areas which would provide for environmental conservation and sustainable development. Finally, the 1984 Task Force Report on Northern Conservation placed responsibility for developing Arctic marine environmental conservation policies at the feet of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans by recommending that the Department assume its "legitimate responsibilities as the lead agency for Arctic Marine Conservation."

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has accepted the lead in developing, coordinating, and advocating Arctic marine conservation policies and principles in consultation with other government agencies and interested nongovernmental organizations. The federal Cabinet reinforced the Minister's mandate and responsibility to coordinate oceans policies and programmes by directing him to report back with recommendations for a Canadian Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

As lead agency, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has undertaken an extensive consultation process with interested parties including Native groups, nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, industry and federal/provincial/ territorial government departments. Informal consultations initiated in August 1985 with approximately eighty organizations, as well as public reaction, have been supportive of the development of a strategy for the

FIGURE 1

ARCTIC MARINE CONSERVATION STRATEGY



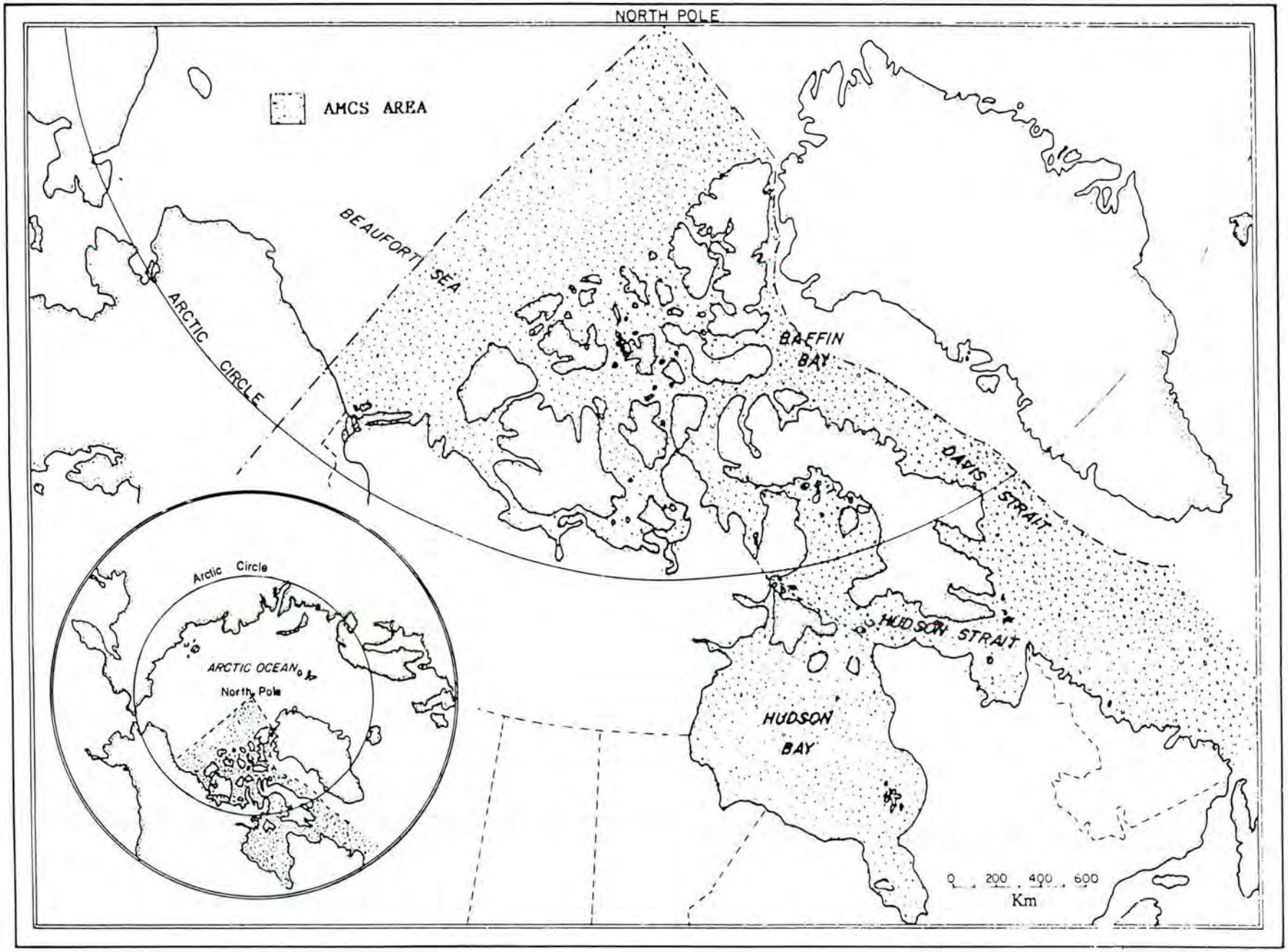


FIGURE 2. Area covered by the Arctic Conservation Strategy.

management of Canada's Arctic marine area by the Department.

A consensus-building workshop, with representation from these organizations, was held in Yellowknife, September 30 - October 2, 1986. The workshop participants reached consensus on the purpose and 10 principles which are the basis of the strategy. A preliminary Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy based on workshop recommendations was reviewed by participants.

This discussion paper, developed from these consultations, is intended to provide a focus for formal consultations which will be conducted over the next 6 months to ensure that the final strategy reflects, to the degree possible, the interests of those who use or whose activities may impact upon the Arctic. Following these consultations, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans will make recommendations to Cabinet with respect to the strategy and its implementation.

1.3 The Strategy

The Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy provides a framework for the conservation and management of Arctic marine ecosystems, both to preserve the quality of the marine environment, and to conserve the renewable resources which are an integral component of it. The intent is to provide for an integrated regime which will foster the well-being of renewable resources and their sustained consumptive and non-consumptive use, along with the development of nonrenewable resources in harmony with that of renewable resource development.

The AMCS provides objective statements against which its implementation can be measured. The Strategy itself (Figure 1) comprises both a policy and strategies for implementation. The policy is established by the "Purpose," which states in a general sense what the implementation should achieve and principles which set out the parameters and constraints. The implementation strategies lay out the framework for action plans which will achieve the purpose.

The AMCS provides an overall framework within which Arctic marine resources should be managed but does not include, for example, species-specific management plans, or a detailed system of protected areas. These detailed action plans, however, will be required to implement the management objectives of the AMCS. The AMCS should be instituted through existing or planned political and administrative process or structures (e.g., land use planning, constitutional development, aboriginal claims settlements). It is not necessary to establish a parallel planning process through which to institute the AMCS. It is important to keep the planning process as simple as possible so that effective shared management with substantive community involvement can proceed.

1.4 Geographic Extent of AMCS

The Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (AMCS) applies to all of Canada's marine waters north of 60o. It also applies to all of Hudson and James Bays. In the East, it applies to all marine waters north of the Strait of Belle Isle and west of the boundary between Canada and Greenland. The western boundary of its application is the northward extension of the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon (Figure 2). Because it deals with fish that enter fresh waters to spawn, its interest also extends to waters used by those fish for both spawning and migration.

1.5 The AMCS and Other Conservation Strategies

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, set a pattern for planning the sustainable use of living resources that has been widely followed. The Governments of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) are preparing conservation strategies. The AMCS will be closely linked with the Territorial Strategies and the ICC's Arctic Regional Conservation Strategy. Collectively these strategies will form components of a comprehensive northern Conservation Strategy for Canada and, with international cooperation, become part of a circumpolar conservation strategy.

CHAPTER 2

ARCTIC MARINE CONSERVATION POLICY

2.1 Purpose

Ensure the future health and well-being of Arctic marine ecosystems, thereby enabling Canada to fulfill its national and international responsibilities in the Arctic and provide for the sustained utilization of marine resources, in particular, use by Arctic peoples.

2.2 Principles

The Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (AMCS) and its implementation will be guided by the following comprehensive principles.

o Canada will exercise its sovereign rights and responsibilities in Arctic marine areas.

o Canada will conserve and protect Arctic marine waters and renewable resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

o Essential ecological components, processes, and systems, and genetic diversity will be maintained in the Arctic marine environment.

o Conservation requires an ecosystems approach and integrated management of renewable and non-renewable resource activities.

o All users of the Arctic marine resources will be recognized. Sustainable utilization of Arctic marine species and ecosystems will be assured for the benefit of all Canadians and Arctic peoples in particular.

o As the primary traditional and current users of Arctic marine areas and resources, the Inuit have particular rights and special responsibilities for the management and use of these resources, the nature and extent of which are being defined through ongoing constitutional and aboriginal claims negotiations.

o The AMCS will promote development of knowledge, information, and understanding of marine systems and resource use.

o Development and implementation of the AMCS will reflect and support the social, economic, and cultural needs and values of Arctic peoples. The AMCS will be built through a process of consensus and mutual understanding with the user community and a special sensitivity to traditional values and local customs.

o The implementation of the AMCS will use existing institutions and processes whenever possible. It is recognized that some may require modification, and additional relevant institutions and processes will be developed through constitutional and aboriginal claims processes.

o The implementation of the AMCS will promote international cooperation.

CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

3.1 Overview

The Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy will be implemented through a series of action plans which will be developed from the strategies outlined in the following sections. These strategies are not meant to be all-inclusive but rather establish the broad framework for implementation. The principles set out in Chapter 2 will serve as a check against which to determine the success of the implementation.

The Ministerial Task Force on Regulatory Programs stated that there were serious problems of overlapping jurisdictions, unclear or conflicting standards, regulatory overburden, and complexity in the offshore. For example, within the overall regime the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility for sea coast and inland fisheries, hydrography and marine science, and for the coordination of policies and programs for oceans. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (DIAND) has jurisdiction over lands, resources, and affairs of the territories and has general responsibility for coordinating federal activities. Environment Canada (DOE) is responsible for coordinating all programs and policies of the Canadian government respecting the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality. The Department of Transport (DOT) administers several acts regulating shipping and protecting the navigability of waters. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) has responsibility for coordinating and promoting policies and programs with respect to energy and minerals. EMR, through the Canadian Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) controls hydrocarbon exploration in Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait and waters south of 60º. Lands north of 60º are administered in cooperation with DIAND. External Affairs (EA) is the lead agency for all issues involving foreign affairs or trade. The Department of Health and Welfare's (H&W) responsibility for the promotion of health and social welfare extends to offshore vessels. The Territorial governments have responsibility for all matters of a local or private nature including regulation of Commissioner's lands, property and civil rights, education, local government and the preservation of game.
An important aspect of implementation is improved integration and coordination of the various resource sectors through the involvement of the natural resource users. The administration and management of natural resources has traditionally been conducted on a single sector basis. This style of management fails to recognize that activities in one sector make legitimate demands and have an impact on resources in the other sectors. Methods must be found to reconcile differences in objectives and to optimize use of resources, with due consideration given to all resource values - economic, social, and cultural. This will require cooperation and consultation among resource managers and with natural resource users, including their participation in resource management decisions.

In addition, there are a number of initiatives which will redefine or affect management responsibilities in the north, including the marine area. These include the transfer of responsibilities to territorial and provincial governments, settlement of aboriginal claims, and continuing efforts to reconcile the regulatory framework. In particular, management structures established by aboriginal claim settlement legislation will replace existing institutions or will establish new ones which will provide the mechanisms for implementing the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

3.1 First Strategy: *Science*

3.1.1 Science

"PLAN, DEVELOP AND COORDINATE RESEARCH PROGRAMS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROCEDURES IN SUPPORT OF CANADA'S ARCTIC MARINE CONSERVATION STRATEGY."

o Science serves as a fundamental basis for the formulation of resource management policies, strategies and procedures and will influence significantly the development and implementation of Arctic marine conservation. Key to the process are the investigatory activities in relation to the quantitative and qualitative assessment of resources and their habitats for the generation of the necessary knowledge and advice on which the management institutions formulate plans and operations aimed at conservation and sustainable utilization of renewable resources.
o Because of the nature of the Arctic and the

immediate requirements for advice based on scientific evidence, much of the science focus will be directed to resource assessments. However, the knowledge developed through a broader scientific program is required for application in formal planning and decision making. Modelling and experimental methods will require the input of the more fundamental descriptive activities in the laboratory; experimental designs which can be tested in the field will be important components of inputs to the decision making process.

o The emerging importance of the Arctic as a source of nonrenewable resources and the need to understand northern ecosystems to minimize the impacts of resource development while maintaining or enhancing the productivity of the renewable resource base on which Native people depend, demands the recognition and incorporation of the Native viewpoint and knowledge. Similarly, it must be recognized that economic development of nonrenewable resources requires an understanding of the industrial processes and their effects on Arctic ecosystems. An emphasis will be required on integrated and shared planning and decision making.

o To a large extent, the success or failure of renewable resource management and Arctic marine conservation hinges on the quality of the biological advice. Prolonged harvests above the limits defined by the biological system will inevitably lead to collapse of the resource. Thus the biological assessment must be the first consideration on which overall advice to managers is based.

o Research efforts require coordination and integration to ensure that interdisciplinary and interagency studies will maximize the utility of the results and minimize the costs of producing the advice.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has established an Arctic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee (AFSAC) to provide scientific advice on Arctic marine renewable resources to appropriate management institutions.

2. Native and industrial knowledge will form part of the inputs to the ongoing science process.

3.2 Second Strategy: *Shared Management*

3.2.1 Shared Management Processes

"ESTABLISH SHARED MANAGEMENT PROCESSES FOR THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING ON RENEWABLE AND NONRENEWABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION."

o Shared management is considered a prerequisite for conservation and effective management in the Arctic. Shared management is based on a sharing, between governments, Arctic people and other stakeholders, of responsibility for making decisions about the use of renewable and nonrenewable resources. Conservation will be achieved only if the people who benefit from the availability of living resources or suffer as a result of their depletion have an active role in their management.

o Shared management should be guided by the principles of Arctic marine conservation. The subjects of shared management will include sustainable use of harvestable stocks, protection of endangered stocks, restoration of depleted stocks, protection and improvement of habitat, reduction of waste, and identification and evaluation of opportunities for economic development based upon renewable resources.

o Shared management will require the establishment and testing of procedures and the development of institutions which involve representatives of all resource users and reflect local and regional needs.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is developing and implementing shared Arctic marine management processes involving all resource user groups for fish and marine mammals.

2. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will encourage and coordinate with other government departments in the establishment of shared management processes, involving all resource users in decisions about marine renewable and nonrenewable resource management.

3.3 Third Strategy: *Integrated Resource Planning & Management*

3.3.1 Planning and Management

"PARTICIPATE IN AND ENCOURAGE INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF ALL ARCTIC MARINE RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT."

o A framework is required to integrate conservation and management of Arctic marine resources, both within a sector and between sectors. As proposed by the Ministerial Task Force, federal laws, policies, and programs must be reviewed with a view to developing a coherent framework to ensure effective and efficient coordination.

o Such a framework should provide for shared participation in management by users, resolution of resource use conflicts, and harmonizing activities flowing from different departmental and user group objectives.

o The Northern Land Use Planning (NLUP) process has been established in the Northwest Territories to provide for conservation, development, and utilization of land, resources, inland waters, and the offshore. It is intended that land use plans will be used to anticipate, resolve, and minimize competing demands or land use conflicts; to optimize allocation or best use of resources and lands; and to ensure integrated management of resources. The process will involve extensive public participation in order to ensure consideration of local needs within each of the plans.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will seek opportunities to resolve multiple resource conflicts in the Arctic marine area by participating in resource planning and management with territorial, provincial, other federal agencies and resource users, and by recognizing the mandate and objective of all participants.

2. DIAND is conducting a legislative review, in consultation with other departments, and will recommend improvements in the northern regulatory system.

3. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, together with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, through vehicles such as the Interdepartmental Committee on Oceans (ICO) and the northern regulatory review, will assist in the identification of institutional and legislative requirements which will ensure effective integration of ocean management.

4. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will continue to support and assist in the land use planning process, and encourage the development, as a first priority, of Lancaster Sound and Beaufort Regional Plans, both of which include Arctic marine areas.

5. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will explore with marine resource users the benefits of using a land use planning process as an integrating tool in marine areas, such as the Labrador Sea, which are currently outside of the existing process.

3.3.2 Sustainable Development of Renewable Resources

"ENHANCE PRESENT AND FUTURE CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS THROUGH THE SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES."

o Management of renewable resources in the marine environment should be effectively integrated to ensure the development and sustainability of cultural and economic benefits for Arctic peoples. To do this, management should be designed to maintain, restore and enhance the renewable resource base. Management should also attempt to enhance and diversify the use of renewable resources, and to optimize the benefits from renewable resource use.

o Management plans should be developed based on adequate biological data, where possible, and should be consistent with regional and habitat management plans. In addition, plans should include programmes which document current levels of harvest of each species in each community, identify opportunities for resource use and the diversification of use patterns, and set out methods to reduce the number of animals that are killed but not retrieved and maximize the use of those animals that are landed.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, working with DOE and resource users, will, by March 1988, establish priorities for the development of detailed management plans applicable to key species of marine mammals, birds and fish that are used in the Arctic.

2. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will assist in the identification and assessment of opportunities for commercial, recreational and domestic harvest of fish, marine mammals and invertebrates.

3. Communities, in collaboration with the appropriate territorial or provincial government, will develop socio-economic development strategies, consistent with the AMCS, including both consumptive and non-consumptive use of marine renewable resources.

3.3.3. Integrate Renewable and Nonrenewable Resource Development

"ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF AND EXPLORATION FOR NONLIVING RESOURCES IN WAYS THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH ARCTIC MARINE CONSERVATION."

o Recognizing there are benefits for Canadians from nonrenewable resource development, such development projects may affect the supply and use of various renewable resources. Therefore, it is important to plan and develop nonrenewable resource projects with full consideration of possible effects on other resources and resource uses.

o In situations where nonrenewable resource developments are under way and renewable resource management plans are formulated for the first time, it will be possible to monitor the effects of this development and to design renewable resource management policies and practices which integrate the two sectors. An appropriate system within which to do so should be developed cooperatively by government, industry and communities in the area.

1. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, working with the appropriate federal, provincial and territorial agencies, EMR, and industry, will develop industrial scenarios to assist in planning and integration.

2. Industry will continue to include measures to protect the Arctic marine environment and resources when planning its activities.

3. DOE will lead in coordinating efforts to assess the environmental effects of existing industrial activities in the Arctic marine environment.

4. Transport Canada will lead in the development of marine transportation plans.

3.3.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

"ESTABLISH TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE ARCTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT."

o Resource developments should be designed to ensure that they have a minimal negative effect on marine renewable resources and marine habitats. This is best accomplished if potential environmental impacts are identified early in the project design phase.

o The extent of environmental assessment varies from a formal review, which includes public hearings on large-scale projects, (e.g., the Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) hearings on Beaufort Sea hydrocarbon production) to the informal reviews carried out in permit applications. The present screening and review processes need to be better coordinated and managed for the Arctic marine environment. As well, there is a need to undertake further refinement of impact assessment techniques that are presently available for use in Arctic marine environments (e.g., cumulative effects assessments).

1. Industry will continue to apply environmental impact assessment criteria early in the planning phase of developments so that potential impacts are minimized through project design.

2. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, along with DOE, will lead in improving coordination of the existing screening and review mechanisms, within and between various levels of government, and with agencies arising out of aboriginal

claims settlements (e.g., Inuvialuit Final Agreement).

3. The Minister of Environment will continue to lead in reviewing assessment procedures for the Arctic marine environment to ensure that the environmental and socio-economic effects of such developments are minimized. Criteria should be developed to aid in determining the significance and acceptability of particular environmental impacts.

4. Indian and Northern Affairs along with other appropriate agencies will improve project monitoring during and after construction, including hindsight assessments of the impacts of nonrenewable developments, and encourage the use of the resultant information in the design and management of new developments.

5. Research into cumulative effects and mitigative strategies should be encouraged and supported.

3.4 Fourth Strategy: Marine Environmental Quality

3.4.1 Arctic Marine Environmental Quality

"MAINTAIN, PROTECT, AND ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE ARCTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT TO ENSURE THE WELL-BEING OF MARINE LIFE AND HUMAN POPULATIONS."

o It is important to ensure that industrial and community development in the Arctic and developments outside of the Arctic region do not unacceptably affect the quality of the Arctic marine environment.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will lead in the development of marine environmental quality criteria for the Arctic marine area.

2. Environment Canada and External Affairs will continue to promote national and international initiatives to reduce long-range transport of contaminants.

3. A comprehensive programme for pollution control, including pollution from land-based sources, will be developed and implemented through the lead of Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs (e.g., control of mercury pollution resulting from reservoir construction).

4. Flow regimes in rivers entering the Arctic marine environment will be maintained by the appropriate government at levels required to conserve estuarine and nearshore habitats and their associated renewable resources.

3.4.2 Marine Protected Areas Systems

"ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE ARCTIC."

o The Task Force on Northern Conservation recommended the creation of a comprehensive network of protected areas. The network should include areas designated for cultural, scientific, educational, aesthetic, recreational or biological purposes, or to maintain natural conditions or preserve certain features. However, conservation of marine renewable resources can best be accomplished within an integrated resource management system. Marine protected areas will be a component of such a system.

o Long-term management plans for each marine protected area should be formulated in the context of broader regional and species management plans.

o The development of a comprehensive system of protected areas for the Arctic marine area will require the participation of local communities, resource users, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs, Governments of Yukon, Northwest Territories and provinces, Native organizations, and the Land-Use Planning Commissions. Environment Canada, through the National Parks Service (Marine Parks Policy), the Canadian Wildlife Service, TFN and Inuvialuit Land Identification Processes, have already spent considerable time and effort classifying Arctic Marine regimes and identifying important areas. The NWT and Yukon governments have also looked at criteria for the establishment of a protected areas system.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will take the lead in developing criteria and options for selection of marine areas requiring special protection. The selection criteria must be consistent with and supportive of overall renewable resource management objectives. The selection of areas for protection must be based on appropriate biophysical and socio-economic research and must reflect input from area residents.

3.5 Fifth Strategy: *Public Knowledge*

3.5.1 Communication

"EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BIOPHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ARCTIC MARINE ECOSYSTEM AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TO CANADA."

o Awareness of the benefits of marine conservation and of its relevance to everyday concerns enables policy makers, industrial proponents, and the general public to see the need to achieve conservation objectives. Relatively little can be achieved while conservation objectives remain poorly understood.

o There is a need for information dissemination, informal education programmes directed at adults, and formal education programmes directed at school children and students throughout Canada. Mass media (radio, television, newspapers, and periodicals) should be fully used to reach as many people as possible.

o Efforts should be made to ensure that Inuit knowledge of the marine system is preserved and made available for use by all resource managers. Inuit hunters have used the marine environment for a long time and have amassed a large amount of empirical data about the system. It is important that this body of knowledge be used when management decisions are made. There is some urgency since much of this information resides with older hunters who have depended on the marine system for their livelihood.

o Many of the concepts and management strategies derived from the fields of wildlife management, fisheries biology, oceanography, and ecology are extremely complex and often theoretical. Relevant scientific concepts should be formulated in practical terms that are relevant to local managers and Inuit resource users.

1. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will, as a first priority, consult with appropriate governmental, nongovernmental, industry and community groups to develop and maintain an appropriate communication system.

3.5.2 Education and Training

"PROVIDE RELEVANT EDUCATION AND TRAINING SO THAT MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES WILL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRINCIPLES OF THE THE AMCS."

o The AMCS encourages the sustainable development and management of renewable resources and the responsible development of nonrenewable resources. Management will be most effective if it involves the resource users at the community level. Additional economic benefits are gained if management personnel come from the local communities. Thus there is a strong need to provide relevant education and training programmes. The key is that the training must be relevant for the management positions and it must be provided in ways that are culturally acceptable to the trainee. Several training programmes and initiatives have already been undertaken.

1. The territorial and provincial governments and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs will continue to support existing education and training programmes. New and innovative programmes should be initiated.

2. The appropriate federal, territorial, or provincial government agencies, in particular Employment and Immigration Canada, will facilitate access for Native northerners to information, vocational training, and education programs that would provide opportunities to assume a greater role in Arctic marine conservation and management.

3. Industry will maintain and enhance current programmes and should train and

employ northern residents on northern projects.

3.6 Sixth Strategy: *International Considerations*

3.6.1 International Cooperation

"PROMOTE AND INITIATE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON THE CONSERVATION OF CANADA'S ARCTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES."

o Populations of animals that are important to a community in one country may be exploited in accordance with different laws in another. Polluted waters and air may drift from one side of a boundary to the other. International agreements are important for the conservation of living resources and the protection of the environment.

o Canada is a party to several international agreements which involve commitments to conserve Arctic marine renewable resources and ecosystems. These include the World Conservation Strategy, Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species, the Migratory Birds Convention, and the Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears. Related agreements include those on Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (NAFO), the Canada-Denmark Marine Environmental Cooperative Agreement (MECA) and the London Dumping Convention. When ratified by Canada, the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea would bring additional obligations.

o Bilateral management and research initiatives are important in ensuring the sustainable utilization of Arctic marine renewable resources. Cooperative international research can also make a significant contribution to Arctic marine conservation.

1. The cooperative efforts of the ICC and the federal/territorial governments to develop a conservation strategy for the circumpolar Arctic Ocean should continue.

2. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will continue discussion with the USA and Greenland for cooperative management of shared stocks of Arctic fish and marine mammals.

3. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, on behalf of Canada, will continue to develop opportunities for cooperative circumpolar marine research.

4. Resource managers such as federal/ territorial/provincial agencies and Native settlement organizations should ensure that the bilateral Arctic marine management agreements meet the objectives of the Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF AMCS

4.1 Overview

The Arctic Marine conservation strategy must be implemented in such a way that its activities are consistent with those of related conservation strategies and that the AMCS and its actions are periodically evaluated and revised whenever necessary. The evaluation procedure should include monitoring and audit processes that provide recommendations for revision of the AMCS.

1. The implementation of many key elements of the AMCS has already begun. For example, a management plan for beluga has been developed with resource users in northern Quebec. Management plans for western Arctic and Cumberland Sound beluga are also being developed. The Department of Environment has released its Marine Parks Policy. Department of Fisheries and Oceans has finalized its Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat. Both these policies were developed in conjunction with relevant interest groups. FEARO has undertaken a comprehensive review of the environmental impact assessment process. These and similar future initiatives should continue and be encouraged even in the absence of a finalized AMCS framework. Other initiatives will require the direction and sanction of Cabinet before they can begin.

2. Implementation will also be constrained to some degree by the level of resources available. These constraints can be minimized through effective planning, integration, and establishment of priorities.

4.2 Monitoring

1. Once implementation of the AMCS has begun, it will be necessary to ensure that each action has been implemented properly and on time and that problems associated with implementation have been resolved.

2. To achieve this, Department of Fisheries and Oceans will monitor the implementation of the AMCS to ensure that the responsible groups are undertaking the actions properly and a record is kept of what happens to stocks of resources, to the environment, and to people as the actions are put into effect. Department of Fisheries and Oceans will report annually on this information to an AMCS Steering Committee comprising senior representatives of the Native, nongovernmental and governmental organizations with interests in Arctic marine conservation. The Steering Committee may bring in outside experts, if required, to review troublesome aspects of the AMCS, resolve implementation problems within their organizations, and undertake any other appropriate actions to improve the implementation of AMCS.

4.3 Audit

1. In addition to ensuring that the AMCS is implemented properly and that the effects of its actions are recorded (the monitoring process), it is necessary to ensure periodically that the AMCS is achieving its objectives. This requires an audit procedure which would culminate in a report to the Steering Committee every 5 years outlining whether goals are being achieved, assessing the status of the renewable resources and the quality of the marine environment, and identifying any problems encountered in the Arctic marine environment. The Steering Committee would act to resolve any issues identified through the monitoring and audit process.

4.4 Revision

1. The AMCS and its associated action plans must evolve over time. Thus, the AMCS should be modified whenever necessary.

This could occur when new knowledge becomes available through the monitoring or audit processes, or as a result of other developments. Again, Department of Fisheries and Oceans will continue to lead in amending the AMCS on the basis of information from other organizations with responsibilities for its implementation.

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INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE - 1989 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTIONS

INDEX (continued)

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-01

Ozone Layer Protection

WHEREAS, life on earth, most immediately in the polar regions, is threatened by destruction of the ozone layer which acts as a shield against ultraviolet radiation; and

WHEREAS, those protective measures adopted to date by national and international agencies have been insufficient; and

WHEREAS, practical recognition of the disparities existing between countries in producing and using harmful chloro-fluoro-carbons which are the principle cause of damage to the ozone layer;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 1987 Montreal Protocol be regarded as a minimum standard, and that all countries be urged to improve standards, with due recognition to development disparities and needs of developing countries.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-02

Circumpolar Conservation Strategy

WHEREAS, fulfillment of Inuit objectives for Arctic environmental protection and sustainable development requires international cooperation among polar countries and, in many cases, beyond; and

WHEREAS, various agencies, governments and leaders, including the President of the USSR at Murmansk in 1987, have called for international environment cooperation in the Arctic; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy is designed to promote cooperative international work;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT all polar governments and agencies nationally concerned with Arctic environment, be invited to cooperate with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference to develop a general circumpolar conservation strategy, including an action program for implementation, using the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy as a base.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-03

The Global 500 Award and the Future of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS)

WHEREAS, the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) is a major project of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference at the community and regional levels; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Environmental Programme has honored the Inuit Circumpolar Conference for its "outstanding efforts to protect and enhance the Arctic environment" through the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy work cannot be completed in a timely fashion without further financial resources;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Arctic governments, Inuit organizations and private supporters be asked to commit adequate resources for the completion and implementation of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy at this time; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly express its appreciation to those governments, agencies and others who have given support to the work of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-04

Shipping Standards for Arctic Waters

WHEREAS, the Arctic marine environment is fundamental to the present, past and future of Inuit and is the foundation of our culture; and

WHEREAS, the unique problems of ice-covered waters have been recognized under Article 234 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which provides that coastal states may require especially stringent standards for shipping in such waters; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez tragedy reminds us of the serious dangers facing the marine environment from shipping accidents, including the need for special vessel construction standards;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call on the governments of the United States, Canada, the USSR and Greenland/Denmark and other polar countries to sponsor a meeting of international experts to review existing standards and recommend appropriate new standards in respect of "ice-infested waters";

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the findings of this meeting be drawn to the attention of the international agencies and governments for implementation.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-05

Inuit Circumpolar Conference Involvement in the Proposed IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Nature - Global Change Project

WHEREAS, the scientific community has reached consensus that a global warming trend has begun and that the greatest impacts will be felt in the Arctic region; and

WHEREAS, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has developed a proposal for an international project to examine the impact of global change on sustainable development of living resources and is seeking cooperation with various agencies and organizations; and

WHEREAS, global change has the potential to significantly affect the Arctic environment and opportunities for sustainable development as promoted by the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference support the IUCN initiative and seek maximum participation in it.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-06

Migratory Birds Convention and Spring and Early Fall Harvesting

WHEREAS, governments have not resolved the interference of the Migratory Birds Convention with traditional subsistence harvesting, particularly with respect to the spring and early fall hunt; and

WHEREAS, the traditional spring and early fall hunt is a critical source of protein and nutrients for northern indigenous peoples; and

WHEREAS, the importance of maintaining traditional cultures has been recognized by the Brundtland Report as a means of attaining sustainable development; and

WHEREAS, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Social, Cultural and Economic Rights state that "A people may not be deprived of its means of subsistence";

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call on the governments which are parties of the Migratory Birds Convention to act promptly to create an exemption for subsistence spring and early fall hunting for Arctic peoples; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call on the Government of Canada to re-examine its participation in the Convention on constitutional grounds, if this situation is not satisfactorily resolved before 1990.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

ICC Executive Council Member

Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-07

Proposed International Narwhal and Beluga Agreement
and ICC Work on Whaling Issues

WHEREAS, governments of Greenland Home Rule/Denmark and Canada are considering the creation of an international agreement for scientific cooperation and management of shared narwhal and beluga stocks; and

WHEREAS, KNAPK in Greenland and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada have given approval in principle to such an agreement, subject to recognition of any rights of Inuit with respect to these resources which exist or which may be negotiated under domestic agreements; and

WHEREAS, ICC is committed to the sustainable utilization of all living resources and is developing the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) to ensure appropriate management of shared resources including narwhal and beluga; and

WHEREAS, the ICC Whaling Commission has been inactive since 1983; and

WHEREAS, concerns exist with respect to research on and management of other shared stocks of small whales, particularly belugas; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Issues Workshop Report of the 1989 ICC General Assembly and the Arctic Policy Principles call for populations of animals to be managed uniformly regardless of administrative boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the IRCS Status Report presented to the Environmental Issues Workshop calls for further work with regard to cooperation within the circumpolar region on whaling and other environmental and subsistence concerns;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference commend the governments of Greenland/Denmark and Canada for their efforts in a proposed international narwhal and beluga agreement and call for the early completion of the agreement, subject to the approval of KNAPK in Greenland and appropriate Inuit organizations in Canada; and

Resolution 89-07 (continued)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference takes note of the need to address issues of research and management of small whales, within the circumpolar region, and directs the ICC Executive Council to promote discussions among interested parties within the Inuit regions of the circumpolar world, and to report back to the 1992 ICC General Assembly.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-08

Multispecies Marine Resource Management

WHEREAS, multispecies approaches to marine resource management are being examined and developed as strategies for rational management by interested governments and non-governmental organizations such as the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES); and

WHEREAS, such ecologically balanced approaches are favoured over single species management approaches;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference express its desire to participate in the multispecies marine resource management and encourage governments responsible for the living resources of the Arctic to examine multispecies management strategies in the context of sustainable development.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-09

UNEP Global Action Plan for Marine Mammals

WHEREAS, the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) has initiated development of a Global Action Plan on Marine Mammals and has invited various governmental and non-governmental organizations to assist; and

WHEREAS, Inuit have a long history of utilization and knowledge of marine mammals; and

WHEREAS, groups opposed to the interests of Inuit are actively participating in UNEP's project, but no Inuit representation has been sought;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly request that UNEP include the ICC in the development of UNEP's Global Action Plan on Marine Mammals as an international non-governmental organization.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-10

Anti-harvesting and International Human Rights

WHEREAS, the international law recognizes many human rights including rights to subsistence, and many nations have endorsed the recognition of these rights; and

WHEREAS, the new rights, such as the right to development, are emerging areas of international law; and

WHEREAS, the anti-harvesting movement actively lobbies governments to adopt measures which undermine the rights of indigenous peoples; and

WHEREAS, the ICC promotes the rights of Inuit, including subsistence harvesting rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call on all governments to review their positions with respect to the anti-harvesting issue, in light of human rights commitments and in light of the needs of indigenous peoples.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-11

Living Marine Resource Action Plan

WHEREAS, many living marine resources are populations which are or may be shared; and

WHEREAS, no comprehensive management plan exists for these species in Canada and Greenland; and

WHEREAS, Inuit have extensive traditional knowledge of species which are vital to Inuit cultural survival, and this knowledge is essential to the success of any comprehensive management plan; and

WHEREAS, Inuit have fundamental aboriginal rights with respect to harvesting these species, which must be recognized; and

WHEREAS, harvesting of large whales is controlled by quotas established internationally; but current scientific data concerning large whales in particular is incomplete; and management of these stocks, including the setting of quotas for aboriginal subsistence, is consequently highly conservative; and

WHEREAS, cooperation in marine mammal research between governments, scientists and hunters is essential in order to obtain the best information for purposes of management; and

WHEREAS, the Brundtland Report, the World Conservation Strategy, and the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy call for the sustainable use of living resources based on wise management and planning; and

WHEREAS, some species, such as the bowhead whale, have been depleted historically as a consequence of commercial whaling;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference calls for the development of an Action Plan for Living Marine Resources in Canada and Greenland which would include research and management strategies with a particular emphasis on whales, and would include a recovery plan for the Eastern bowhead whale stock which must address aboriginal subsistence rights.

Resolution 89-11 (continued)

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-12

Toxic Contaminants

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference has a fundamental commitment to the protection of the Arctic environment; and

WHEREAS, a variety of toxic chemicals, such as PCBs, DDTs, Toxiphene and other compounds have been detected in the environment and in particular, the food chain in the circumpolar regions; and

WHEREAS, serious concerns have been expressed about the effects of long term exposure to these contaminants and implications for biological productivity; and

WHEREAS, these toxic contaminants which are produced in industrialized regions beyond the Inuit homelands are accumulating within the Arctic;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call on the Nation States within the circumpolar region to develop and enter into an international agreement with the Nation States which produce and/or emit these toxic contaminants with a goal to reducing and eventually eliminate the contaminants entering the Arctic and eliminate them; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference urge nations and international bodies to establish, adopt and adhere to minimum international standards respecting the use and dispersal of chemical toxins and contaminants; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference urge governments to conduct necessary scientific studies throughout the circumpolar region, including epidemiological studies, to fully determine the magnitude, extent and consequences of toxic contamination in the Arctic, and to fully and expediently inform Inuit of their findings.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-14

Environmental Health

WHEREAS, the health and physical well-being of all people is a priority concern of all Inuit across the circumpolar region; and

WHEREAS, the circumpolar region shares a similar climate and atmospheric condition, including similar lifestyles; and

WHEREAS, the culture and diet of all Inuit are dependent upon the fish and wildlife which inhabit the circumpolar region and the health of the circumpolar fish and wildlife is tied to the health of the circumpolar environment; and

WHEREAS, the health of all Inuit is tied to the health of the fish and wildlife of the circumpolar region where present research efforts on Arctic health and related subjects is minimal; and

WHEREAS, studies which have been conducted on Arctic haze, Arctic air pollution, acid rain, radioactivity, and other subjects have failed to sufficiently address the direct relationship between such health risks and the health of the Inuit people; and

WHEREAS, more intensive research is needed on such important subjects as cancer, spinal meningitis, and the bio-accumulation of toxic materials; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for results of scientific studies conducted to date to be identified and collected in a central location and findings be publicly disseminated across the circumpolar region and beyond;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference seek and promote Arctic research to the health impacts on circumpolar residents, including the increased incidence of cancer, spinal meningitis, and other diseases; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a greater emphasis must be placed on determining the root causes of health problems in the circumpolar regions, including more research on the food chain.

Resolution 89-14 (continued)

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

ICC Executive Council Member

Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-20

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

WHEREAS, industrial exploitation of Arctic offshore waters, especially oil and gas exploration, development and transportation, is increasing; and

WHEREAS, such exploitation poses a serious threat to the Arctic environment and wildlife upon which the lifestyle and culture of the Inuit people depend; and

WHEREAS, local, regional, and national governments have accepted risks to the offshore environment and the Inuit people with only verbal assurances of safe operations from industrial interests; and

WHEREAS, the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in southern Alaska has tragically demonstrated that industry assurances are not sufficient protection and can no longer be acceptable; and

WHEREAS, the utter failure of industry and government response organizations to deal with the Exxon Valdez tragedy is clear evidence that similar events could not be dealt with in the harsher Arctic environment of Inuit homelands; and

WHEREAS, international attention was immediately focused on the Exxon Valdez tragedy, but has now faded; and

WHEREAS, Exxon, the oil industry, and government agencies have undertaken aggressive efforts to downplay the Exxon Valdez tragedy and mislead the public as to the truly devastating environmental impact of the oil spill;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit people demand consultation rights and full participation in decision-making which would lead to industrial exploitation of Arctic offshore waters; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit people demand of national governments that before any further exploitation of Arctic offshore waters takes place, there be demonstrated proof of safe operations, oil spill clean-up capability, and non-interference with wildlife resources and the lifestyle of the Inuit people; and

Resolution 89-20 (continued)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit people demand a greater share of the benefits derived from any industrial exploitation of the Arctic offshore environment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit people demand of national governments that there be an immediate, comprehensive review, with full and effective Inuit participation, of existing legislation and regulations with immediate reform as necessary to achieve effective environmental protection; that similarly there be a review of response mechanisms to environmental disasters; and that legislation be enacted to provide fair and adequate compensation for wildlife and habitat loss in the event of environmental disaster; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Inuit Circumpolar Conference member countries and groups continue to aggressively demand a full and accurate reporting of the on-going clean-up effort following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and a full and accurate reporting of the short and long-term environmental impacts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Inuit Circumpolar Conference member countries and groups work together to develop joint consultation and disaster response networks to be employed when considering, and prior to implementing and industrial exploration, development and transportation proposals with potential international impacts; and

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

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ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-24

High Seas Drift Net Fishery

WHEREAS, the Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese high seas drift net fishery use nets which are up to twenty miles long and indiscriminately catch everything in their path, causing environmental degradation; and

WHEREAS, high seas drift net fisheries have a negative effect on coastal fishing; and

WHEREAS, incidental catch of marine mammals is rapidly growing and is considered by many scientists today as a major threat to whale stocks and seals; and

WHEREAS, many Inuit depend on migratory sea mammals species affected by this kind of fishing;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference urge all member countries to use all means at their disposal to bring about a reduction and eventual end to the Japanese, Korean, and Taiwanese high seas drift net fisheries.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-25

Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) Status Report

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly in 1986 adopted the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy Framework Document and so initiated work on the IRCS project; and

WHEREAS, the IRCS work has been actively pursued for the past two years and the IRCS Status Report has been presented to the Environmental Issues Workshop of the 1989 Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, the substance of the report has been endorsed by the Environmental Issues Workshop and recommendations have been made for the priorities for the next stage of the IRCS by the workshop and are contained in the Workshop Report;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 1989 Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly held in Sisimiut, Greenland adopt the IRCS Status Report and the recommendations of the Environmental Issues Workshop for priorities for the further development of the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-29

Proposed Kiggavik Uranium Mine

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference has consistently opposed the mining and milling of uranium in the Arctic on environmental, health, ethical and political grounds; and

WHEREAS, Urangesellschaft GmbH of West Germany has proposed a dual open-pit uranium mine and attendant infrastructure on the tundra west of the community of Baker Lake in the Keewatin region of the Northwest Territories; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO) of the Canadian government is conducting a review to determine whether the proposed project will be allowed to proceed, with a decision expected in the spring of 1990; and

WHEREAS, Inuit and public organizations in the Keewatin region have formed a coalition to oppose the proposed mine, have participated effectively in the FEARO review, and have asked the Inuit Circumpolar Conference for support;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference support Inuit of the Keewatin region in opposing the proposed Kiggavik uranium mine;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference should collect information on environmental, health, ethical, and political questions pertaining to uranium mining, and make this information available to communities, organizations and the FEARO panel.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-30

Porcupine Caribou Herd - Yukon North Slope

WHEREAS, non-renewable resource development on the Yukon North Slope has serious potential for adverse consequences to the Porcupine Caribou herd, principally by virtue of its location within the calving grounds; and

WHEREAS, the North Slope of the Yukon is an area within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region which has a special regime dominated by conservation of wildlife; and

WHEREAS, there is a rigorous environmental impact assessment process established under the Inuvialuit Agreement to deal with proposed developments in this area;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference urge the governments of Canada and the United States to prohibit non-renewable resource developments on the North Slope of the Yukon unless it can be conclusively demonstrated that such developments will not have a present or future negative impact on the Porcupine Caribou herd.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-32

Scientific Study Peer Review

WHEREAS, many research and monitoring programs and environmental impact studies required or conducted in conjunction with industrial development projects are funded by the developers themselves or by government agencies with pro-development biases; and

WHEREAS, the study plans, results and conclusions of such scientific studies are often reviewed only by the developers, the government agencies or the consulting firms they hire; and

WHEREAS, in order to make crucial management decisions it is essential to receive unbiased accurate results from properly designed and conducted scientific studies;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference demands that governments of the member states base resource development and management decisions only on the results of scientific studies, the study plans, results and conclusions of which, have been subjected to impartial third party peer review.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Resolution 89-33

Thule People's Right to Hunt Polar Bear on Ellesmere Island

WHEREAS, the construction of the Thule Airbase in the beginning of the 1950's meant a crucial loss of hunting area for the Inuit of Thule; and

WHEREAS, the Thule Inuit's traditional hunting at Ellesmere Island has been strongly limited because of the growing concern from the Canadian side on the maintenance of the border towards Greenland; and

WHEREAS, the Thule Inuit have acquired their traditional mens' clothing through polar bear hunting; and

WHEREAS, the polar bear hunting has importance not only for the people's clothing, but also has a cultural importance; and

WHEREAS, the Thule people have tried in vain since 1979 to re-open their access to their traditional polar bear hunting area; and

WHEREAS, the people of Grise Fjord rarely ever use the area mentioned; and

WHEREAS, the people of Grise Fjord long ago accepted the Thule people's return to their traditional hunting grounds; and

WHEREAS, the problem has existed a long time and is perceived as very urgent;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly in Sisimiut, Greenland, requests the Home Rule Authorities of Greenland, the Danish Government and the Canadian Government to urgently resolve the above matter, consulting the affected people of the Thule area and Grise Fjord.

INTRODUCED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989
ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY, 1989

_____ _____

ICC Executive Council Member Date

United Nations Law of the Sea, to governments and international and int
shipping authorities.shipping authorities.

Kiggavik Uranium Mine Proposal: Issues of Sustainability Concerning Non-Renewable Resource Development and Energy Production within the IRCS

12. Recommendation: That the Inuit of the Keewatin be invited to present their views on the Kiggavik Uranium Mine Proposal, for the purpose of formulating a statement for consideration by this General Assembly, in the context of ICC Resolution 83-01.

13. Recommendation: The issue of non-renewable resource development in general must be addressed from the point of view of sustainable development, and consideration should be given to the articulation of ICC policy on non-renewable resource development, within the IRCS framework; because of the implications for renewable resource development and the environment.

14. Recommendation: That consideration be given to issues of energy production and consumption in the Arctic, and that relevant ICC policy be articulated in the context of the IRCS, in order to link energy issues to support of sustainable development and wise use of non-renewable resources.

The Global 500 Award and the Future of the IRCS

15. Recommendation: That, recognizing the significance of the Global 500 Award and the achievements of the IRCS to date, and the need to ensure adequate resources for the timely completion of the IRCS work in cooperation with all interested parties; the ICC calls on Arctic governments, Inuit organizations, private supporters and others to commit adequate resources, both financial and human, to the IRCS on an urgent basis.

International Cooperation in Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection in the Arctic

16. Recommendation: Recognizing the need for increased international cooperation with respect to environmental protection and sustainable development in the circumpolar region, it would be desireable for the ICC General Assembly to formally urge the development of a circumpolar conservation strategy in cooperation with the IRCS.

CIIA - NCB Project
Draft - Arctic Environmental Policy Considerations

Introduction

The development of a Canadian environmental policy for the Arctic which is both capable of addressing existing needs as well as opening the door to enhanced international cooperation in the Arctic is a challenge from scientific, legal and political perspectives. It has been futher complicated by international security issues steming from international geopolitical relations, principally those involving the superpowers. Past failures to acknowledge indigenous rights domestically and internationally have also contributed to the turbulence of the policy context by polarizing debates between arctic peoples and the central governments in many jurisdictions about lands and resources and self-government. Increasingly environmental issues are becoming the central focus of debate as we learn the painful lessons of acid rain, Chernobyl, and toxic contaminantion of the arctic ecosystem by long-range transport of pollutants. We are accustomed to debates over militarization, sovereignty, mining and hydrocarbon development in the Arctic. We are less accustomed to the ecological debates about the future of the arctic environment which scientists are increasingly insisting we should no longer defer.

Ecology is a great leveller, insisting that indeed "everything is connected to everything else"; and warning that we fail to acknowledge this at our peril. For Inuit and other indigenous peoples in the Arctic, this is so obvious that it goes without saying. The environment is the least common denominator of all who seek to share the Arctic. To step from ecological truth to political reality is no small thing, given the many versions of arctic history and the many kinds of arctic experiences and objectives which exist. The key to unravelling the many knots of foreign and military policies in order to fashion a seamless web of environmental policy for the Arctic is to adopt an indigenous circumpolar perspective which looks outward from the Arctic. In this way the conventional perspectives of Ottawa, Washington, Moscow, Helsinki, Stockholm, Olso, Copenhagen and Reykjavik can be encouraged to shift from historical political and economic relationships to environmental relationships based on science and traditional knowledge, which can ultimately be enshrined in law. Such a perspective would recognize the unique contributions of indigenous peoples inherent in their relationship to the lands, waters and sea-ice to the development of a common understanding of policy objectives with respect to the arctic environment. Given a circumpolar perspective, the arctic states may perhaps also begin to actually see themselves

as neighbours, sharing a neighbourhood, whose common interest in a shared environment are more important than the occasional arguments which arise and where being a good neighbour pays dividends to all. The successful conclusion of the Yellowknife Preparatory Meeting of the Finnish Initiative in April, 1990 suggests that perhaps this change of perspective has already begun.

Toward A Comprehensive Arctic Policy on the Environment

General Principles

1. A first general principle of arctic environmental policy development is that Inuit and other arctic peoples must be full participants with states in the development and implementation of such policy. Such participation implies the recognition by states of a self-governing capacity on the part of arctic peoples and is the basis for the principles which follow.

2. A second general principle is the recognition of the right of all peoples to a safe and healthy environment in which to live and to develop in peace.

3. A third general principle flowing from the above is the recognition of a positive duty on the part of states to promote international cooperation in the Arctic, peaceful uses of the Arctic and recognition of the rights of arctic peoples. The Arctic is a region which is subdivided by the jurisdictional boundaries of arctic states. Problems and issues, particularly with respect to the environment, do not acknowledge these borders and consequently must be addressed through international cooperation on a circumpolar basis.

Policy Principles for the Protection of Arctic Environment and the Way of Life of Arctic Peoples[1]

Environmental Protection and Resource Development

The right to a safe and healthy environment is seen as a basic human right of particular importance to aboriginal peoples.

The culture, society and economy of the Inuit are based upon the environment and its resources.

The protection of the Arctic environment and the conservation of its resources necessitates appropriate planning and management processes and mechanisms. The exploitation of resources has to be consistent with sustainable development. The Inuit should share equitably from development.

To ensure the integrity of the circumpolar environment, a holistic approach to management is required, with strategies at international, national and regional levels.

The Arctic policy encourages "eco-development", that is, development activities must operate within the limits of the biosphere and local ecosystems. Development must refer to more than economic growth; rather, it should allow for spiritual, social and cultural development.

A Regional Conservation Strategy is necessary for the circumpolar region, supportive of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) objectives of : a) maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems on which human survival and development depend; b) preserving genetic diversity; and c) ensuring sustainable use of species and ecosystems.

Mandatory environmental and social impact assessment procedures, with effective Inuit participation, must precede development activities, and there must be ongoing evaluation and monitoring measures.

The Arctic policy has to address trans-national pollution and encourage international cooperation to deal effectively with such problems as toxic chemicals, acid rain and ocean dumping.

1 Based on "A Summary of: Principles and Elements for a Comprehensive Arctic Policy", Inuit Circumpolar Conference, 1989.

Land Use and Management

Land, water and wildlife are environmentally and ecologically interdependent. Lands, resources and waters are best managed through an integrated system of land use planning and project proposal assessment and review.

Wildlife is the basis of Inuit life, culture and economy and wildlife management systems can be preserved by systems of non-renewable resource management that ensure the protection of the renewable resource base.

Arctic Marine Management

An overall Arctic marine management framework should be flexible enough to accommodate locally and regionally based coastal zone management plans, and locally and regionally based management plans must form complementary and integrated sub-components of larger Arctic marine management systems.

All Inuit share the objective of ensuring that the marine environment and resources are protected and conserved in a manner that ensures the survival of Inuit culture and economy.

The identification and incorporation of marine conservation areas, in both national and international management plans (for example, as recommended by the World Heritage Convention and the International Biological Program), must form part of any Arctic marine management system.

Fresh Water Use and Management

It is imperative that the integrity and abundance of fresh water resources in the Arctic be protected.

A comprehensive policy in Arctic water use and management should be developed, which addresses uses that potentially conflict with Inuit use, including shipping, hydroelectric power, water diversions or interbasin transfers, mining and oil and gas developments. Inuit water rights and uses must be fully recognized and respected within the regulatory system. Stronger measures are needed, both nationally and internationally, to prevent toxic substances from entering the Arctic environment, affecting water quality and the Arctic food chain.

Wildlife Management

Wildlife should be managed and protected in a manner that maintains the ecological balance and sustains the renewable resource needs of Inuit.

Coastal Zone Management

The primary purpose of coastal zone management has to be the protection and enhancement of the environment and resources in a manner that meets the social, cultural, economic and political needs of its residents.

The terrestrial and marine environments can not be managed independently of each other. The coastal regions have high biological activity and are important marine harvesting areas for the Inuit.

Management plans for coastal zone regions must reflect the significance of the interdependence of the land and the sea. Industrial and transportation activities can not jeopardize the harvesting economy. This requires an effective community and regionally based system of land use planning and impact review of development proposals.

Energy Use and Conservation

Energy projects must be technologically sound and environmentally safe and Inuit should benefit from their development.

Energy projects must be done on a basis of sustainable development ensuring that environmental and renewable resource need are met and Inuit society and culture are protected. This requires that Arctic energy proposals are subject to land use planning, project proposal assessment and review and project monitoring.

Renewable Resources

Inuit culture, society, economy and political system are tied to the land and wildlife. Circumpolar nations have to design and implement economic policies and programs that are supportive of the harvesting economy.

Inuit have aboriginal rights to harvest, and given the importance of renewable resources to them, a right to priority use over others. As well, any loss to Inuit harvesters due to development or transportation activities requires compensation.

Non-Renewable Resources

Inuit aboriginal title to Arctic lands and waters gives Inuit rights to ownership of surface and subsurface resources, rights to a share of the revenues and other economic benefits associated with their development, and the right to be involved effectively in the management of the resources and the projects associated with their development.

All non-renewable resource developers must be required to negotiate benefit and participation agreements with the Inuit.

Marine Transportation

Marine transportation is recognized as a necessary facet of Arctic life. However, due to the potentially hazardous environmental impacts of Arctic shipping, marine transportation must be strictly controlled and regulated. The circumpolar nations must research this subject and design a new set of circumpolar wide standards for Arctic shipping.

Transboundary Nuclear Pollution

A clean and safe Arctic environment requires effectively controlling pollution hazards both in and outside the Arctic. The nuclear accident at Chernobyl (Soviet Union) illustrates the need for a comprehensive international regime for the protection from, mitigation of, and reparation of accidental transnational damage.

Northern Scientific Research

The Arctic policy should foster a wide range of research activity that is life-supporting and relevant to northern needs and priorities.

Inuit traditional scientific knowledge should be included in determining research terms of reference and methods. Inuit should participate effectively in all aspects of polar research and in establishing research priorities.

Effective systems to collect and classify Inuit knowledge, particularly in respect of resources, the environment and Inuit culture, must be further developed.

VIII. Implementation

Implementation of Arctic Policy

Formal mechanisms should be devised to ensure timely and effective Inuit input into government policy and decision-making.

Public policies and programs of government, and international agreements, must reflect the Arctic policy principles. Governments must devolve responsibility and authorities, with the necessary financial assistance, upon Inuit regional and community groups to develop and implement programs that affect Inuit.

Following discussion and approval of the Arctic policy principles by Inuit, a multi-year work plan that specifically outlines the next steps in formulating and implementing a comprehensive Arctic policy, sets priorities and provides an estimate of costs, should be established. Inuit organizations at all levels must be involved in this process.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2R3

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

N-1165-A13

September 19, 1988

Phillippe Di Pizzo
Executive Secretary
KATIVIK Environmental Advisory Committee
C.P. 9
Kuujjuaq, Québec
JOM 1CO

Dear Mr. DiPizzo:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in responding to your letter to me of June 6, 1988. I was pleased to receive a copy of your Annual Report. I will bring it and your correspondence to the attention of the Task Force on the Arctic Seas Regions Strategic Plan at our next meeting in November of this year.

You have requested information on the general activities of the Task Force and also, as necessary, certain aspects of the Action Plan. The Task Force is primarily a coordinating body which was established by Ministerial directive under the governing legislation of the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (1970), and the Canadian Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (1972). It exists primarily to ensure that should a response to an emergency in Arctic seas become necessary, clear lines of governmental authority and responsibility are in place and mutually understood. The Task Force is also concerned with ensuring that sufficient operational capability exists to deal with emergency situations. To this end, it has required potential lead agencies, (Canadian Coast Guard, for example, in the case of a ship-related emergency) to develop response plans to deal with such situations. These are presently being assessed for their adequacy by Emergency Preparedness Canada who are also represented on the Task Force.

.....2

I hope that the foregoing has been of help to you in bringing you up to date in a general way with Task Force objectives. If you have more specific questions or suggestions, I would appreciate hearing of them, and if there are other items that you would like me to raise at our November meeting, please give me a call. I can be reached at (403) 920-8498.

Yours truly,

W. J. Stephen
Director
Renewable Resources
and Environment

cc A. H. Macpherson

June 6th, 1988

Dr Stephen
Director of Environment
and Renewable Resources
Northern and Indian Affairs Programme
of Northern Canada
Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

SUBJECT: Task Force of the Arctic Seas Regions Strategic Plan

Dear Doctor,

I wish to apologize for the delay in sending this letter. Pursuant to our telephone conversation last February, the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee would like to obtain more information on the Task Force mentioned above.

The Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee was created pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. It is regulated by the *Environment Quality Act* (chapter Q-2) and the *James Bay and Northern Québec Native Claims Settlement Act* (Elizabeth II, 25-26, chapter 32). The Committee is made up equally of members from Québec, Canada and the Kativik Regional Government.

As part of its mandate, the Advisory Committee is the privileged consulting body to federal and provincial governments who are developing Acts and Regulations on protection of the environment and the social milieu. The Committee makes recommendations on adoption of laws, regulations, amendments and other measures destined to ensure improved protection of the environment north of the 55th parallel. You will find enclosed a copy of the 1986-1987 Annual Report of the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee.

...2/

Dr Stephen June 6th, 1988

The geographic area of the Strategic Plan covers the waters of the Hudson and Ungava bays, whose coasts come partly under Québec jurisdiction; the Inuit of Northern Québec also make an intensive use of the natural resources of these waters. For these reasons, the Advisory Committee would like to be kept up-to-date in general on the activities of the Task Force and be able to obtain, as necessary, details on certain specific aspects of the Action Plan. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly,

Philippe Di Pizzo
Executive Secretary

Encl. Annual Report

41.

Le 1e février 1988

Docteur Stephen
Directeur
Environnement et
ressources renouvelables
Programme des affaires nordiques
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord Canada
Case postale 1500
Yellowknife, T.N.-O.
X1A 2R3

OBJET: Groupe de travail sur le Plan d'intervention dans les mers arctiques (Task Force of the Arctic Seas Regions Strategic Plan)

Cher docteur,

Pour faire suite à notre conversation téléphonique du 1e février dernier, le Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik aimerait obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur le sujet mentionné en rubrique.

Le Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik est un organisme créé en vertu de la Convention de la Baie James et du Nord québécois, et régi par la *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement* (chapitre Q-2) et par la *Loi sur le règlement des revendications des autochtones de la Baie James et du Nord québécois* (Elisabeth II, 25-26, chap. 32). Les membres sont nommés à part égale par le Québec, le Canada et l'Administration régionale Kativik.

Entre autres mandats, le Comité consultatif est l'organisme de consultation privilégié des gouvernements fédéral et provincial pour l'élaboration de lois et règlements concernant la protection de l'environnement et du milieu social, et à ce titre, il peut formuler des recommandations sur l'adoption de lois, règlements, amendements et autres mesures destinées à assurer une meilleure protection de l'environnement au nord du 55e parallèle. Vous trouverez sous pli un exemplaire du rapport annuel du Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik pour l'année 1986-1987.

L'aire d'application géographique du Plan d'intervention couvre les eaux des baies d'Hudson et d'Ungava, dont les côtes sont en partie de juridiction provinciale québécoise. Pour cette raison, le Comité consultatif aimerait être tenu au courant des activités du Groupe de travail en général et, au besoin, obtenir des détails sur certaines facettes particulières du Plan d'action.

Dans l'attente d'une réponse favorable, nous vous prions d'agréer, cher docteur, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Secrétaire,

Philippe Di Pizzo

p.j. rapport annuel

40.3.7

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2R3

December 3, 1987

M. Jean-Francois Roulet
Responsable, Urgence-Environment
Ministere de l'Environment
917, Avenue Mgr Grandin
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 3X8

Your file *Votre référence*

Our file *Notre référence*

Dear M. Roulet:

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Task Force of the Arctic Seas Regions Strategic Plan, to inform you of my responsibility on behalf of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, to implement the Plan, and to bring you up to date with the activities of the Task Force. I have enclosed a copy of the Strategic Plan for your information.

In recent months the Task Force has moved ahead on several fronts. We have confirmed the member agencies' support for the Plan, developed a strategy for public consultation and communications, proceeded with the drafting of operational response plans consistent with the Strategic Plan, and arranged for their evaluation by Emergency Planning Canada. Also, we have established environmental advisory procedures with Environment Canada to assist with the operational requirements of implementation.

You will note that the geographic area of application of the Strategic Plan includes the waters of Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay, parts of the coastline of which fall within provincial jurisdiction. Accordingly, you may wish to be kept informed of Task Force activities generally, or you may have more specific questions with respect to the operational response aspects of the Plan.

If you require any further information, please give me a call.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Macpherson
Director General
N.W.T. Region

403-920-811
Mr. Stephen
Dirce. Renewable Res. and E

attachment

cc W. Stephen

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY
FOR MAJOR POLLUTION INCIDENTS
IN THE ARCTIC SEAS REGIONS

April 16, 1986

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

The aim of this strategy is to facilitate and co-ordinate government preparation and response to major pollution incidents in the Arctic Seas which significantly threaten the public interest and/or the environment. It provides a framework to employ existing authorities and arrangements, describes the mechanism available for co-ordination and review of overall government planning, identifies the principal phases of government's response to an emergency event, and clarifies the priority of operational plans by specific emergency. It is not an operational plan which described the processes for dealing with a specific emergency.

Operational plans are the direct responsibility of those departments so charged by established legislation or government policy. These operational plans became supporting plans for the purpose of this strategy.

2. NEED FOR THE STRATEGY

In the 1970's the Government of Canada commenced issuing drilling permits for hydrocarbon exploration in certain areas of the Beaufort Sea. Similar activities have now been underway in the High Arctic for several years and drilling in Lancaster Sound, Eastern Arctic waters and Hudson Bay have received increased attention. Exploration and development of mineral properties in the High Arctic has also increased dramatically. Currently two major mines are located on the coast and are serviced directly by sea and other properties close to tide water are receiving increasing attention. All coastal settlements in the Arctic are resupplied each year by sea lift. In addition, large amounts of petroleum products and toxic materials are stored and handled on lands adjacent to arctic waters.

While the Government of Canada recognized the value of developing the hydrocarbon and other natural resources of the Arctic, it also recognized the need to protect the delicate ecological balance that exists within the Canadian North as well as to anticipate the unique problems and situations that a major accident would create.

The Government of Canada has passed specific legislation which deals directly with its involvement in exploration and development within the Arctic Seas:

> The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, 1970
> The Canada Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act, 1972

Under this legislation, the Government of Canada has taken steps to ensure that resource development in Canadian waters proceeds in a safe, orderly manner, with a view to preserving the natural environment, while providing maximum benefit to all Canadians.

[illegible] should occur during the search for transportation of, or production of, natural resources in the Arctic waters, the polluters and their service contractors shall deal with it. However, if during the event the situation deteriorates and remedial measures are required which are beyond the capability of the operator, the Government of Canada reserves the right to intervene in the management of the remedial measures.

The responsibility for dealing with an immediate threat to a civilian population from a pollution event is described under the appropriate Territorial legislation with support from Federal Departments and agencies as required.

3. DEFINITIONS

In this strategy:

a) Arctic Seas Region includes: the waters defined as "arctic waters" in the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act; the balance of the waters of Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay; James Bay; all of the islands defined as part of the territory of the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory in the Northwest Territory Act and the Yukon Territory Act; and the mainland coasts of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory adjacent to the waters described above.

b) Co-ordinator means an official appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to facilitate the co-ordination of all federal and provincial/territorial agencies to achieve the objectives of this strategy.

c) Task Force means an administrative grouping of federal and territorial officials established to achieve the objectives of this strategy. The Task Force will be a dynamic organization adjusted to the phases of planning and response as required by the Co-ordinator.

4. PLANNING AND PREPARATION

A PREPARATION AND CO-ORDINATION

The Task Force shall ensure that the overall government responsibilities of planning for emergencies is complete and done to satisfactory standards. It shall ensure adequate efforts are directed to emergency planning and shall facilitate co-ordination and communications between operational plans. In particular, as a first order of priority, it will assess the adequacy of co-operative planning against the complexity of possible emergencies. Particular emphasis will be placed on consistency and co-ordination between operational plans to deal with these events. It shall ensure common and consistent operation of, and co-ordinated approaches, to simplify industry and support agency adoption to lead agency requirements.

B OPERATIONS PLANNING

[illegible] are responsible for planning for facility emergencies in accordance with their legislation mandate. These plans are put into operation by the departments when an event occurs. The details of each plan developed by the line departments/agencies account for government's response to environmental emergencies and describe the organizational structures, authorities and processes appropriate to the event.

These operational plans are the responsibility of individual programs but are referred to the Task Force for review, co-ordination and general assessment of the overall state of preparedness. The Task Force will only become involved in the operational phase if there is uncertainty regarding which plan should be activated in response to an event. In this instance the Co-ordinator will appoint the lead agency, confirm the appointment with the other committee members, and then withdraw.

5. PHASES OF GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT

The prime responsibility to respond to an environmental emergency rests with the polluters, including federal, territorial and municipal departments and agencies, and /or their service contractors. Government has the responsibility to plan for major environmental events and if necessary enforce an adequate response to these events as required. Government intervention and operational planning shall be based on the following stages:

PHASE 1 - Monitoring and Assistance

- The initial objectives of government will be to monitor the situation, assess the effectiveness of countermeasures undertaken by industry, indicate areas for additional effort/assistance and forecast possible escalation of government involvement.

- As described under specific plans, government personnel will be deployed to the operations area and establish and maintain liaison with the polluters.

- Based on information provided by the polluters and as described in the established plans, regular reports will be submitted to Ministers of the Federal Government.

- Resources (personnel and equipment) may be provided to industry by government to assist in remedial measures.

PHASE 2 Complement and Enhancement

[illegible] are unable to, or experience difficulty in dealing [illegible], they may request a significant increase in [illegible] assistance and government may become involved in directing or managing portions of the industry response.

- The primary emphasis of government response will be to provide supporting, mission oriented resources to industry.

- In this phase, specific operational plans of government agencies describe the assitance that will be provided to polluters and the methods by which such assistance will be co-ordinated.

- Monitoring the effectiveness of the operation continues..

PHASE 3 Directing

- If conditions dictate, the government may decide to assume total control of the operations and/or the resources tasked by both industry and government.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

The following departments and agencies have specific tasks in fulfilling the government's responsibility for emergency planning and action:

A TASK FORCE

- The Task Force will co-ordinate government planning led by the Co-ordinator (INAC, Northern Program), with the co-operation of the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of the Environment, Department of Transport (Canadian Coast Guard), Emergency Planning Canada, Government of the Yukon Territory and Government of the Northwest Territories. This body will carry out the following functions:

  - ensure adequate emergency plans addressing all major pollution events are in place;

  - ensure there is a co-ordination and co-operation between plans;

  - provide a forum for discussing common concerns and for exchange of information;

  - to provide advice to the Minister of DIAND and the government at large on general matters of emergency planning and preparedness for the Arctic Seas Regions.

B OPERATIONAL PLANNING

The following Departments are responsible for planning for specific events:

- Department of Transport, Canadian Coast Guard - pollution or environmental emergencies from ships or shipping.

- Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration - pollution or environmental emergencies from oil and gas exploration and

- Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - pollution or environmental emergencies from all other activities: mining, natural disasters, etc.development.

- Federal Departments/agencies operating in the North (e.g. MOT Air Transport, Northern Canada Power Commission, etc.) - pollution or environmental emergencies from their facilities (with assitance from the Environmental Protection Service.

Territorial Governments - pollution or environmental emergencies from their facilities and communities, and for managing an immediate impact on the civilian population.

C SERVICES AND SUPPORT

a) Government of the Northwest Territories

(I) Direct logistical support.

Because of its operational presence in every community in the Northwest Territories and its existing system of decentralized administration through regional offices, the Government of the NWT is positioned to direct the provision of logistic and immediate support services through the Regional Director and his Regional Superintendent of Government Services.

The logistical support provided by Territorial Governments will include:

(a) transportation

(b) accommodation

(c) manpower

(d) communications services

(e) administrative support for the Headquarters

(f) support and services.

The Government of the Northwest Territories can also provide the contract authority for any commercial communications resources required. Technical advice on communication systems and services will be provided by Communications Canada.

(II) The Territorial Government may invoke extraordinary powers under their Civil Emergency Act, depending on the impact the event has on the civilian population.

b) Government of the Yukon Territory

(I) Technical and logistical support to plans will be co-ordinated by Yukon Transportation and Community Services.

c) Department of the Environment

(I) Provides weather, ice and pollutant tracking information services and information on environmental sensitivities, prevention, response and clean-up strategies, approvals for dispersant use, ocean dumping emergencies (Ocean Dumping Control Act Section 8), information on pathways and effects of hazardous materials in the marine environment and follow-up impact assessment as requested .

d) Department of Fisheries and Oceans

(I) Will invoke their Arctic Marine Emergency Response Plan and provide advice and expertise on arctic marine ecosystems, oceanography, environmental sensitivities and clean-up strategies; and when appropriate their Scientific Response Plan to conduct research.

e) Emergency Planning Canada

(I) Will facilitate both interdepartmental and intergovernmental co-ordination as requested.

f) Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

(I) Will provide emergency broadcasting services throughout the Arctic as requested. These services will be done in

Other Resource Departments/Agencies

Federal departments and agencies are required, in accordance with the Emergency Planning Policy, to provide assistance to any Minister who has been assigned responsibility for an emergency, as that Minister may require. The mechanism requesting such assistance is described in each specific plan to meet the requirements of all phases of the operation. Although specific prediction of resource requirements is not possible, there are some general categories of assistance which may be anticipated. These include:

(I) Energy, Mines and Resources Polar Continental Shelf Project - accommodation and data.

(II) Department of National Defence - individuals to assist operations staff:

- air support for liaison, reconnaissance, command and logistics support within the operations area;
- air transport of resources to the operations area;
- communications support in the operations area;
- field logistic resources.

(III) Specific plans of Departments with operational responsibilities (see section 6B) may be activated in support of each other.

Assistance from specific provinces may also be requested and may be co-ordinated by Emergency Planning Canada.

7. INTERNATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

The involvement of foreign countries must recognize procedures and processes negotiated under existing agreements and understandings and must include External Affairs. Of particular note are the agreements with the United States and Denmark/Greenland. Specifically, the Joint Canada United States Contingency Plan and the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark for Co-ordination relating to the Marine Environment and Canada-U.S. Letters of Understanding on emergency preparedness.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

A PLANNING

The Task Force will be a Standing Committee and shall be constituted upon acceptance of this plan by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The prime function of the Task Force is to provide a co-ordinating function and to advise the Minister on pollution and environmental emergencies for the Arctic Seas Regions.

B OPERATION

The work of the Task Force is limited during an actual event to:

a) confirming the lead agency/plan to be applied in response to an emergency if required;

b) assisting if requested by the senior government officer directing an operational plan;

c) reviewing the adequacy of government response after the event and making recommendations to the appropriate agency.