

በገንዘብ ፋይል 1360 ልክ ያሉት የገንዘብ መጠን X0B 0C0 ከፍተኛነት፡ (867) 983-4600 ስለሆነ፡ (867) 983-2594
 ከፍተኛነት 2 በኋላ ተመልክቶ

1. $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a lattice

ለሮሲያህጋሊቲና “ሥርዓት” ክልል ማስፈጸሙን ለማረጋገጥ ለሮሲያህጋሊቲና ልማት ሚኒስቴር ማህተም ተቀባይነት ለማስገኘት ማድረግ አለበት። ለሮሲያህጋሊቲና ልማት ሚኒስቴር ማህተም ተቀባይነት ለማስገኘት ማድረግ አለበት። ለሮሲያህጋሊቲና ልማት ሚኒስቴር ማህተም ተቀባይነት ለማስገኘት ማድረግ አለበት።

[illegible]

- [illegible]

2. $\triangleleft^{\mathfrak{a}}\Gamma\sigma^{\mathfrak{a}}\Gamma\sigma^{\mathfrak{a}}\triangleright^{\mathfrak{b}}\Delta\sigma^{\mathfrak{b}}$

[illegible]

3. $\Lambda^c \supset \Delta^c$ ከሆነ $\Delta^c \supset \Lambda^c$ ይሆናል።

$$\triangleright d \triangleleft \wedge^c \supset \triangleleft C \Delta^c \wedge \neg \dot{\neg} {}^{qb} C \triangleright _ \triangleright {}^{qb} \supset {}^c.$$

ድረጃ	ዓላማዊ
ጥቅምት 8, 2016	የክልሉ አስተዳደር ዘርፍ ለጥቅምት 8 ለጥቅምት 8 ለጥቅምት 8
ጥቅምት 16, 2016	ጥቅምት 16 ጥቅምት 16 ጥቅምት 16
ጥቅምት 22, 2016	ጥቅምት 22 ጥቅምት 22 ጥቅምት 22
ጥቅምት 22, 2016	የክልሉ አስተዳደር ዘርፍ ለጥቅምት 22 ለጥቅምት 22 ለጥቅምት 22
ጥቅምት 29, 2016	ጥቅምት 29 ጥቅምት 29 ጥቅምት 29
ጥቅምት 12, 2016	የክልሉ አስተዳደር ዘርፍ ለጥቅምት 12 ለጥቅምት 12 ለጥቅምት 12

4. $\Delta \sigma \dot{\sigma}^b \triangleright^b \triangleright^c \Delta^c \Delta \dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma}^c \triangleright^c$

[illegible]

3. $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\sigma^{\pm}\sigma^{\pm}$, $\Delta C^{sb}d\bar{u}uJ^C$ $\Delta C^{\pm}\sigma^{\pm}h_{\pm}uJ^C$ \rightarrow $qq\bar{q}^{\pm} C\bar{L}L^{\pm}$ $\Lambda^{\pm}L_{\pm}\sigma^{\pm}$.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

6. $\nabla^a \nabla^b \sigma^c \nabla_d \nabla^d \sigma^e \nabla^f \sigma^g$ $b \nabla^a \nabla^b \sigma^c \nabla_d \sigma^e$ $\nabla^a \nabla^b \nabla^c \nabla^d \sigma^e$, $\nabla^a \nabla^b \nabla^c \nabla^d \sigma^e$ $\nabla^a \nabla^b \sigma^c$
 $\nabla^a \nabla^b \nabla^c \nabla^d \sigma^e \nabla^f \sigma^g$ $\nabla^a \nabla^b \nabla^c \nabla^d \sigma^e \nabla^f \sigma^g$

[illegible]

በበግጥጥ 1: ለፍጥነት ይረግጣል

[illegible]

- [illegible]

▷L◁Δ^c – CLΔ∩J^c

- [illegible]

በኢፋዲር ልዩ ስልጣን ባለው ሰነድ ላይ በኢፋዲር ስልጣን ባለው ሰነድ

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ᐃᓂᓂᓂ

- [illegible]

18. ለሥራ ለሚገባው ሰው ማድረግ ይቻላል።
19. ለሥራ ለሚገባው ሰው ማድረግ ይቻላል።

[illegible][illegible]

ᐃᓯᓐፍᓂᐅᓯᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᐃᑲᓗᑦ ᐃᓴᓯᓂᓴᓂ

- [illegible]

ᐃᓴᑦ ᐅᓕᓂᐱᓄᑦᐅᑦᑐᑦ

- [illegible]

በፋፍላጋ ምሥራቅ

- [illegible]

$$L^c \cap J^c \quad L^b C \triangleright \neg \neg \triangleleft^a \sigma^b$$
[illegible]

1. ΔL ንፕሮሰዩር ሊገሰግር (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/index.html>).
2. መደዋላ ለፊኒሽን ልገሰግር መደዋላ መደዋላ ልገሰግር ሊገሰግር (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/n-28.8/>).
3. በፊኒሽን ልገሰግር በፊኒሽን ልገሰግር ሊገሰግር ልገሰግር በፊኒሽን ልገሰግር ሊገሰግር (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/>).
4. ልገሰግር ልገሰግር ልገሰግር ሊገሰግር (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/index.html>).

- [illegible]

Δημόσιος

[illegible]

ᐅᑦᑐᑦᑲ ᐱᐅᐅ 23, 2016 ᐱᑦᐱᐱᐅᐅ, ᐅᐱᑭᐅ.

England

$$\Delta C^{\Lambda} d^{\zeta} C^a, \Delta^b \rho^{\otimes} \triangleright C \triangleright \zeta^{\otimes b}$$
[illegible]

$\Delta C_C \gg \Delta C_L \gg A: \dot{\Delta} C_C \gg \Delta C_C \gg \Delta C_L$

ፈርሶችና ሌሎች ለሰላም ማስጠበቅ ማድረግ ያለባቸውን ስሜቶች ለማሳወቅና ለማረጋገጥ ማድረግ ይገባል።

Appendix A

Species at Risk in Nunavut

- Schedule 1 is the official legal list of Species at Risk for SARA. SARA applies to all

- Modules of SARA are amended on a regular basis so it is important to check the SARA registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca) to get the current status of a species.

Updated: June 2015

1

Species at Risk ¹	COSEWIC Designation	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ²
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Schedule 1	Environment Canada (EC)
Ivory Gull	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Ross's Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	EC
Harlequin Duck (Eastern population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	EC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern (<i>anatum-tundrius</i> complex ³)	Schedule 1 - Threatened (<i>anatum</i>) Schedule 3 – Special Concern (<i>tundrius</i>)	GN
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 3	GN
Red Knot (<i>rufa</i> subspecies)	Endangered	Schedule 1	EC
Red Knot (<i>islandica</i> subspecies)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	EC
Horned Grebe (Western population)	Special Concern	Pending	EC
Red-necked Phalarope	Special concern	Pending	EC
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Special concern	Pending	EC
Felt-leaf Willow	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Porsild's Bryum	Threatened	Schedule 1	GN
Peary Caribou	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN
Barren-ground Caribou	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN

Species at Risk ¹	COSEWIC Designation	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ²
(Dolphin and Union population)			
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN/Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
Grizzly Bear	Special Concern	Pending	GN
Wolverine	Special Concern	Pending	GN
Atlantic Cod, Arctic Lakes	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Atlantic Walrus	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Cumberland Sound population)	Threatened	Schedule 2	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay population)	Endangered	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Western Hudson Bay population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic – Baffin Bay population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Bowhead Whale (Eastern Canada – West Greenland population)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Bowhead Whale (Eastern Arctic population)		Schedule 2	DFO
Killer Whale (Northwest Atlantic / Eastern Arctic populations)	Special Concern	Pending	DFO
Narwhal	Special Concern	Pending	DFO

¹ The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility for aquatic species.

² Environment Canada (EC) has a national role to play in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk in Canada, as well as responsibility for management of birds described in the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). Day-to-day management of terrestrial species not covered in the MBCA is the responsibility of the Territorial Government. Populations that exist in National Parks are also managed under the authority of the Parks Canada Agency.

³ The *anatum* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon is listed on Schedule 1 of SARA as threatened. The *anatum* and *tundrius* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon were reassessed by COSEWIC in 2007 and combined into one subpopulation complex. This subpopulation complex was assessed by COSEWIC as Special Concern.

Appendix B:



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- | | Types of Development
(See Guidelines below) | Function
(See Guidelines below) |
|----|---|--|
| a) | Large scale prospecting | Archaeological/Palaeontological
Overview Assessment |
| b) | Diamond drilling for exploration or geotechnical purpose or planning of linear disturbances | Archaeological/ Palaeontological
Inventory |
| c) | Construction of linear disturbances, Extractive disturbances, Impounding disturbances and other land disturbance activities | Archaeological/ Palaeontological
Inventory or Assessment or
Mitigation |

በገንዘብ ፋይል 1360 ልክ ያሉትን አድራሻዎች በታችኛው ሪፖርት ያስተምሩ፡

XOB OCO የቴሌፎን: (867) 983-4600 ኢሜል: (867) 983-2594

Under the *Nunavut Act*², the federal government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological and archaeological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*³, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

(c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

በገንዘብ ምዕራፍ 1360 ልዩነት ጋር በተያያዘ፣ ወደቀ፣ X0B 0C0 ስለተሰጠ፡ (867) 983-4600 ስልክ ተጠቅሞ፡ (867) 983-2594 ስልክ ተጠቅሞ፡

(**Note:** Partial document only, complete document at: www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx)

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

The primary regulatory agencies that CH provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement), and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

Through his or her active participation and supervision of the study, the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist is accountable for the quality of work undertaken and the quality of the report produced. Facilities to conduct fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation should be available to this individual through institutional, agency, or company affiliations. Responsibility for the curation of objects recovered during field work while under study and for documents generated in the course of the study as well as remittance of artifacts, specimens and documents to the repository specified on the permit accrue to the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist. This individual is also bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and*

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

Overview: An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project.

Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 Permit is required for this type of investigation.

Inventory: A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and
- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required.

Assessment: At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

Mitigation: This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impact through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical facilities; or, the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other method. The type(s) of appropriate mitigative measures are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

Surveillance and monitoring: These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

Surveillance may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

Monitoring involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.