



የብድርና ማረጋገጫ በስራውን በለምሳሌ በስራውን በለምሳሌ ተስፋል፡ 20YN002

NPC ԱՐԵԲԵՐԾՈՒՐԸ ՀԿԴՐԱՆՑ: 149257

◀Δn◀ 8, 2020

ԼԸՆԸՆՈՒՄԾՎՀ ԳՐՊԱԼՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	3
ԱԾՈՎԱԿԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	4
ԱԾՈՎԱԿԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	5
ԱԾՈՎԱԿԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	7
ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	10
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	14
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	16
ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒՅՆԱԳՐԻ ԱՆՁՆԵՐ	18

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

↳ ↳ ↳ σ▷ < ↳ ρ▷ ↳ σ `` ↳

መዕጣኑ ፈቃድና, በበኩለኛውን መመሪያ የሚከተሉት ነው፡፡ 12.2.5፡ ለመፈጸም እና ስራው ተደርጓል፡፡ ይህንን የሚከተሉት ነው፡፡

የብድሩና ማስታወሻ የገዢዎች እና በበኩል በመሆኑ የሚከተሉትን ስርዓት የሚያሳይ ሲሆን፣

ΔρЛСД^аσ 9б▷ʌγσ^аГ^в ▷σ<бГ^в, əαθ^лГ^в 4901-н^ад^с бУЛ^аГ^в С^лД^аCD^аЛ^в
 ΔρЛСД^аГ^в 009^аГ^вЛ^аσ^а 12, 46^аГ^вЛ^аσ^а 12.4.2(а) 4L (b) əαθ^лГ^в 4^аГ^в 4L s. 89(1)
 əαθ^лГ^в <α^аσ▷< 4L 1Г^вд^с 9б▷ʌγσ^аCD^аσ^аГ^в 1^аГ^вЛ^аГ^в:

መዕገት <‘ዕ’ ማስታወሻ ሲሆን አርብ ተጠና የዕድልና ክፍል ማስታወሻ ሲሆን ለማለት, s. 89(1): <‘ዕ’ ማስታወሻ ሲሆን አርብ ተጠና የዕድልና ክፍል ማስታወሻ ሲሆን ለማለት:

- (a) የብድሩና ማስቀመጥ አገልግሎት ስርዓት በተለያዩ ሰነዶች ስርዓት ይሰጣል

 - ለመፈጸም ስርዓቱን ስርዓት ይሰጣል ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት ይሰጣል
ለማሳዣ ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት ይሰጣል
ለማሳዣ ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት ይሰጣል
 - ለመፈጸም ስርዓቱን ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት ይሰጣል
 - ለመፈጸም ስርዓቱን ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት ይሰጣል

(b) የብድሩና ማስቀመጥ አገልግሎት ስርዓት የሚሰጣል ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት

 - ለመፈጸም ስርዓቱን ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት
ለማሳዣ ስርዓቱን ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት
 - የሚሰጥ የብድሩና ማስቀመጥ ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓት
የብድሩና ማስቀመጥ ስርዓቱን ስርዓት የሚፈጸም ስርዓቱን ስርዓት

s.89(1)(a) አርብለና ስልጣንና የሚከተሉት ስ. 89(1)(b) መግለጫ ተቀባዩ ማረጋገጫ ሲሆን እና የሚከተሉት ስ. 89(1)(b) መግለጫ ተቀባዩ ማረጋገጫ ሲሆን እና

መዕገት <ፋይ ሰም> ፌዴራል አርሱናርጉ ንብረቱናርድሮንግዥ ለፋይነት, s. 92(1): ፌዴራልና በስራው ተመሳሳይ የፋይ ሰም> የሰይበተኛው ገመርረጃ ማረጋገጫ የሰይበኩረታዊ ለመፈጸም ይፈጸማል፡

- (a) የብድሃኝነትነትበትና የግዢና ስርዓት;
 (b) የብድሃኝነትነትበትና የግዢና; የዚሁ
 (c) ለጠንበትና ደምርና የዚሁ የሚከተሉት በርሃን.

ዕዲያን <ፋይ ማስታረቸው እኔ ለመከተል ነው> እና **CDS** ማስታረቸው እና **የፍትህ**, s. 92(2) ደንብና ፈቃድ ማስታረቸው ነው.

- a) ՀՅԱՆԴԱՐԵ ՈՐԵՐՈՇՄԱՆ ԼԾԱՐՈՇՄԵՆ ԱԾՆԱՇԽԸ ԵՎՌԾՎԵԿԸ

ՀՅՈՒՅՆ ԵՄԼԵՇ

ለተኞች ማስረጃዎች በተመክቻ የሚከተሉ ነው እንደሆነ ይህንን የሚያስፈልግ የሚከተሉ ነው

1. የፌዴራል አገልግሎት ስም

2. ልርጊዣና የፌሃፍነዎች

CLÉS 100% CÉPTEURS D'ACCÈS
► L'ÉTAT DES CHOSES ► CÉPTEURS D'ACCÈS
► bC-LÉS CÉPTEURS D'ACCÈS ► PROJET ► PROJET ► bC-LÉS CÉPTEURS D'ACCÈS
www.nirb.ca/project/125503.

- **Δηργίας Επιχειρήσεων** που αποτελεί τη σημαντικότερη πηγή για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.
 - **Δηργίας Επιχειρήσεων** που αποτελεί τη σημαντικότερη πηγή για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.
 - **Επιχειρήσεων** που αποτελεί τη σημαντικότερη πηγή για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.
 - **Επιχειρήσεων** που αποτελεί τη σημαντικότερη πηγή για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.
 - **Επιχειρήσεων** που αποτελεί τη σημαντικότερη πηγή για την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας.

3. Δርሻና ደንብ ማስቀመጥ ነው በዚህ የሚከተሉት ስምምነት መረጃዎች ይፈጸማል

4. $\Delta \circ \Delta^c \triangleright^c b \triangleright_{\mathcal{Y}^b} {}^a \gamma$ $\Delta \triangleright \triangleright_L {}^a \gamma^c$

- Հշուայրեցին մասն ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները; Այլ ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները;
 - Հշուայրեցին մասն ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները;
 - Հշուայրեցին մասն ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները;
 - Հշուայրեցին մասն ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները;
 - Հշուայրեցին մասն ձմեռաբարձրացնելու համար կատարված է պահանջված գործությունները;

▷ፌፋ ሰር ቀን የፌዴራል ስርዓት አዲስአበባ 21, 2020 መልካም ፌዴራል ንብረት እንደሆነ

- ## ▪ Δοςτηρία

a. զԱՇԿՈՒՐԸ ՔԵՋԱՁԱՅՆԸ ՏԵՇԱՐՄԱԿՐԸ ՎԿԱ ՃՐԼՀՆՐԸ ԱՆԴԾՎԱԿՐԸ ՔԵՋԻՆԸ

ΔΟΣΤΟΥΚΗΣ Β

▷ የፌዴራል ንግድ ስርዓት በኋላ ለማስረጃ የሚገኘውን ስምምነት ይፈጸማል
የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚከተሉት ደንብ

▷▷▷ የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው እና የአሁን መግለጫ ነው፡፡

ለፍርማዎች	ፍርማዎች
መጀመሪያ የሚከተሉ ሰነዶች ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡ የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡
የእስራር የሚከተሉ ሰነዶች ስራው ማዕከል እና የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡ የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡
የእስራር የሚከተሉ ሰነዶች ስራው ማዕከል እና የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡ የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡
የእስራር የሚከተሉ ሰነዶች ስራው ማዕከል እና የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡ የልማት አድርገናውን ስራው ማዕከል እና በለንደን ነው፡፡

<p>አዲስ<ር-፳፻፲፭</p> <p>አዲስ<ር-፳፻፲፭></p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p>	<p>አዲስ<ር-፳፻፲፭</p> <p>አዲስ<ር-፳፻፲፭></p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p> <p>አርንዳጀመ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ የሚገኘው አካልና ስራውን በትንሹነት መረጃ የፍጥነት አበልታዊ የሚገኘው (NIRB) ሰነድ ጥሩ አርንዳጀመ አካልና ስራውን በትንሹነት መረጃ የሚገኘውን, የሚከተሉት የሚገኘውን አርንዳጀመ

ርዕስ, የጤና የሚገኘውን ስራውን የሚያሳይውን ስራው:

መረጃ ፊርማ	አርንዳጀመ	አርንዳጀመ
ጤና የሚገኘውን ስራውን		
n/a		
ጤና የሚገኘውን ስራውን		
18UN045	Soil and Water Treatment Facility – Cambridge Bay	Infrastructure
19AN015	ESHL Sports Hunts	Tourism
አርንዳጀመ		
18YN003	Climate – Terrestrial Biodiversity Investigation in Tundra Vegetation along an Arctic Longitudinal Gradient	Research
18YN011	Spatial mapping of water chemistry using the ChemYak	Research
18YN020	Permafrost Dynamics in Response to Climate Change on Victoria Island, Nunavut	Research
18YN024	Landfast Ice Deterioration and Break-up Data Collection and Modelling for Northern Communities and Low-Impact Shipping in Ice	Research
18YN025	Back for the Future: Long-term observations of vegetation and snowcover in the High Arctic	Research
18YN048	Nutrient cycling in Cambridge Bay	Research
19AN008	BBC Perfect Planet – Ahiak Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Karrak Lake) Arctic Foxes	Research
19XN034	Freshwater Creek Riverbed Restoration	Access Road

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის ნომერი და სახელი	მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სიტყვა	მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი
19YN001	Reconstructing Past Arctic Sea Ice Cover with Coralline Red Algae	Marine Based Activities
19YN002	Tundra Peat	Research
19YN010	Effects on permafrost thaw on microbial organic matter utilization in Arctic streams	Research

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის ნომერი

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის ნომერი 19YN001 და მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი "Reconstructing Past Arctic Sea Ice Cover with Coralline Red Algae" არის მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი.

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის ნომერი 19YN002 და მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი "Tundra Peat" არის მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი.

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:

მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	19YN001
მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	Reconstructing Past Arctic Sea Ice Cover with Coralline Red Algae
მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	19YN002
მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	Tundra Peat
მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	19YN010
მდგრადი დოკუმენტის სახელი:	Effects on permafrost thaw on microbial organic matter utilization in Arctic streams

	<p>2. ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/index.html). ልዩ ስርዓት ምክንያት የሰነድ አ-Γ በበኩሉ ስነዬ>ኩ ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 26 በ ልዩ ስርዓት ምክንያት.</p> <p>3. ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 26 (መቀጥል) ማረጋገጫ ምክንያት በ (http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html).</p> <p>4. ልዩ ስርዓት ምክንያት በ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-2/).</p>
--	---

አዲሽን ስርዓት	አዲሽን ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ አዲሽን ምክንያት
አዲሽን ስርዓት	አዲሽን ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ አዲሽን ምክንያት
አዲሽን ስርዓት	አዲሽን ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ አዲሽን ምክንያት
አዲሽን ስርዓት	አዲሽን ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ አዲሽን ምክንያት
አዲሽን ስርዓት	4, 5, 21 ማረጋገጫ 22
አዲሽን ስርዓት	<p>1. ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 14 (መቀጥል) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/index.html).</p> <p>2. መቀጥል ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ መቀጥል መቀጥል ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/n-28.8/).</p> <p>3. ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 26 (መቀጥል) ማረጋገጫ ምክንያት በ (http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html).</p>

አዲሽን ስርዓት	አዲሽን ማረጋገጫ አንቀጽ 15.3 በ አዲሽን ምክንያት
--------------	--------------------------------------

ΔorJc ∧Rc ⊢AσαJc ⊢bCΔσ▷Rc ▷p▷qbC▷Γ▷oc:

▷גָּוֹיִקְבָּרְגִּים ΔοΔικ Δραμάς:

‘b>gt;σ‘b ‘bgt;Cgt;λd‘ λgt;CΔσgt;λ‘ σgt;σ‘R:

በበኩስ ተርጓሜ ለተሸማሪዎች

የኢትዮጵያ

◀◀◀◀◀◀◀◀

▷ፌርማ በጥና - የጥቃት ተቋሙኬ

▷Ո՞յս Ո՞յշ Տես Ո՞յշ Տես Տես Հայոց <ԱՌԵՆԵԼՆԵՐԵՅԻ ՀԱՅ ԾԱՌԵՑ

9. Եթե ΔABC կառուցվածքը համապատասխան է $\Delta A' B' C'$ կառուցվածքին, ապա $\angle A = \angle A'$, $\angle B = \angle B'$, $\angle C = \angle C'$.

▷☞জার্জেস মেনুডেসের ক্ষেত্রে, প্রাইভেট সেক্যুরিটি এবং রিপোর্টিং সেবা দেওয়া হচ্ছে।

၁၃၂ ရေးကြံ့ပြုလျှော့လျှော့လျှော့လျှော့လျှော့လျှော့

21. ՀՇՆԴԵՑՔԼՏՐԿԵ ԵՑԾՈՒՅՑԸ, ՏՎԵՐԴԱՌԱՋԱԾՈՒՄԸ Կ ԱՅԺՈՒՐԱՋԱԾՈՒՄԸ
ՔՈԽՆԴԵՑԵԿԵԿԵ ՀՇՆԴԵՌԵՍ ՃՐԸՌԵՌԵ ԳԼԸՌԵՌԵ ՀԱԾՈՒՄԸ.

22. ՀՇՆԴԵՑՔԼՏՐԿԵ ԼՀԿԱՆԱԴՀՈՒ ՀԵՎԵԿԵԿԵ ԹՈՉ ԳԵՎԱԾԱԾԱՅՎԵ ՀՎԵՐԵՎԵՎԵԿՏՐԸ
ՀՇՆԴԵՌԵՍ ԸԼԿՎԱԾ ԵՎԴԱՐՄ ԿԵՎԱԿԱՐՄՈՒՍ ՃՐԸՌԵԿԱԾԵՌԵ ԸԼԿՎԱԾ ԵՎԼԵ /ՏՎԵՐԴԱԾՎԵՎԵԿՏՐԸ
ԳԼԸՌԵՎԵՎԵԿՏՐԸ ՀՇՆԴԵՌԵՍ.

◀◀◀

ΔεబԸ՞ Ե՞ ՀՅՈՒՄՆՔԻՑ ՀՅԱՎՏՈՒՅՆՑ ԴԵՐԱ:

ԱՇԽԵՆԴՐԵԼԻ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ՀԱՅՈՒԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՌԱՋՈՒՅՈՒԹՅԱՆ Ե Է ԻՐԱՐԾՅԱԾ ԾՄՆԳԾԸՆԼՈՒԴՅԱՆ

ΔεΔ^c ᄀb▷▷Lσ^a▷c ◁C^bC▷σ^a▷c

3. ԱՌՈՎԵԲՔԼԵԿՆ ՏՐԵՄԵՐԸ ԳԼԽԱԿՑՈՒԹՅՆ ԹՋԸ ԱԹՎԱՐԸ ՏՐԵՄԵՐԸ ԱԿԱ
ԿԵՋԱԼԵԿՆ ԿՄԱ ՈՒՂԱՌՈՒԼԺԵԿ ԿԿԱԼՈՎՐԵԿՆ ՀԵՋԱԿԱՎԵԿՆ ԵՄԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ
ԵՄՆ ՈՐՈՎԱԿՆ ԿԱՐԱՎԱՐԵԿՆ ԿԱՐԱՎԱՐԵԿՆ ԵՄԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ
ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԵՄԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ
ԴՐԵՎԵԼՍԸ ԾՃԱՎԱԾ ԵՄՆ ԴՐԵՎԵԼՍԸ ԾՃԱՎԱԾ ԵՐԱՐԸ
ԿԿԱԼՈՎԱՐԵԿՆ ԿԱՐԱՎԱՐԵԿՆ ԴԱՐԵՎԵԼԸ ԵՐԱՐԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ
ԵԼՐԵՎԵԿՆ ԿԱՎԵԿՆ ԵՐԱՐԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԴԱՐԵՎԵԼԸ ԵՐԱՐԸ
ԵԲՋԱԼԵՎԵԿՆ ԵՐԱՐԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԴԱՐԵՎԵԼԸ ԵՐԱՐԸ
ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԵՐԱՐԸ ԱՌՈՎԵԿՈՒՆԻՆՆ ԵՐԱՐԸ.

የኢትዮጵያ የሚገኘውን ስራውን አስተዳደር

▷L▷C ◁C◁n▷▷C

አዲስአበባ

▷^cגָּבָר April 8, 2020 גָּבָרְסָכָאָרָבָה, מִזְרָחָם.

M. Kang Kalng

බඅන් බුද්ධි, අභ්‍යන්තරඛාලා ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත

නොවුම් නොවුම් ආයුර්ධන මැණ්ඩුල් ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත
A: ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත මැණ්ඩුල් ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත ආයුර්ධන මැණ්ඩුල්
B: ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත මැණ්ඩුල් ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත ආයුර්ධන මැණ්ඩුල්

Δευτέρια Διάλεκτος Α: σελίδα 99 γιατί στην ομοσπονδία

2 Δέσμηντος δέ τα περιήγησε και έπειτα στην Αίγαλη.

መልቲና ተናሸሪ አረዳ ኋላውና እርግንጭ	ከበደሩ ንብረት ኋላውና እርግንጭ አረዳ ስራውን በዚህ ስምምነት	ኋላውና እርግንጭ አረዳ ስራውን በዚህ ስምምነት ለስራ ስምምነት (SARA)	ሆነዎች የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
ይራሳውን ተናሸሪ (Ivory Gull)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
አድር ከስፈላጊ ኋላውና እርግንጭ (Olive-sided Flycatcher)	ኋላውና እርግንጭ	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
በጥቶ (Peregrine Falcon)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
የጥናውን የአዲስ ገዢ (Red Knot Islandica Subspecies)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
የጥናውን የጥናውን (Red-necked Phalarope)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
ኋላውና እርግንጭ (Ross's Gull)	ኋላውና እርግንጭ	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
የጥናውን የጥናውን (Rusty Blackbird)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
የጥናውን የጥናውን (Short-eared Owl)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደረሰ 1	የኢትዮጵያ የሰውን ስራውን የሰውን ስራውን
አዋጅ			
የፖርሳውን የጥናውን (Porsild's Bryum)	ኋላውና እርግንጭ	ደረሰ 1	ማዕረጥ ሁኔታ
ኋላውና እርግንጭ			
የጥናውን የጥናውን (Transverse Lady Beetle)	ለፍርማ መሬት የተዘረዘሩት ስራውን	ደመኝ	ማዕረጥ ሁኔታ

መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	በብርሃን “ይህንን በጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው” የሚያስረዳ በዚህ በርሃን በኋላ ስምም	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው የሚያስረዳ በዚህ በርሃን (SARA)	ሸፍነው የሚከተሉ ነው የሚያስረዳ በዚህ በርሃን
መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት			
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	ለርሃን የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን 1	መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (ለጥቅም ገዢ)	የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ)	ለርሃን የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (አሁን የጥቃት)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን 1	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
ለጥቅም ገዢ	ለርሃን የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን 1	መዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን 1	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
ርጻል የጥቃት ስርዓት			
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የሚከተሉ ነው)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ/የጥቅም)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ)	የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን 1	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ/የጥቅም-ኩል)	ለርሃን የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ/የጥቅም-ኩል)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ/የጥቅም-ኩል)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት			
የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት (የጥቅም ሰነድ/የጥቅም-ኩል)	Δምት በጣም የሚከተሉ ነው	Δርሃን	የዕለድ የጥቃት ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ነው

መልዕክታዊ ትናርፍ	በብሪቱ ና የመልኩ ማስቀመጥ የሚሸጠው እና ተናሳሽ በዚህን በርሃን ስራ ይሰጣል	የመልኩ ጽሑፍ ና የመልኩ ማስቀመጥ ለማስረዳት (SARA)	ሆነት የሚያስፈልግ በኢትዮጵያ የሚሸጠው እና ተናሳሽ በዚህን በርሃን ስራ ይሰጣል
ባዕድል (Fourhorn Sculpin) (Cnideridae)	በብሪቱ ቁጥር ማስቀመጥ	Δርሃን 3	Δናብርሃን ማስቀመጥ በዚህን በርሃን ስራ ይሰጣል
ረቡብ (Lumpfish)	ና የመልኩ ማስቀመጥ	Δስብዕም ምንም	Δናብርሃን ማስቀመጥ በዚህን በርሃን ስራ ይሰጣል
በአዲስ ወርቅ	ልማት በዚህን ምንም	Δስብዕም ምንም	Δናብርሃን ማስቀመጥ በዚህን በርሃን ስራ ይሰጣል

ΔԱՀԸՆԴՀԵՐ/ԼՀԳԻ Բ: ΔԱԾԿ ԱՇՊՈՑՄԱՐ ՀԻԼ ԱՐՋՎԸՆԳԻ/ԼԾՎՐԸ ԿԵԴՐԼԷՐԵԿԸ ՇՎԵՐԸ
ԼԵՍԵՎ ԹԱՐԵ ՀԵՇՈՒՆՎԵՐԸ ՀԱԽԵՆՑՄԸ



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) routinely reviews land use applications sent to the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. These terms and conditions provide general direction to the permittee/proponent regarding the appropriate actions to be taken to ensure the permittee/proponent carries out its role in the protection of Nunavut's archaeological and palaeontological resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1) The permittee/proponent shall have a professional archaeologist and/or palaeontologist perform the following **Functions** associated with the **Types of Development** listed below or similar development activities:

	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

Note that the above-mentioned functions require either a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit. CH is authorized by way of the *Nunavut and Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Regulations*⁴ to issue such permits.

⁴ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee/proponent shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 4) The permittee/proponent shall immediately contact CH at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 5) The permittee/proponent shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation until permitted to proceed with the authorization of CH.
- 6) The permittee/proponent shall follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada directions will also be followed.
- 7) The permittee/proponent shall provide all information requested by CH concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 8) The permittee/proponent shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 9) If a list of recorded archaeological and/or palaeontological sites is provided to the permittee/proponent by CH as part of the review of the land use application the permittee/proponent shall avoid the archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed.
- 10) Should a list of recorded sites be provided to the permittee/proponent, the information is provided solely for the purpose of the proponent's land use activities as described in the land use application, and must otherwise be treated confidentially by the proponent.

Legal Framework

As stated in Article 33 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*:

Where an application is made for a land use permit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that there could be sites of archaeological importance on the lands affected, no land use permit shall be issued without written consent of the Designated Agency. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. [33.5.12]

Each land use permit referred to in Section 33.5.12 shall specify the plans and methods of archeological site protection and restoration to be followed by the permit holder, and any other conditions the Designated Agency may deem fit. [33.5.13]

Palaeontology and Archaeology

Under the *Nunavut Act*⁵, 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*⁶, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement).

“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and includes:

- (a) natural casts;
 - (b) preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and
 - (c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory

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

Introduction

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface

5 s. 51(1)

⁶ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

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, and Heritage (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

CH is the Nunavut Government agency which oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; suggest the names of qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

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 *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*), and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the contract with the archaeologist or palaeontologist allow permit requirements to be met; i.e. fieldwork, collections management, artifact and specimen conservation, and report preparation. On the recommendation of the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist in the field and the Government of Nunavut, the developer shall implement avoidance or mitigative measures to protect heritage resources or to salvage the information they contain through excavation, analysis, and report writing. The developer assumes all costs associated with the study in its entirety.

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 Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

Types of Development

In general, those developments that cause concern for the safety of heritage resources will include one or more of the following kinds of surface disturbances. These categories, in combination, are comprehensive of the major kinds of developments commonly proposed in Nunavut. For any single development proposal, several kinds of these disturbances may be involved

- *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.*

Types of Studies Undertaken to Preserve 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.

Reconnaissance: This is done to provide a judgmental appraisal of a region sufficient to provide the developer, the consultant, and government managers with recommendations for further development planning. This study may be implemented as a preliminary step to inventory and assessment investigations except in cases where a reconnaissance may indicate a very low or negligible heritage resource potential. Alternately, in the case of small-scale or linear developments, an inventory study may be recommended and obviate the need for a reconnaissance.

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.