

2017/18

Annual Report / ᐄᓹ᜵JCĽᓘ ᐃσ᜵᜵᜵

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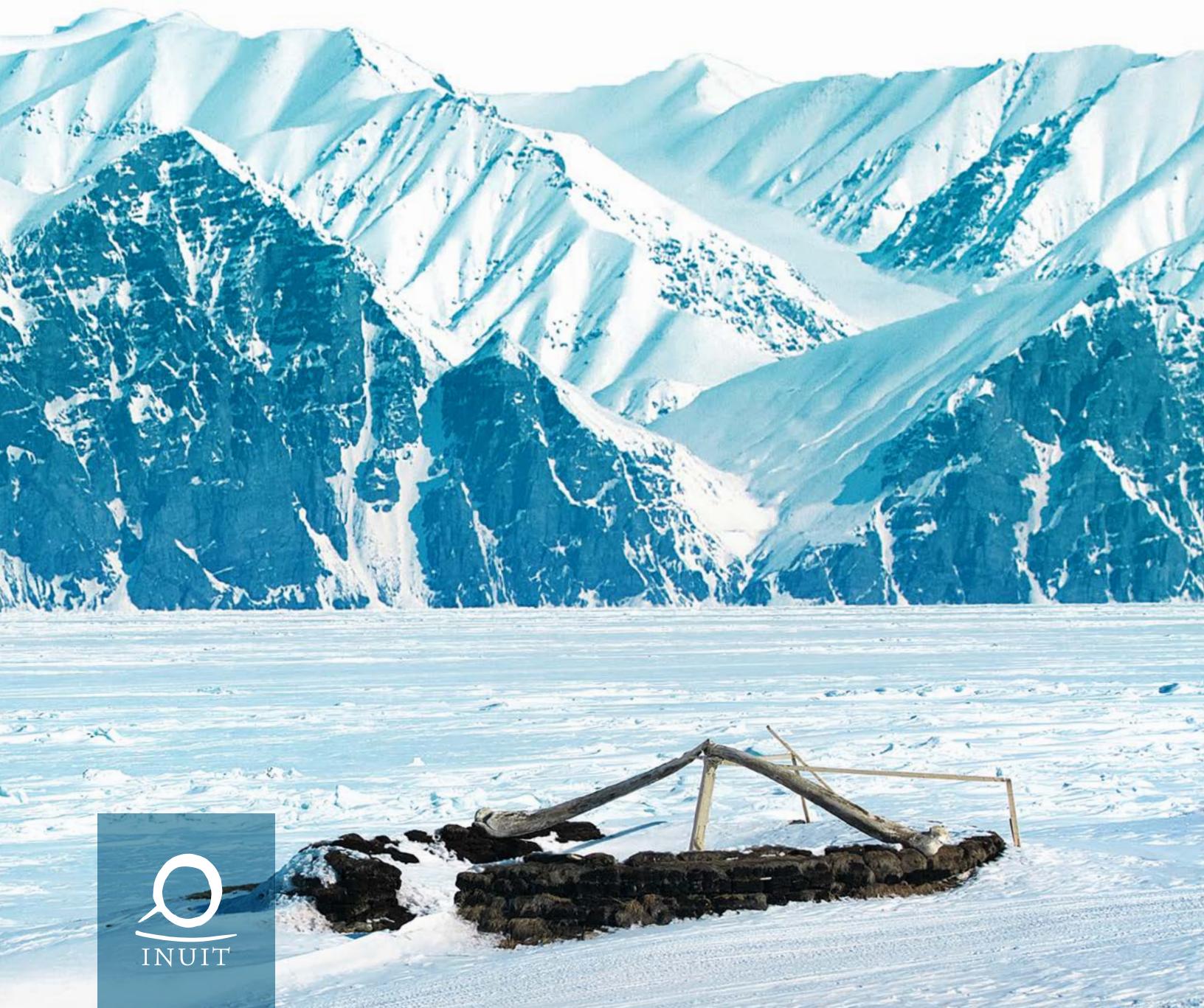




Photo credit: Vincent Desrosiers

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Nancy Karetak-Lindell, ICC Canada
President for 2014–2018

President's message

It has been a year marked by significant anniversaries — ICC's 40th and the Arctic Council's 20th — which both served to highlight progress Inuit have made at the international level over the past decades.

We marked both events in June and September 2017 respectively.

The year leading up to an ICC General Assembly (GA) is always busier. This has certainly been the case in our office as we continue to work on the issues of importance to Inuit as identified in the 2014 Kitigaaryuit Declaration and as we prepare for the 13th GA to be held in Utqiagvik, Alaska July 16–19, 2018. This

Annual Report details the activities undertaken by ICC during 2017–2018. It will also be my last President’s message as I will hand over the privilege to the incoming ICC (Canada) President following the General Assembly.

Since the last GA held in Inuvik in 2014, ICC (Canada) has been host to the ICC international Chair, Okalik Eegeesiak. ICC (Canada) has supported the Chair over the past four years to bring the Inuit voice and the issues facing our communities and Arctic environment to the world through participation in forums notably related to Arctic Council, the United Nations and numerous other venues.

This year the federal government marked the halfway point of its four-year mandate and has increased political activity in one of its stated priorities: Indigenous issues. ICC (Canada) has worked with the regions and ITK on the Inuit to Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) and in the co-development of the Arctic Policy Framework and the International Dimension more specifically.

While Canada is engaged in political work to address historic and fundamental issues related to reconciliation, and its consequences, we have been active, as always, in bringing the Inuit voice to international stages and informing domestic action and programs of global interests.

The Arctic Council remains one of ICC’s (Canada) most significant forums to bring Inuit voices to the international community. Considerable work has taken place in the past year within the Arctic Council and its Working Groups

under the Finnish Chairmanship. We have been involved in over a dozen Arctic Council related meetings over the past year, including the Senior Arctic Officials meetings.

ICC (Canada) participated in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) this spring. The special theme of the meeting was on the 10th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and the measures taken to implement the Declaration. ICC (Canada) hosted a youth information session to continue to build the capacity of our youth.

...we have been active, as always, in bringing the Inuit voice to international stages and informing domestic action and programs of global interests.

ICC (Canada) worked to prepare two ICC Summits as called for by the Kitigaaryuit Declaration, notably the “Wildlife Management Summit”, held in Ottawa in November, 2017 and the Education Summit in Greenland in February 2018.

Health remains the highest priority for Inuit and our communities, as such ICC is engaged internationally in many significant health and wellness related projects ranging from suicide prevention, food security and climate adaptation and resilience.

Last fall, ICC (Canada) helped negotiate an historic international agreement for a moratorium on commercial fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean.

ICC Vice-President Herb Nakimayak described it as “a precautionary approach to an issue of importance to Inuit with Inuit at the table.” ICC (Canada) will continue to work on the implementation of the agreement and the compilation of the science and Indigenous knowledge of the central Arctic ocean. ICC (Canada) will continue to work with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) on fisheries issues.

ICC (Canada) also attended the International Marine Organizations (IMO) meeting in London this spring to discuss various shipping issues, dedicated shipping corridors, the Polar Code and the future of Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) in Arctic shipping fleets. ICC (Canada) will continue to engage with Transport Canada on these issues.

On the research front, ICC (Canada) is engaged in international Science meetings including the preparations for the Arctic Circle Meeting in Reykjavik, the Second Arctic Science Ministerial in Berlin, the Arctic Environment Ministers meeting in Rovaniemi, all happening this fall and with significant Inuit engagement through ICC (Canada). ICC has been working to document and communicate the importance of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in Arctic research. It is a message that Inuit leaders have brought to the research networks we are formally part of, as members of the Board of Directors, such as ArcticNet, and Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR).

A detailed financial report is included in this document, reflecting the 2017–2018 budget presented to the ICC (Canada) Board of Directors in May 2017. At that time the Board also approved our Operational plan for 2017–2018, including funding strategies for respective activities. ICC (Canada) also held its Annual General Meeting in Nain, Nunatsiavut

in September, 2017 following the ITK AGM, and participated in the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) meeting held during the following days in Nain.

We also took the time to welcome our new ICC (Canada) Board members — Makivik President Charlie Watt, who was elected in January 2018 during Makivik’s 40th anniversary year. Charlie was Makivik’s founding President in 1978 and was a Canadian Senator for 34 years. We also welcome the new President of the National Inuit Youth Council, Ruth Kaviok who was elected in June 2017.

In closing, on behalf of the ICC (Canada) Board of Directors, we are filled with enthusiasm for the upcoming 13th General Assembly in Utqiagvik in July. I thank the members of the board, ICC (Canada) staff, and Inuit for your ongoing and continued support during the past four years.

It has been an honour to serve in this position to represent the Inuit voice at the international level.



Nancy Karetak-Lindell
ICC Canada President, 2014–2018



ICC Executive Council

Hosting the ICC Chair 2014–2018

Canada is hosting the international ICC Chair for the fifth time since our founding in 1977.

Okalik Eegeesiak was sworn in as Chair at the 2014 ICC General Assembly held in Inuvik, Northwest Territories.

Providing support for the international Chair has been our highest priority during the four-year term. ICC Canada manages all aspects of the Chair's activities including financial support, coordinating travel, fundraising, scheduling, project management, budgeting,

communications support including the drafting of speeches, press releases, and reports as well as managing ICC's web and social media sites.

As well as the events listed below, the Chair's office was engaged in preparations leading to the 13th ICC General Assembly in Utqiagvik, Alaska in July 2018. During 2017–2018 numerous activities and meetings have been undertaken by the Chair, with the support of ICC Canada in fulfilling the direction given in the Kitigaaryuit Declaration. These include:

At the 16th Session of the UNPFII in April, 2017 in New York the Chair spoke to the urgency of enacting means to protect the Inuktitut language. Part of the message we brought to New York was, "Governments must enable legislation to foster culturally appropriate education systems, not diminish them. Our youth, the future leaders, must have the opportunity to be strengthened through our indigenous languages, they must be confident in their skills and their culture."

Subsequently the Chair attended the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany in November 2017 to bring the Inuit perspective in support of urgent positive action to mitigate human-induced climate change and address its widespread consequences. We see a need to bring Inuit knowledge and values to this dialogue to build on commitments in the Paris Agreement.

During this meeting, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was launched with agreement on its first activity being a multi-stakeholder workshop. The LCIPP presents a huge opportunity not just for Indigenous Peoples, but for the UNFCC process. We view it as

an effective mechanism to uphold Indigenous rights.

In December, 2017 the Chair attended the "Arctic Voices" events held in London, UK, and Edinburgh Scotland. Two years after the Paris Climate change agreement the UK has not yet developed national policy to meet its Paris targets. In London the Chair spoke to the UK Government's All Party Parliamentary Group for Polar Regions.

In January 2018 the Chair attended the Arctic Frontiers conference in Tromso, Norway, as well as the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials meeting in London, UK, and in Ottawa the Northern Lights Business and Trade Show which included the Arctic Inspiration Prize ceremony.

Our youth, the future leaders, must have the opportunity to be strengthened through our indigenous languages...

—Okalik Eegeesiak, ICC Chair 2014–2018

In mid-February ICC held a three-day Inuit Education Summit in Nuuk, Greenland. The Chair said following the event, "this summit has validated my belief that Inuit must be put first in our own education, and that we are equipped to do so. It is also an important first step towards reconciliation and re-empowerment, using education as a tool." A 12-point outcome document was produced from the summit and will be on the agenda of the General Assembly in Utqiagvik in July.

ICC (Canada) was a co-organizer of the "Fifth High-Level Dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) in the Arctic”, held at the Global Governance Institute, part of University College London, in February 2018. The topic for the session was “Communities in the Changing Arctic”. Okalik Eegeesiak was one of eight panelists. In her opening remarks she

stated, “The Arctic truly has the global consciousness spellbound — those who want to use it, ship through it, explore it, mine it, study it and protect it. For Inuit, the Arctic defines who we are...”

Pikialasorsuaq Commission

A remarkable collaborative project was undertaken between Canada and Greenland in relation to the Environmental Stewardship objective in the 2014 Kitigaaryuit Declaration related to the open water polynya known as Pikialasorsuaq. Article 13 directs ICC leadership, “to promote and support Inuit rights to manage migratory birds and other migratory animals in the interests of Inuit food security and to protect all Inuit customary, traditional, spiritual, social and physical uses of migratory species.”

The result was the ICC Pikialasorsuaq Commission, created in 2016. This Inuit-led Commission was mandated to conduct consultations in the communities closely connected to Pikialasorsuaq. Three commissioners were selected. Kuupik Kleist for Greenland; Eva Aariak for Canada; and ICC Chair Okalik Eegeesiak as the International Commissioner.

The Pikialasorsuaq is the largest polynya in the Arctic and one of the most biologically productive region north of the Arctic Circle. Polynyas are

Pikialasorsuaq community meeting participants in Qausuittuq (Resolute Bay), Nunavut



areas of open water that remain ice-free year-round due to ocean and wind currents. The commission was created because the Pikialasorsuaq is at risk. Most concerning are the impacts of climate change, increased shipping, resource development, tourism and the potential of commercial fisheries.

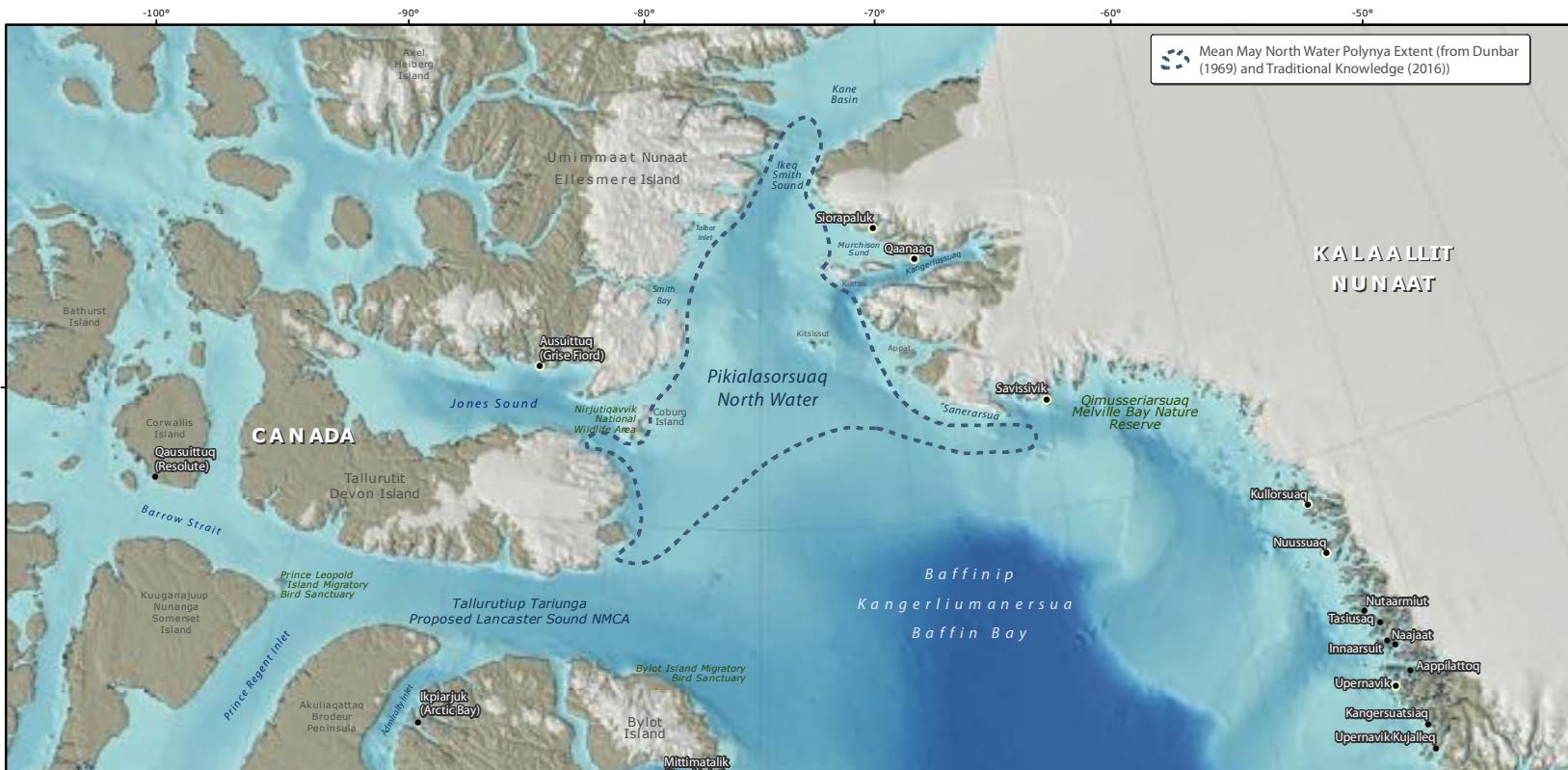
The Commission held hearings in Nunavut and Greenland, speaking with Inuit of all ages who have occupied the region and managed its resources for generations to determine how Inuit envision the future of this significant marine region.

The vessel Adolf Jensen, chartered for Pikialasorsuaq consultations in Greenland, anchored in Kullorsuaq (left). Community meeting participants in Siorapaluk, Greenland (bottom)



Photo credit: Kuupik V. Kleist





**Location of the
Pikialasorsuaq
between
Nunavut,
Canada and
Greenland**

A final report was published in November 2017 titled People of the Ice Bridge: The Future of the Pikialasorsuaq. The report details the work of the commission, the historic and contemporary issues related to the Pikialasorsuaq, and the three recommendations resulting from the consultations and research.

- The first recommendation is to establish an Inuit Management Authority (IMA) that would manage activities such as transportation, shipping, and offshore industrial development within and adjacent to the Pikialasorsuaq.
- Secondly, the Commission recommends the development of an Inuit led monitoring regime for the region building on existing programs.
- The third recommendation was to establish a free travel zone for Inuit across the Pikialasorsuaq region.

In May 2018 the Commission brought communities together in Nuuk to discuss these next steps and the result was a commitment to continue to work together. Specifically, the workshop developed a conceptual Governance Structure for the Pikialasorsuaq Inuit Management Authority that includes all scales of Governance in the Pikialasorsuaq. The monitoring program was discussed with both academic and government research community on board to work with, and support Inuit led monitoring in the Pikialasorsuaq. Further, Canada is moving quickly to improve Canadian requirements for freedom of movement by developing real tools to ease travel restrictions and cost for families and friends to move across the Pikialasorsuaq.

An update on the Pikialasorsuaq Commission is on the agenda for the 2018 General Assembly.

The Commission's work, including the final report, is available online at [www.pikialasorsuaq.org](http://pikialasorsuaq.org).

ICC'S 13th General Assembly – 2018

In the year leading up to the General Assembly (GA) in Utqiāġvik, Alaska we have been engaged in coordinating drafts of some of the key documents that will be used to support our ongoing discussions in July, notably the 2014–2018 Activities Report, Utqiāġvik Declaration, and meeting Agenda.

The 2014–2018 Activities Report provides a summary of the key events, summits, reports, and developments ICC has been involved in since we last met in Inuvik in 2014. Grounded in the nine sections of the Kitigaaryuit Declaration, the Activities Report chronicles a chapter in our collective history as we continue to work towards our goals, both recent and foundational.

As Canada hosted the Chair during the current four-year term, we have contributed a draft of the Utqiāġvik Declaration in preparation of the 2018 GA. It reflects the spirit of the 2014 Kitigaaryuit Declaration, and honours the work accomplished and documented in the Activities Report. The draft prepared is organized in nine sections that cover the following topics:

1. International Indigenous Rights and International Partnerships
2. Family and Youth

The 2018 Utqiāġvik Declaration sets out close to four dozen actions for ICC to take over the next four-year term.

3. Health and Wellness
4. Education and Language
5. Food Security
6. Environment
7. Indigenous Knowledge
8. Sustainable Wildlife Management and
9. Sustainable Development.

The 2018 Utqiāġvik Declaration sets out close to four dozen actions for ICC to take over the next four-year term in order to accomplish the ongoing work at the international level to represent Inuit in our four countries. It reflects the theme of the upcoming GA, “Inuit – The Arctic We Want”, and the 40th anniversary of ICC, noting that, “in 1977 Eben Hopson Sr. invited Inuit from across the Arctic to Utqiāġvik (then Barrow) to work together in solidarity to share regional experiences, celebrate our strength and unity as Inuit, and pursue and coordinate collective international action.”



Photo credit: ITK

Inuit and Crown meeting in Ottawa

Inuit Crown Partnership Committee

This year the Canadian federal government marked the halfway point of its four-year mandate and has increased political activity in one of its stated priorities: Indigenous issues. ICC (Canada) has worked with the regions and ITK on the Inuit to Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) and in the co-development of the Arctic Policy Framework (APF) and the International Dimension more specifically.

While Canada is engaged in political work to address historic and fundamental issues related to reconciliation, and its consequences, we have been active, as always in bringing the Inuit voice to international stages and informing domestic action and programs of global interests.

Maximizing Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council

During this fiscal year ICC Canada strengthened its engagement with several Arctic Council working groups and task forces, as well as relevant Canadian bodies.

This is due in part to a multi-year funding agreement with Global Affairs Canada (April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2018). This has arguably helped us in developing complementary agreements with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, Indigenous Services Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and Health Canada.

The eight-member states of the Arctic Council are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the USA. The Indigenous peoples in the respective countries have active participation and full consultation as Permanent Participants. They are: ICC, the Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, Aleut International Association, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, and the Saami Council.

Ministerial Declarations signed in Nuuk (2011), Kiruna (2013), Iqaluit (2015), and Fairbanks (2017) recognize the common goals of the eight-member states to maintain peace, stability, and constructive cooperation in the Arctic.

ICC Canada has continued its support of the Arctic Council through the Senior Arctic Officials, and participation in a large number of working groups, expert groups, and related forums. Relevant meetings undertaken during this period are as follows:

- Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group, Virginia, USA.
- Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) – EIA, Rovaniemi, Finland.
- Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) Executive Meeting, Helsinki, Finland.
- Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), Inari, Finland.
- Arctic Council Advisory Committee, Ottawa, Canada.



ICC at the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meeting

- Arctic Human Health Expert Group (AHHEG), Sweden.
- Sustainable Arctic Observing Networks (SAON), Frascati, Italy.
- AMAP Working Group Meeting, Reykjavik, Iceland.
- Social Economic Cultural Expert Group (SECEG), Umea, Sweden.
- Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group, Quebec City, Canada.
- Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), Levi, Finland.
- Senior Arctic Officials, Levi, Finland.

In the course of its activities ICC Canada promotes the Arctic Council at every opportunity. ICC's Permanent Participant status is continually used at each Arctic Council table, SAO Executive meetings, task forces, working groups, and expert groups.

Maximizing ICC's international NGO status to advance Inuit interests

ICC Canada has continued to engage at the UN level on a number of issues, notably with regards to mercury, persistent organic pollutants, and climate change.

Domestically, while relations with the government of Canada continue to be positive, for example with respect to collaborative approaches on climate change, there have been notable setbacks. Witness the announcement in 2017 of the intention to withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord by the United States. To say it adds a layer of complexity to an already challenging issue would be an understatement. ICC's composition, which includes Alaska, allows Inuit to bring a vital and unique perspective to this and other issues on our work in international forums. This section bears witness to this.



ICC Canada Executive Council Member Herb Nakimayak meeting with the International Maritime Organization (IMO)

UNFCCC COP23 (Bonn)

The 2017 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23) was held in Bonn, Germany November 6–17. It was the second meeting following the Paris Agreement in 2015. The meeting focused on details of the Paris Agreement will work after it enters into force in 2020, despite the USA withdrawal.

COP23 concluded with the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation” which outlined the steps needed in 2018 to make the Paris Agreement operational. Also, during COP23, the operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was launched with agreement on its first activity being a multi-stakeholder workshop. It is acknowledged that Indigenous people care for 22% of the earth’s surface, including an

estimated 80% of the planet’s remaining biodiversity.

As such, the LCIPP (established at COP21) creates a new space within the UNFCCC to highlight Inuit priorities and concerns, share best practices, integrate Indigenous Knowledge in relevant climate change programs and policies, and build capacity for Indigenous peoples to engage in the UNFCCC process. ICC is participating in the ongoing work to operationalize the platform through open multi-stakeholder workshops as well as informal workshops and continues to have an active voice in these meetings to ensure that the platform is developed in a way that best serves Inuit and other Indigenous peoples most impacted by climate change.

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

In 2017, the UNPFII session was held April 24–May 5 and had a special theme to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). An Expert Group Meeting on Languages was also held. The Arctic Caucus brought an urgent plea concerning the Inuktitut language crisis in Nunavut to the attention of the Forum.

During the UNPFII ICC (Canada) organized a youth information session, hosted by the Chair.

In addition to engaging at the UN level on a number of issues including

mercury, persistent organic pollutants and climate change, ICC (Canada) participated in the following meetings:

- International Maritimes Organization (IMO), London, UK
- Sustainable Development Goals 14 Conference, New York, USA
- UNEP Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Geneva, Switzerland
- Minamata Effectiveness Evaluation, Ottawa, Canada
- POPROC, Rome, Italy

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD was inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development. It represents a dramatic step forward in the conservation of biological diversity. The work of the CBD feeds into the UN Conferences of the Parties (COP) process.

Article 25 of the CBD establishes an intergovernmental scientific advisory body known as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological

Advice (SBSTTA). The first meeting took place in Paris in 1995. The 21st meeting was held in Montreal in December, 2017. Among the seven recommendations adopted was one on "sustainable wildlife management: guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector". Although geared to Indigenous Peoples in tropical and subtropical areas, it contains many applicable sections for Arctic regions.

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Within the United Nations system, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) replaces the former Working Group on Indigenous Populations. It is part of the UN Human Rights Council, the main human rights body of the UN. The Expert Mechanism provides expertise on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to the Human Rights Council. Annual EMRIP sessions are held in Geneva, usually in July.

EMRIP is considering the theme of free, prior and informed consent and in the report on the 10th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) it advocates that States should follow up on the WCIP Outcome Document, and

in particular on "preparation of national action plans to implement the Declaration, which should cover all the articles in the Declaration, take into account the findings and recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, and the participation of all sectors of indigenous people's society.

The government of Canada released a policy titled, "10 principles respecting the government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous Peoples" in July 2017. The government stated that it will fulfil its commitment to implementing UNDRIP "through the review of laws and policies as well as other collaborative initiatives and actions."

International Fisheries

ICC (Canada) negotiated with Canada an agreement in principle on Central Arctic Ocean fisheries. The Central Arctic Ocean is a remote region of the Arctic Ocean that is becoming more accessible due to climate change in the Arctic. This international agreement is historic and developed with Inuit engagement from Canada, Alaska and Greenland. The agreement is a strong endorsement by the five Arctic coastal states (Canada, United States, Russia, Denmark

and Norway) to prevent unregulated commercial fishing in the high seas of the Central Arctic Ocean. ICC (Canada) will continue to work with Canada to implement the agreement.

This international agreement [on Central Arctic Ocean fisheries] is historic and developed with Inuit engagement from Canada, Alaska and Greenland.



Photo credit: Duane Smith

Advancing and promoting Inuit knowledge in environment and health through research



Photo credit: Allen Shimada, NOAA/NMFS, OST, AMD

ICC (Canada) continued to engage in a number of policy issues and forums during the past year to advance Inuit interests in circumpolar health, environment, and research areas.

On the research front, ICC (Canada) is engaged in international Science meetings including the preparations for the Arctic Circle Meeting in Reykjavik, the

Second Arctic Science Ministerial in Berlin, the Arctic Environment Ministers meeting in Rovaniemi, all happening this fall and with significant Inuit engagement through ICC (Canada). ICC has been working to document and communicate the importance of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in Arctic research. It is a message that Inuit leaders have brought to the research networks we are formally part of, as

members of the Board of Directors, such as ArcticNet, and Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR). As well we are active in trying to achieve better utilization of IK within the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), and the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP).

Research

ArcticNet brings together scientists and managers in the natural, human health and social sciences with partners from Inuit organizations. Because of its international dimension, ICC has naturally been very much involved. ICC Canada President Nancy Karetak-Lindell is a member of the ArcticNet Board of Directors. ICC participates at the Board of Directors, Research Management Committee (RMC), Inuit Advisory Committee (IAC), and the Integrated Regional Impact Study (IRIS) meetings.

Over a decade in the making, the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS), in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, was completed in 2018. It will house international scientists conducting Arctic and Antarctic research and provide a hub for science and technology in the North. ICC (Canada) was involved in its development as a Board member of Polar Knowledge Canada, which will have its headquarters at CHARS. Its official opening

ceremony is scheduled for early July 2018.

ICC (Canada) also participated in the development of ITK's National Inuit Strategy on Research, providing recommendations on the international dimension of Arctic research. The strategy identifies five priority areas in which coordinated action is necessary to facilitate Inuit Nunangat research that is impactful and meaningful to Inuit. The strategy squarely addresses the history of colonialism and racism that has marked research across Inuit Nunangat, and the work Inuit have engaged in to establish self-determination in research.

ICC (Canada) contributed to ITK's National Inuit Strategy on Research, which squarely addresses the history of colonialism and racism that has marked research across Inuit Nunangat.



Photo credit: Agata Durkalec

Environment

ICC (Canada) fully participated in Canada's Northern Contaminants Program (NCP), notably providing international and circumpolar perspectives from Inuit. A communications plan was developed to provide regular information at the community level about the importance of ICC's international work on contaminants. The NCP remains an important forum for Inuit research objectives and progress on reducing and possible eliminating contaminants and mercury in the Arctic through efforts within the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The NCP continues to be recognized as a model for Inuit engagement in Arctic research.

Circumpolar health

Health remains the highest priority for Inuit and our communities, as such ICC is engaged internationally in many significant health and wellness related projects ranging from suicide prevention, food security and climate adaptation and resilience.

ICC (Canada) has continued its work on circumpolar health initiatives relating to the Arctic Council and in implementing the Inuit Circumpolar Health Strategy. The Arctic Council work has included providing input to the mental wellness project, Arctic as a Food Producing Region, SDWG, AHEG, as well as preparing for health-related discussions at the GA.

ICC is engaged internationally in many significant health and wellness related projects ranging from suicide prevention, food security and climate adaptation and resilience.



ICC Wildlife Management Summit

Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) hosted the ICC Wildlife Management Summit that took place on November 6–8, 2017 in Ottawa to deliver on the commitment made in Article 40 of the Kitigaaryuit Declaration, as adopted at the 2014 ICC general assembly in Inuvik.

As Inuit move forward collectively to realize sustainable use and healthy communities across Inuit Nunaat, our unique knowledge and experience will serve and support Inuit rights and self-determination in the context of wildlife management issues. Summit participants put forward the following key actions in order to advance these aspirations and goals:

- ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife

Committee (CIWC) whose mission will be to collaboratively, cooperatively and inclusively preserve and protect Inuit cultural rights to food sovereignty by providing a unified pan-Arctic Inuit voice.

- ICC establish and support a Circumpolar Inuit Wildlife Network (CIWN) in order to support information sharing, learning and communication about Inuit rights, wildlife management and food sovereignty within the network and with the CIWC.
- That an interim steering committee be formed immediately to develop a strategy for CIWC to be proposed to the General Assembly of ICC in July 2018.

Amalie Jessen, James Eetoolook and Willie Goodwin at the ICC Wildlife Management Summit



Photo credit: Verna Angnaboogok

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The IUCN Congress is held every four years. In 2016 the Members' Assembly voted to create a new category for "Indigenous Peoples Organizations" (IPO) within the IUCN. It's the first time in the IUCN's 69-year history that a new membership category has been established. It marks a turning point for the inclusion and full participation of Indigenous peoples in all aspects of the IUCN's work. ICC (Canada) has attended two significant meetings one in

Costa Rica to advance this idea of an IPO within the IUCN and the Communities, Conservation & Livelihoods conference in Halifax which was an opportunity learn how local communities around the world are engaging in environmental conservation supporting sustainable livelihoods, and how they can be best supported in policy and in practical programs.

Convention on the Illegal Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

ICC (Canada) participates in the CITES workplan to advance Inuit issues and interest on the international trade of

Arctic species and will be preparing for the next Conference of the Parties in 2019.

Polar bears and gulls scavenging bowhead whale remains after a community harvest in Kaktovik, Alaska



Photo credit: Arthur T. LaBar via Flickr

Economic opportunities

At the close of the previous fiscal year ICC held a very successful Circumpolar Inuit Business Development Summit in Anchorage, Alaska from March 28-30, 2017.

The summit was held as one of the pillars of the Kitigaaryuit Declaration stemming from the 2014 ICC General Assembly in Inuvik.

Activities during the past year have involved ensuring that the key recommendations from the Inuit Business Development Summit are being implemented and acted upon. To this end we

have included text in the forthcoming Utqiāġvik Declaration for the General Assembly in July 2018 in Alaska, as well as in the 2014–2018 Activities Report.

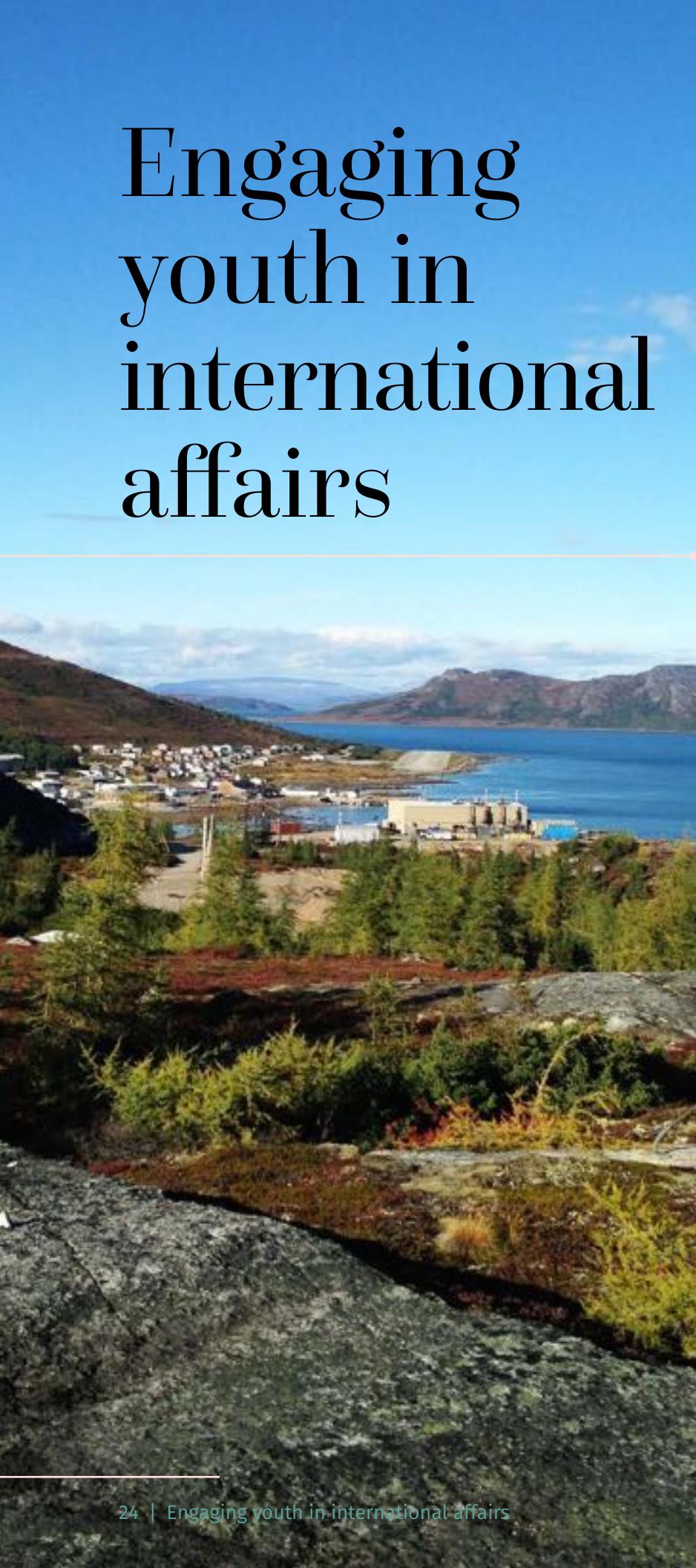
A key recommendation from the Summit was the creation of an International Inuit Business Council (IIBC) that intends to cultivate business collaboration amongst Inuit across the circumpolar Arctic. To this end an Implementation Task Force was established to develop the IIBC. A progress report is expected at the 2018 General Assembly. ICC (Canada) has also participated in teleconferences convened by ICC Alaska related to preparations for an Inuit Business Council, held in Montreal in May 2018.

In other areas ICC (Canada) has continued to engage with the newly established Arctic Economic Council. We have encouraged Canadian Inuit involvement in the Council at the highest level. ICC (Canada) continues to engage with the Arctic Council's SDWG Social, Economic and Cultural Expert Group, notably on the development of its mandate.



▲ 2017 Inuit Economic Summit participants

Engaging youth in international affairs



Within Canada, a National Inuit Youth Summit was held in Nain, Nunatsiavut from July 31 – August 4, 2017. Over 100 youth delegates from the four Inuit regions of Canada attended.

The event was coordinated by the National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC), and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK).

NIYC President Ruth Kaviok participated and spoke at the event, drawing tremendous inspiration from it in her representational work for Inuit youth at international venues. She stated, “As youth, we have important knowledge to share and I will bring my passion for Inuit culture to advocating for the values and priorities for youth.”

Nain, Nunatsiavut

In 2017–2018, ICC Canada supported youth to attend the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York.

Ongoing as well is the Arctic Council “EALLU” project, known as the “Arctic Indigenous Youth: Traditional Knowledge and Food Culture – Navigation Towards Sustainability through New Approaches for Addressing Arctic Climate Change and Globalization”.

It builds on previous projects and continues to have a strong focus on Reindeer herding, but also on food, and the link to climate change.

The project provides a voice for Indigenous Knowledge for the food culture of Arctic peoples, carried by elders and disseminated by youth, bridging the gap between generations for the preservation of unique Arctic knowledge.

Canada is a lead country in the project, along with Denmark/Greenland, Norway, Russia, USA, and the Saami Council.

In 2017–2018, ICC Canada supported youth to attend the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York.



▲
Inuit and Saami youth at the UN

Financial statements

Summary statement of financial position

March 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	517,657	430,528
Accounts receivable	288,948	257,906
Prepaid expenses	61,486	9,051
	868,091	697,485
Tangible capital and intangible assets	8,971	—
	\$877,062	\$697,485
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	393,687	318,915
Deferred revenue	440,575	348,489
Current portion of capital lease obligation	2,082	1,298
	836,344	668,702
Capital lease obligation	7,189	—
Net assets		
Invested in tangible capital and intangible assets	(300)	(1,298)
Unrestricted	33,829	30,081
	33,529	28,783
	\$877,062	\$697,485

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Summary statement of operations with changes in net assets

Year ended March 31, 2018, with comparative information for 2017

	2018	2017
Contribution revenue		
Indigenous & Northern Affairs Canada	428,725	366,765
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (Health Canada)	255,010	152,660
Global Affairs Canada	174,941	182,385
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	160,245	150,000
I.C.C. Foundation (Air Inuit-Makivik)	147,000	150,000
Laval University	124,780	125,913
Administration income from projects	120,732	97,258
Oak Foundation	105,619	157,923
Government of Nunavut	96,940	90,000
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	95,000	100,000
Miscellaneous – travel and other	77,921	40,574
Nunatsiavut Government	75,922	75,000
Moore Foundation	65,224	37,744
Environment Canada	39,488	49,288
Ducks Unlimited	34,825	132,299
World Wildlife Fund Canada	30,828	45,994
Oceans North Conservation Society	15,000	—
Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation	15,000	—
Fisheries & Oceans Canada	9,042	7,356
ICC Alaska	7,482	—
Polar Knowledge Canada	4,856	—
Health Canada	4,512	4,000
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	—	27,561
ICC Greenland	—	21,319
University of Ottawa	—	6,820
	\$2,089,092	\$2,020,859

	2018	2017
Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	866,966	869,818
Travel	458,231	460,772
Professional fees	382,639	359,103
Communications	125,754	72,304
Administration fees on projects	120,732	127,258
Rent, equipment and facilities	79,749	83,659
Operating costs	40,773	41,289
Travel – ICC Chukotka	7,259	137
Amortization of tangible capital and intangible assets	2,243	2,689
	\$2,084,346	\$2,017,029
Excess of revenue over expenses	4,746	3,830
Net assets, beginning of year	28,783	24,953
Net assets, end of year	\$33,529	\$28,783

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Notes to summary financial statements

Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. (the “Corporation”) is a not-for-profit corporation constituted with Letters Patent under the provisions of Part 2 of the Canada Corporations Act on November 5, 1984, which started its operations on April 1, 1985. Effective November 1, 2013, the Corporation continued its articles of incorporation from the Canada Corporations Act to the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act.

The summary financial statements are derived from the complete audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

The preparation of these summary financial statements requires management to determine the information that needs to be reflected in the summary financial statements so that they are consistent, in all material respects, with or represent a fair summary of the audited financial statements.

These summarized financial statements have been prepared by management using the following criteria:

- whether information in the summarized financial statements is in agreement with the related information in the complete audited financial statements; and
- whether, in all material respects, the summarized financial statements contain the information necessary to avoid distorting or obscuring matters disclosed in the related complete audited financial statements, including the notes thereto.

Management determined that the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows do not provide additional useful information and as such has not included them as part of the summary financial statements.

The complete audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. are available upon request by contacting the Corporation.

ICC organizational structure

Inuit Circumpolar Council

Since 1977, the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) has flourished and grown into a major international nongovernment organization representing approximately 155,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka (Russia). The organization holds Consultative Status II at the United Nations.

To thrive in our circumpolar homeland, Inuit have the vision to speak with a united voice on issues of common concern and to combine our energies and talents towards protecting and promoting the Inuit way of life. The principle goals of ICC are, therefore, to:

- Strengthen unity among Inuit of the circumpolar region;
- Promote Inuit rights and interests on an international level;
- Develop and encourage long-term policies that safeguard the Arctic environment;
- Seek full and active partnerships in political, economic and social development in the circumpolar region.

ICC holds a General Assembly every four years at which time delegates from across the circumpolar region elect a new Chair and Executive Council, develop policies, and adopt resolutions that will guide the activities of the organization for the coming term.

The General Assembly is the heart of the organization providing an opportunity for sharing information, discussing common concerns, debating issues and strengthening the common bond between all Inuit. Representatives from the Inuit Circumpolar Youth Council (ICYC) and the International Elders Council participate, thereby improving communication and creating synergy with these important affiliated organizations.

The ICC international office is housed with the Chair. Each member country maintains a national office under the political guidance of a President.

Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)

The ICC in Canada is a non-profit organization led by a Board of Directors comprising the elected leaders of the four land claim settlement regions: Nunavut, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut (Labrador). The land claims settlement regions provide some core funding; however, raising additional resources to adequately

pursue the objectives of ICC Canada and to effectively implement its initiatives remain a necessary and ongoing responsibility of the executive and staff. ICC Canada greatly appreciates the generous donor support received for without which the accomplishments of the past year would not have been possible.



ICC Canada Board of Directors

ICC Canada aims and objectives

The activities of ICC Canada are directed towards the following general aims and objectives:

- To preserve and promote the unity of Inuit as a single people within the circumpolar Arctic and to assist Canadian Inuit in speaking collectively with Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland on international matters;
- To represent Canadian Inuit views on the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Council and to implement, in Canada, the resolutions emanating from the General Assemblies of the Inuit Circumpolar Council;
- To represent the interests of Canadian Inuit through our national organization, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and through our settlement claims organizations on matters of an international nature;
- To cooperate with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in presenting the position of Canadian Inuit on international matters;
- To coordinate and facilitate co-operation among the Inuit settlement claim organizations on international matters;
- To serve as a facilitator, in coordination with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, for promoting cooperation between Canadian Inuit and Inuit from Russia, Alaska and Greenland;
- To take measures to further enable Canadian Inuit to fully exercise our international rights and interests as indigenous peoples within Canada and globally;
- To act as the international vehicle through which all Canadian Inuit can voice concerns to world bodies, international conventions, intergovernmental forums, international non-governmental organizations and global indigenous movements; and to take measures at the international level to protect the Arctic environment and its renewable resources so that present and future generations of Canadian Inuit can fully benefit from the land and marine environment and its flora and fauna;
- To take measures at the international level to protect and promote Inuit rights related to health, culture, language, values, human rights and any other matters that impact on the ability of Inuit to shape the future of our society within the circumpolar Arctic and the world at large;
- To take measures at the international level to foster trade and economic development for

- Canadian Inuit and to assist in the development of successful business endeavours abroad;
- To bring to the attention of Canadian Inuit the ongoing issues and concerns of Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to solicit Canadian Inuit assistance when required;
 - To maintain an ongoing dialogue with ministries of the Canadian government on issues of importance to Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to promote rights and interests within Canada.

ICC Canada legal status and Board membership

The Canadian branch of ICC was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the Canada Corporations Act in 1984.

The Board of Directors is comprised of the ICC Canada President, a Vice-President responsible for International Affairs/Council Member, a Vice-President for National Affairs,

and the elected heads of the four land claims settlement regions in Canada. The National Inuit Youth Council and Pauktuutit each hold ex-officio seats on the Board. On January 7, 2007, Inuit Circumpolar Conference (Canada) underwent a legal name change and is now registered as Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada).

ICC Canada Board of Directors

Nancy Karetak-Lindell President, Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

Herb Nakimayak Vice-President, International Affairs, Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

Natan Obed Vice-President, National Affairs, Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada
President, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

Aluki Kotierk President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Charlie Watt Sr. President, Makivik Corporation

Johannes Lampe President, Nunatsiavut Government

Duane Smith Chair & Chief Executive Officer Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Rebecca Kudloo President, Pauktuutit

Ruth Kaviok President, National Inuit Youth Council

ICC Executive Council

Chair

Okalik Eegeesiak (Canada)

Canada

Vice-Chair

Nancy Karetak-Lindell

Executive Council Member

Herb Nakimayak

Greenland

Hjalmar Dahl

Nuka Kleemann

Alaska

James Stotts

Vera Metcalf

Russia

Tatiana Achirgina

Elena Kaminskaya

ICC Canada staff

Corinne Gray

Executive Director

Jocelyne Durocher

Financial Manager

Carole Simon

Executive Assistant

Pitseolalaq Moss-Davies

Research Coordinator

Selma Ford

Health Coordinator

Joanna MacDonald

Climate Change and Health Officer

Natasha Latreille

Office and Project Coordinator

Stephanie Meakin

Science Advisor

Donor acknowledgements

ICC Canada is very grateful for the ongoing support of our donors and is pleased to acknowledge the following contributors for fiscal year 2017–2018:

Makivik Corporation	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	Indigenous & Northern Affairs Canada
Nunatsiavut Government	Global Affairs Canada
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Health Canada
Kativik Regional Government	Laval University
Katik School Board	Oak Foundation
Arctic Co-operatives Limited	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Government of Nunavut	Oceans North Canada
Environment and Climate Change Canada	World Wildlife Fund Canada

Report credits

Report layout	Agata Durkalec
Cover design	Housefires Design & Illustration
Cover photo	Vincent Desrosiers

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S. K. Khan



◀ ◀ΔΥΓΙΏ ΔC ◀▷ C CΟΥΣ“ΓΑσ TΟΥΣΔC

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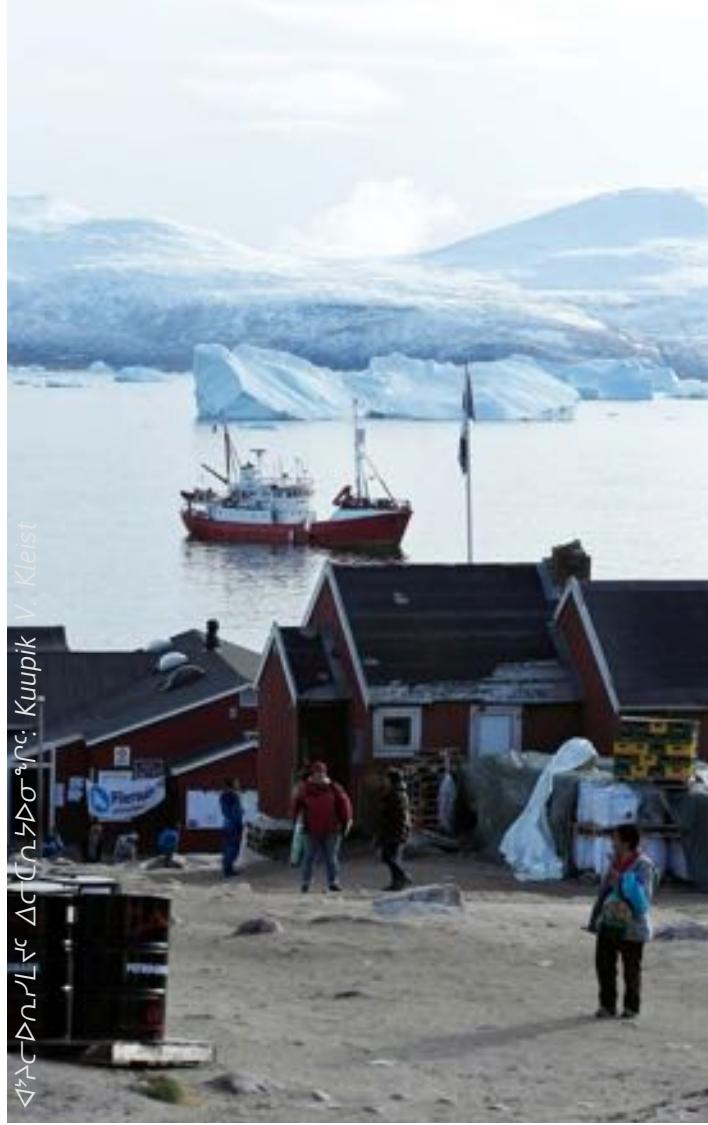
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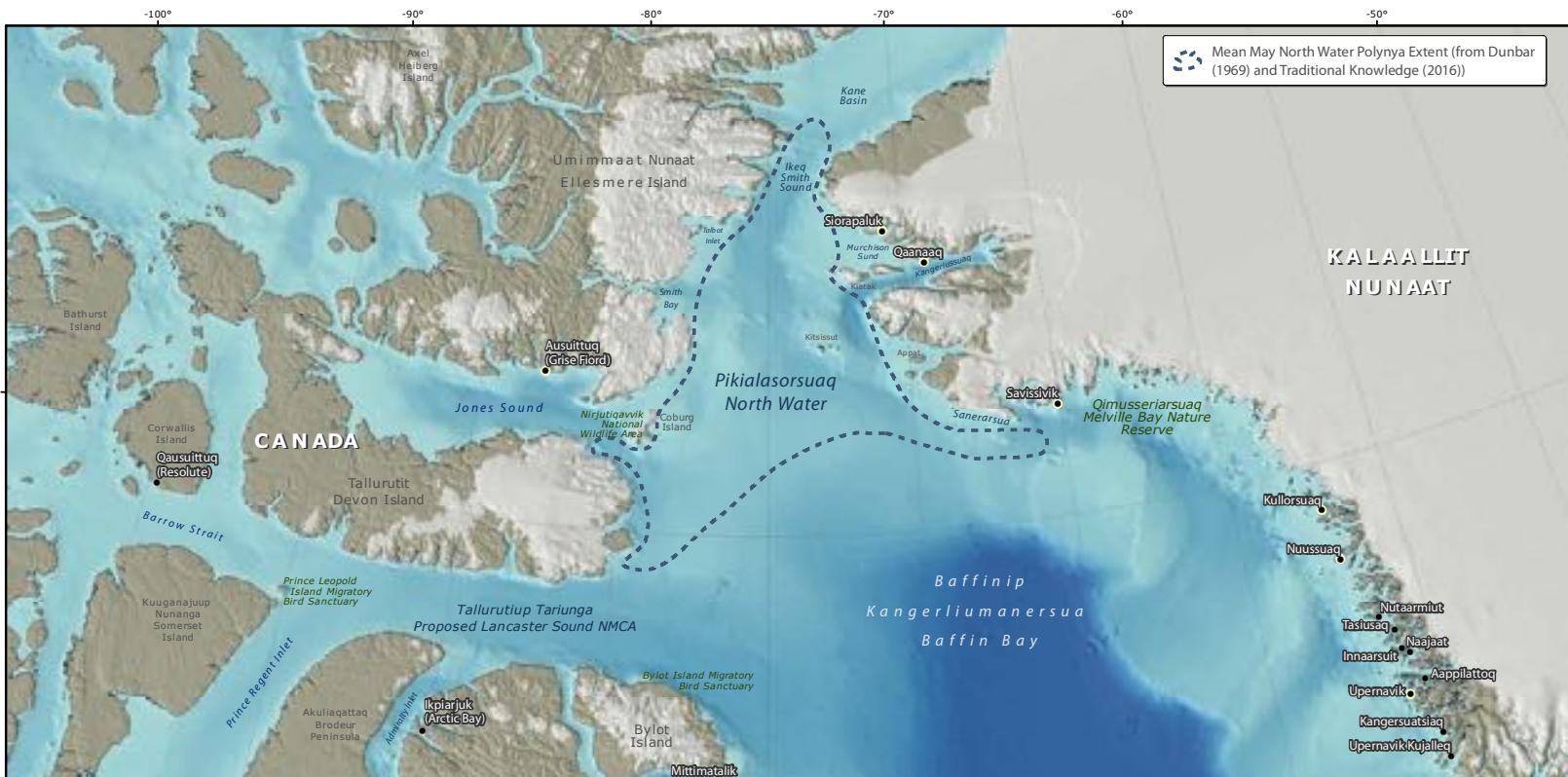
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Հայության համար առաջարկված է առաջարկ կատարել Հայաստանի Հանրապետության ազգային պահպանական գործադրության համար՝ առաջարկ կատարել Հայաստանի Հանրապետության ազգային պահպանական գործադրության համար՝

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ආයතන ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව
48 නීතිමය ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව
ආයතන ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව
ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව
ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත සංඛ්‍යාව



▲ **Διαδικτυακή πλατφόρμα για την επίδειξη των αποτελεσμάτων της διαδικασίας**

ΔωΔ^ε βεC▷< სელა^º
Λευ^ºხურ^ºσ^ºწ^º ე
ხულკვ^º

Ա ԼԵԼԾ ԵԶԸՐԴԸ ՆԷԼԿՐԸ
ՃԼԸԿԸ ՃԸ ՃՅՋՐԸ
ՈՒԾԼԸԸ ՀՎԸ ՃՅՋԸ
ՆԷԼՄՆՃԸ ՆԵՐԸ ՆԷԼԸ
ԱՅԸ ՀՎԸ ՆԵՐԸ ՆԵՐԸ
ՄԵԿԸ ՀՎԸ ՆԵՐԸ ՆԵՐԸ

ՃԵՐԱԾՈՅ ՏԵՐԵՄ
ՃԵՐԱԾՈՅ ՏԵՐԵՄ
ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ
ՃԵՐԱԾՈՅ ՏԵՐԵՄ
ԴՐԱՅ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ

(2013), Δፌቤት ሰ (2015), ፊዴራል ቅድሚያ የሚከተሉ የሚገኘውን ስምምነት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል.

- ማስታወሻ የሚገኘውን በትክክል እንደሆነ የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (PAME-dc), የሚያስፈልግ የሚከተሉ ይችላል.
 - የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SDWG-dc) የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SAO-dc) የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (AHHEG-dc), የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል.
 - የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SDWG-dc) የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SAO-dc) የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (AHHEG-dc), የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል.
 - የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SDWG-dc). የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (SAO-dc).
 - የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (AHHEG-dc), የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል.
 - የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል (AHHEG-dc), የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚከተሉ ይችላል.



▲ Διαδικτυακή προστασία της πληρωμής στην Ευρώπη

- Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα διαδικτυακής πληρωμής (SAON-dc, FDI-bn, DC).
- Διαδικτυακή πληρωμή με αποδοτικότητα (AMAP-dc) λειτουργώντας σε όλη την Ευρώπη, υπό την ΕΕ.
- Διαδικτυακή πληρωμή με αποδοτικότητα (SECEG-dc), διΓΔ, γλάζο.
- Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα διαδικτυακής πληρωμής (PAME-dc), διαδικτυακή πληρωμή σε όλη την Ευρώπη, υπό την ΕΕ.
- Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα διαδικτυακής πληρωμής (SDWG-dc) λειτουργώντας σε όλη την Ευρώπη, υπό την ΕΕ.
- Η Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα διαδικτυακής πληρωμής (ΕΕPS-dc) λειτουργώντας σε όλη την Ευρώπη, υπό την ΕΕ.

ԱՌՋՈՇՀԸՆԼԻՐՋԸ
 ԱՌՋԿԾԴՐԱԾՋՐԸ
 ԱՃՐՋԵԾ ՅԱՌԱԳ
 ՄՔԼԾՈՒՅ
 ԱԾԾՈՆԼԾՎԼԸՐԸ
 ՀՊԵՐՆԱՌԱՌՈՎԾՈՎ
 ԱՅԱ ԱԾԾՈՆԼԾՎԼԸՐԸ



◀ Այսինքն եզրը ձւրլարաց ճեց
 բանագույնը բանական եղլարաց
 երշիկած և լուսած համար
 ձրւչառած, և այս պատճենը այս համար
 արքայի առաջնական պատճեն է առաջնական
 բանական առաջնական պատճեն է առաջնական
 բանական առաջնական պատճեն է առաջնական

եզրը բանական, և այս պատճենը առաջնական
 սելրանաս բանական իւ այս պատճենը առաջնական
 և այս պատճենը այս պատճենը առաջնական
 իւ այս պատճենը այս պատճենը, և այս պատճենը
 երաշաբաթայի լուսադաշտ առաջնական պատճեն
 կամաց 2017-ի համարական պատճեն
 ձւրլարայի առաջնական պատճեն այս պատճեն
 սահման արական պատճեն է այս պատճեն
 ալուրական պատճեն, այս պատճենը առաջնական
 ձրւչառած, այս պատճենը առաջնական
 ամրական պատճեն է այս պատճեն
 (ամառայի պատճեն) այս պատճենը առաջնական
 պատճեն է այս պատճենը այս պատճեն
 ձրւչառայի պատճեն է այս պատճեն
 ձրւչառայի պատճեն է այս պատճեն

◀ Այսինքն եզրը պատճեն առաջնական
 ձւրլարայի հիմք պարագան եղլարաց
 բանագույնը առաջնական պատճեն է այս պատճեն

Δριτάς Κύριος Απόστολος στην Επαγγελματική Σχολή της Πανεπιστημίου της Αθήνας.

ዕዲናናገድ ቤትናናደር ከበተናናገድ እናበ
ዕዲናናር ስርጻዊነት ደረሰኑን ቤት UNPFII-ድር

ԵՌԵՎԵՆԻ ԱՐԵՎԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՅՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՏՐԱՋԱԿԱՆ ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԱՍԻՆ
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՆոն

NPFI-*d*^c

- የዕድገት ስራዎች ሲሆን ልዩ ቀንቷል እና የሚከተሉት ደንብ መካከል ይፈጸማል
 - የገዢ ማረጋገጫ ሲሆን የሚከተሉት ደንብ መካከል ይፈጸማል

- የዕድገት አበልታዊና ማስረጃዎች ተፈጻሚነት ይችላል
 - ጥሩ የሚከተሉት ስምዎች የሚከተሉት ስምዎች የሚከተሉት ስምዎች

- ማሸረም የሚገኘውን በመሆኑ እንደሚከተሉት የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል

ቤበደናፈቅርብ>ስኋርር ፈተሻኑንታቸው>ስኋርር CBD-dር

ΔԱՅԸՐԸ 25-ՆՄԾԿԸ ԽԼՇԸՆՄԸ ԵՈՒՀԵՌԸ
ԿՎՈՎՈՎԼԾԸ ՍԷԼԾՆԵՈՐԵԿԸ ԷՒԱՐԸՌԸՌԸ
ՔԵԾԿՑՈՎՐԸ ԾԵԾՆԵՐԸ ԱՐԸՆԵՐԸ,

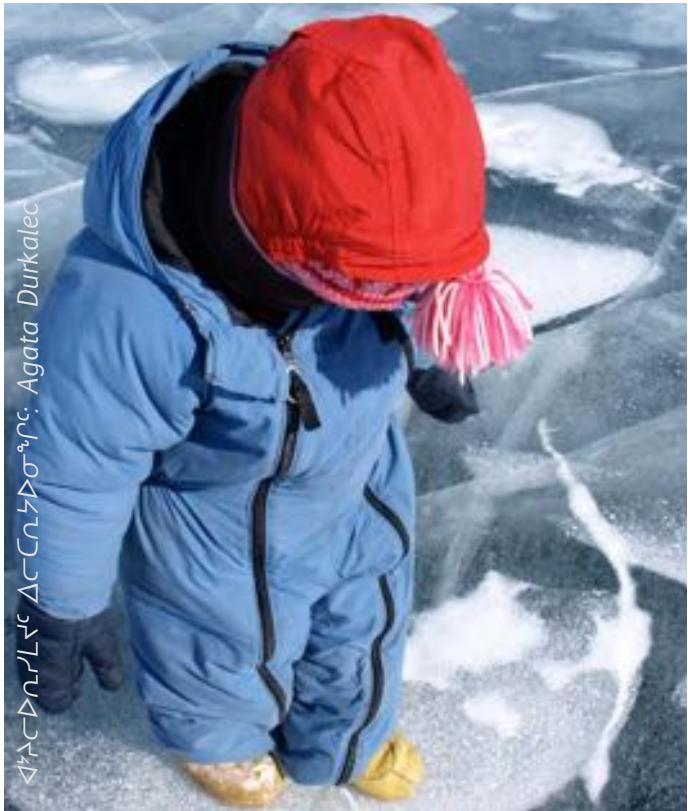
EMRIP Δηλώνεται ότι η παραβολή της συμβασίας στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση δεν είναι από την πλευρά της ΕΕ πλέον δυνατή, καθώς η ΕΕ δεν έχει πραγματοποιήσει την απαραίτηση της συμφωνίας για την εφαρμογή της στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Η ΕΕ δεν έχει πραγματοποιήσει την απαραίτηση της συμφωνίας για την εφαρμογή της στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση.

የኢትዮጵያ ልብርሃንስና





◀Δ>r^jbC▷ (baCG) Δc▷cⁱΓ^c
ΔoΔ^c CΛΔ^c baCG Δo^qo^c
q^cb_oΔc▷?Pb^hs^b "b▷qPb^bo^c,
◀Δcⁱd^jc▷^b▷^b▷^b



▷ $\Delta C - C_{\text{ref}}$ ▷ σ^{a} ▷ ρ_c : Agata Durkalec

ମେଲାର୍କାନ୍ତିର
ଏବଂ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ



◀Δγβδc ▶Ldcnσ⁹Γb ◀▷c⁹nσ⁹Γb bULσn◁▷⁹bC⁹Γc

- ልልሱንና አመራር የሚከተሉት በቃላይ የሚያስፈልግ ስምምነት ይረዳል



ይበላናናናርድር CITES-ዕስን የሚገልጻውን ማረጋገጫዎች እና ማረጋገጫዎች በመሆኑ የሚያሳይሩት የሚከተሉት ደንብ ነው፡፡

◀Δ>r^jbdc (baCΓ) Δc>R^abR^c b|UΔ^aR^abσ
L<|Δc' r'Δd>σ^abσ d>L^adσ b d>L^adσ^abσ^b
σ>R^abR^cbR^abσ^abσ^b, r'>L^abC>σ^abσ^c
Δ^ab^c Δr^j bC>σ^abσ^c R^a c Δc' b|UΔ^aR^abσ



የኢትዮጵያውያንድ የስራ አገልግሎት ስርዓት ተደርጓል



▷ፌፋ▷በፋይስ- ከበደናውያንስናውያንስ ስር ፈረሰን ተፈጻሚ ማረጋገጫ
ፈተኑ ምርመራ ምርመራ ምርመራ ምርመራ 2014-
2018-ኩ ለመፈጸም ለማረጋገጫ ምርመራ ምርመራ.



◀ αΔσ, ΘΕΥΔΩ

ხაცერ კიბელის ხელი მოიცავს და არის ასეთი განვითარებული კულტურული ძეგლი, რომელიც მარტინ ლინკის მიერ დასრულებული იყო.



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የልደናውን ማስረጃዎች በመሆኑ የሚያሳይሩት ነው እና ይህንን ማስረጃዎች የሚያሳይሩት ነው

	2018	2017
ለፌዴራል ልዩ ቤት		
የቅርቡ የሚከተሉ አገልግሎቶች	517,657	430,528
የቅርቡ የሚከተሉ አገልግሎቶች በጥቅምት የቅርቡ አገልግሎቶች	288,948	257,906
የቅርቡ የሚከተሉ አገልግሎቶች በጥቅምት የቅርቡ አገልግሎቶች	61,486	9,051
	868,091	697,485
ለፌዴራል ልዩ ቤት የቅርቡ የሚከተሉ አገልግሎቶች በጥቅምት የቅርቡ አገልግሎቶች	8,971	—
	\$877,062	\$697,485

Լազար Տիգրանի Հարությունյան

የኢትዮጵያ ከተማ የስራ ስምምነት

զԴՔՆՅԾՐՎԼՇԸ ՏՄԵՐՈՒՐԸ ՀԺԱՌՄԱՐԸ ՀԿԱ
ՀՐԽՆՅԼՄԱՐԸ ՀԵՐՎԼՎԼԿԱՐԸ ԱՊՄՐԸՑՆՅՄԱՐԸ

	2018	2017
ΔԵՐԴԻՆՅԱՆԾԱՌՄԱՆ ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐԸ/ԼՀԵԿԸ:		
ԹԶԵՎԵԿՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ԵՎ ԵՎԵԿՆԵՐԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	428,725	366,765
ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ (ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ)	255,010	152,660
Global Affairs-ը ԹԶԵՎԵՐ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	174,941	182,385
ԹԶԵՎԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՈՐԴՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ	160,245	150,000
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐԸ (ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ)	147,000	150,000
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ (ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ)	124,780	125,913
ՀԵՇՉԼԻԿ ՀԱՅՈՒՄ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	120,732	97,258
Խեց Օաք ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	105,619	157,923
ԹԶԵՎԸ ՄԵՋԼԱԾ	96,940	90,000
ՀԱՅԱՀԱՐԱՐԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	95,000	100,000
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	77,921	40,574
ԹԶԵՎԸ ՄԵՋԼԱԾ	75,922	75,000
Լեյք ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	65,224	37,744
ՀԱՅՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ ԵՎ ԵՎԵԿՆԵՐԸ	39,488	49,288
Ducks Unlimited-ը ՀՈՅՌՈՒԴԸ ԹԶԵՎԵՐ	34,825	132,299
ԹԶԵՎԵՐ ԽԼՏԸՆԻՇՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ԵՎ ԵՎԵԿՆԵՐԸ	30,828	45,994
ՀՈՅՌՈՒԴԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	15,000	—
ԽԱՐԱԿ ՀԱԼ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՔԱՇԽԱՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	15,000	—
ՀԵՅԿՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ՀՈՅՌՈՒԴԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	9,042	7,356
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	7,482	—
ՀՈՅՌՈՒԴԸ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	4,856	—
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	4,512	4,000
ՀՅԲՆԸ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	—	27,561
ՀԱՅՐՄԱԳԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	—	21,319
ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ	—	6,820
	\$2,089,092	\$2,020,859

	2018	2017
ԱՐԾԵԿՏԱԿԱՐԳԻ:		
ԱԾՈՒԹԸ ԱՐԾՇՈՒԽԱԾ ՃԵՎՌԱԽԱՐԱՄԸ	866,966	869,818
ԱՔՀՉՈՒԹԸ	458,231	460,772
ԳԵԼՎԱՀԱԾԻՑ ՃԵՎԱՃՆԵՐԸ ԱՐԾՇՈՒԽԱԾ	382,639	359,103
ՀԱԼԳԵԾՇՈՍՑ Լ	125,754	72,304
ԳԵԼՎԵՐԴՈՄ ԱԾՈՒԽԵՏԱՐԱՄԸ ԱՐԾՈՒԽԵՐԸ	120,732	127,258
ԱՀԵԿԱՐՈՒՄԸ, ԱՊՈԽԵՆՎԵՏԱՐԱՄԸ, ՃԵՎՊՈՒՄԸ	79,749	83,659
ԱՔՀՐՈՄԸ ԱՐԾԵԿՏԱԿԱՐԳ	40,773	41,289
ԱՔՀՉՈՒԹԸ - ԱՃՐԴԸ ՀԵՅՑԼԸ	7,259	137
ԱՐԾԵԿԱՋԸԸՆԻՑԻ ԱՊՈԽԵՆՎՐԱՄԸ ԱՐԿՎՄԸ ԷՆԼ ԶԵՐԸՆԵՐՈՒՄԸ ԷՐԱՐԱԾ ԷՐԾՈՒՄԸ	2,243	2,689
	\$2,084,346	\$2,017,029
ԱՐԱԺԱՐԸ ՔԱՇՈՒՄՈՒՄԸ ԱՐԾԵԿԱՋԸԸՆԻՑ ՀԵՂ	4,746	3,830
ԸՆԼԵՎԱՐՄԸ ՀԵՂ ԱՊՈԽՐԸ ԷԳՋՄ ԱՐԱԿԵԿԱՐԳ	28,783	24,953
ՀԵՎԼԵՎԱՐՄԸ ՀԵՂ ԱՊՈԽՐԸ, ԷԳՋՄ ԱՐԱԿԵԿԱՐԳ	\$33,529	\$28,783



የሸጋዣበርናዚያ ማረጋገጫ በስራው የሚከተሉትን ደንብ እንደሚከተሉት ይመለከታል

Հեծակ շնորհ առաջակա մասնակի պատճեն ի գույք առաջակա մասնակի պատճեն ի գույք

•

◀ΔՐյ՛ծ ԵՈԼՇՔՆՈՂՈՐԾ ՀՎԼԱԾ ԷԳՋԱԾ
ՌԼՇԱԾ, ԸՃԾՁԾԾ ԵՈԼԱԾ ԱՐԿԱԾՈՒՂԱԾ
ԵՈԼՆԿՆՅԵՐՈՒՑ ԱԺԵԿՆՅՏՅՐԱԾ,
ՏՐԵԺՏՎԱՆՅՐՈՒԾ ԹԱՐԾԵ ԱՅՇՇԾՆՆԴԾԱԾՆԿՐԵ
ԷԿԼ ԱԾԸՆՈՂԾ ԵՈԼԱԾ, ԿՎՐՈՒՄԾԿՐԵ
ԷԿԱԽՆՆԴԾԱԾՆԿՐԵ ԷԿԼ ԷԿԸՆԿՈՂԾԱԾՆԿՐԵ
ԱՅՋՆԿՐԵ ԱՐԾԾ ԼԸՆԿԾԾԱԾՆԿՐԵ
ԶԱՋԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ ԱԾԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ
ՈՐԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ ԱԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ
ՈՐԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ ԱԾԾԾ ԱՐԾԾ
ԱՅՇՇԾՆՆԴԾԱԾՆԿՐԵ

«ՃՐՎՅԺԸ ՄՋԿԱԾԼԸ ՀԵՌԳԱՆԵՐԸ ԼԾՄՆԵՐԸ»
ՃԵՐՋԸՆԵՐԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐ. ԲՈՄ ՄՋԸՆԵՐԸ
ՃՐՎՅԺԸ ՄՋԸՆԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐ ՈՂՈՎԳԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐ.
ԲԱՄԱՋԸՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ԼԾՄՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ՃՐՎՅԺԸՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ.

ΔօΔ^c ▷ρ▷ԳԵԿԳԵԼՐ ԵՈԼԴՐԱՋՐԸ (ՅԱՀՐ)

◀ΔՐյիծ եւԸՐ ՔԱՃՆԾ▶Ծն՛ՇՆԵ
ՈՐԾՈՒՐՆՃՐԸ, ՀՇՀԾԵՑԵՐՈ ԵՎԼԺՏԾ
ԾԵԿԾԵԾ ՏՐԵԿԾԾՆՃՐՆԾ ՀՇԼԾԾ ԾԱՅՄԸ
ՄԱԾՆՃՐՆԾԿԾ ԷԳԽԵԿԾԵՎՆԾ ԾԺԱՆԾ:
ՄԱԴԸ, ՄԱԾԵ ԷԿԵ ՄԱՐԿՎԵՑ (ՀՀԿՃՈՂ).
ՄԱԾԿՈՆԵԿԾ ԷԳԽԵԿԾԵՎՆԾ ԻԵԱԿԾ
ԾԱՅՄԸ ԿՆԵԱԾԾՆԵԾ ԾԿԵԿԾ
ՔՃՆՃՆԵՐԾՈՂԾ ՏՐԵԿԾԾՆՃՐՆԾ: ԲՐԵԿԾ, ՏՐԵԿԾԾՆՃՐՆԾ
ՔՎԵՆԾԾՆԿՆԵԼՆԵԿԾԵԾ ՀԱՅՄԾ ՁԿՆՅՄԸ
ՀԵՆԵԿԾ ԵՐՈՂԾ ԿՎԵՆԵՆԵՆԵՆԵ

«ՃՐԴՅԱԾՈՒՅՑ ԵԱԾՐ, ԷԿԼԵ ԺԼԵՏԾԵ
ՀԸՆԿԸՆԸՆ ՊՐԵՆԱԵՑԵՄԸ ԱՐԵՎԱՆԵՐԸ ԾԱԼԱԾ
ՔՐԱՆԵԼԵԿԵՑԵՆ ԱՀԵՑՄԸ ԱՇԿԵՑԱՆԵՐԸ ՊՐԵ, ԷԿԼԵ
ԵՐՋԱԾ ԿԵՐԵ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵՐԸ ԳԵՐԵ ԷԸՆԿԱՐԸ⁴
ԷԿԼԵ ԱԾՆԱՐԸ ԱԾՐՅՈՒՅՑ ԵԱԾՐ ՎԱՐԴՐԵ
ՎԱՆԵԿԵՐԵԼԵԿԵ ԱՐԵՎԱՆԵՐԸ ԿԾՆԵԼԵԿԵՄԸ ԾԱՀՄԸ,
ՎԱԴԱԾԸՆԵԼԵԿԵ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵՐԸ ԱԼԺԱՆԵԾՆԵՐԸ ԱՆԵԼԵԾՆԵՐԸ ԾԱՀՄԸ
ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵԿԵ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵՐԸ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵԿԵ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵՐԸ ԱԾՆԱՌՆԵԿԵ



◀ΔΥΥδс бæСГ бУЛД¤рс

◀▷ՐԴՅԵՑ ՅՈՒՂ
ԱԼՇՎՐԼՅԱՐԸ ▶ԼԸ
ԾՎՆՈԼՅԱՐԸ

Ա ԸՆԴԵԿԱՐԾ ԷՃՐՎՅՈՒԾ ԵԶԸՐԾ
ԸՆԴԵԿԱՐԾ ԷՃՐՎՅՈՒԾ ԵԶԸՐԾ
ԸՆԴԵԿԱՐԾ ԷՃՐՎՅՈՒԾ ԵԶԸՐԾ

Δέξαρθε σέ μονάδα ΓΣΔΣύμβολο
Λαζαρίδης Απόστολος Κατεβάστης
Μονάδας Επίκουρης Καθηγητής;

ΔΔ^α_μ^ρ ΔΔ_ρΔΓΔCσ, Δ^γ_νβΓ, ΔdρC^γΔCσ
Δ^γL_ρ ΛΔ^γΔ^ασ^γΔ^ρ_μ Δ_ρCΔ^γΔ_μ ΔΔ^α_μ
Δ_ρΔ^γΔ^βΔ^ρ Δ_ρΔ^γΔ^ρΔ^β?

- የሸጋገኘ ተስፋይ ማረጋገጫ እንደሚከተሉ ይችላል

b ԱԾՐՃԱԾԱԿ ԱԸՆԹՆԴՔԸ ԷՃՐԵՅՑԱԾ
ԱՅԱԺՈՒՅԾԾՈՎՆԵՐԸ ԱԾՅՈՒՆԴՎԼԸ ՀՈՅ
ՔԱՋՆԵԾԾՈՎՆԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ
ՈՐՆԾՈՎՆԴՆԵՐԸ ԼԾԵՑԾՈՎՆԵՐԸ եԶԾՐ
ԺՇԽՆԴՄԸ ԼԾԵԱԾԱԿ 1984-ՅՈՒՆԵՋ.
ԵՈՒՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ԱԾԵՐԵՐԸ; ԷՃՐԵՅՑԱԾ
ԷԿՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ, ԷԿՏԵՐՆԵՐՆԵՐԸ ԵԼՔԾԸ ՀԾ
ԵՍ ԸՆԴՀԱՅԻ ԱԾՅՈՒՆԴՎԼԸ ՀՈՅ ԱԾՅՈՒՆԴՎԼԸ ՀԾ

◀▷ԸՌՀԱՅՐԾ ԵՌԵՎ

ՀԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒՅՆ

▶ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ (ԵՐԵՎ)

ՀԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒՅՆ ՀԵՐԵՎ

◀▷ԸՌՀԱՅՐԾ ԵՌԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ

ԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎ

◀▷ԸՌՀԱՅՐԾ ԵՐԵՎ ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ

ԺԱՌԱ ԽՈ

◀▷ԸՌՀԱՅՐԾ ՀԼԱՅԾ

ԹԱՐՄ ՏԱՐՄ

ՔԱՋԵՆՇՈՄԾ ◀▷ԸՌՀԱՅՐԾ

ԲՌՅԱ ԿԱԼ

ԴԱՄԱՅՆ ԱԵՐ

ԱԿԴՐԱՀՆ ԼԻ-ՏԱՃԱ

ԳԵՐԱԿԱՆԾԱՌԿԱԾ ԿԲԼԱԿ

ՐԱՅԼ ՇԱԿ

ԴԱՄԱՅՆ ԿԱՌԱՄԾ

ՀԵՐԵՎ ԼԵՎԾ

ՐԱՅԼ ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ

ԱՌԻ ՀԵՐԵՎ

ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ ԱԵՐ

ԿՐԱՔ ՀԲԱ

ՀԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՀԱՅՐԾ ՀԵՐԵՎ

ΔbΔ⁹bCC⁹bYLΔ
ΔCCL▷σ⁹rC

▷σ^bbc◁◁„J↖σ^b
ΔcCn↖▷σ„gc

▷σ¤ಂಬುದ್ದಾರ್ ದೀರ್ಘದುಲುದೂರ್ಗಾ ಫ್ರೆ
ಫ್ರೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ರಾಲ್ಡ್ರೆರ್ಲ್ಸ್-ಡ್ರೆಂಟ್
ಫ್ರೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಟ್

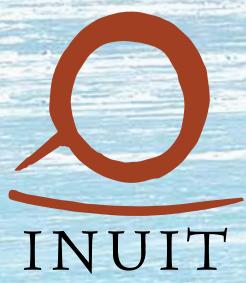
አፌር የበርሃዊ
Housefires-ዳር ክዕያለስናነግርር ሪሳብናውንናንግርር
እናንተናውንናንግርር



Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada Annual Report 2017–2018

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ΔΔΔ^ε γενέραλς ΓΔ^ε ουλάρης ομοίωσης Διεύθυνσης στοιχείων 2017-2018



75 Albert Street, Suite 1001
Ottawa ON K1P 5E7
icc@inuitcircumpolar.com

WWW.INUITCIRCUMPOLAR.COM