OFFICE CONSOLIDATION	OFFICE CONSOLIDATION
CONSOLIDATION OF CORONERS ACT	ᡖᡣᡄ᠌ᡔ᠋ᠳ᠋᠈᠘ᢗᡔ᠋ᡘ᠋᠄᠋᠋ᠫ᠋᠄ᠿ᠋᠅ᡁᠧᠽ᠊᠋᠋ᠬᠴ᠋᠄᠕᠋᠄᠔ᢣ᠉
R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.C-20	R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.C-20
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(Current to: February 19, 2014)	(レビュノビ ハナホ GDイムベ: February 19, 2014)
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S.N.W.T. 1995,c.11	,
AS AMENDED BY NUNAVUT STATUTES: S.Nu. 2007,c.15,s.177(Sch.,s.4) s.177(Sch.,s.4) in force April 1, 2008: SI-003-2008 S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2 s.2 in force March 23, 2010 S.Nu. 2011,c.6,s.8(2) s.8(2) in force Feb. 25, 2011 S.Nu. 2011,c.25,s.5(2) s.5(2) in force Oct. 31, 2011	AS AMENDED BY NUNAVUT STATUTES: S.Nu. 2007,c.15,s.177(Sch.,s.4) s.177(Sch.,s.4) $\triangleleft \supset \neg^{sb} \cap \bigcirc \lor^{4sb}$ April 1, 2008: SI-003-2008 S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2 s.2 $\triangleleft \supset \neg^{sb} \cap \bigcirc \lor^{4sb}$ March 23, 2010 S.Nu. 2011,c.6,s.8(2) s.8(2) $\triangleleft \supset \neg^{sb} \cap \bigcirc \lor^{4sb}$ Feb. 25, 2011 S.Nu. 2011,c.25,s.5(2) s.5(2) $\triangleleft \supset \neg^{-sb} \cap \bigcirc \lor^{4sb}$ Oct. 31, 2011
This consolidation is not an official statement of the law. It is an office consolidation prepared for convenience only. The authoritative text of statutes can be ascertained from the <i>Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories</i> , <i>1988</i> and the Annual Volumes of the Statutes of the Northwest Territories (for statutes passed before April 1, 1999) and the Statutes of Nunavut (for statutes passed on or after April 1, 1999).	Ċ•d4 bΛΛናΟΡ/L<
A copy of a statute of Nunavut can be obtained from the Territorial Printer at the address below. The Annual Volumes of the Statutes of Nunavut and this consolidation are also available online at <u>http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/english/legislation.html</u> but are not official statements of the law. Any certified Bills not yet included in the Annual Volumes of the Statutes of Nunavut can be obtained through the Office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Territorial Printer Legislation Division Department of Justice Government of Nunavut Tel.: (867) 975-6305 P.O. Box 1000, Station 550 Fax: (867) 975-6189 Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0 Email: Territorial.Printer@gov.nu.ca	$P < 3^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} \cap P \subset P \le n^{\circ} o d d > P^{\circ} 1, 1999).$ $4 c + n^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} d - n^{\circ} d^{\circ} d > 1 + 1999).$ $4 c + n^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} d - n^{\circ} d^{\circ} d + 1 + 1 + 1000 + 1 + 10000 + 100000 + $

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CONSOLIDATIONS

ΡλΟΔ°0ΔC Miscellaneous ጋዖ⁵Ხ⁵ጋ⁵ჼ "L⁵∧ና፞∿Ր⁰σ". c. means "chapter". c. CIF ጋዮኄጛኈ "⊲ጋርኁ∩ር⊳σ∿Ⴑ". CIF means "comes into force". NIF NIF means "not in force". ⊃٩٩٤٦٩ "∆خ⊌ظهل ⊳جغوض s. "᠘ᡄᡃᡃ᠋ᡋᢞᠣ᠋᠋ᢐᡃᡶ᠉᠋᠌᠌ᠵ᠋ᡐ᠍᠍᠆ᡱᡄᡃ᠖ᡱᡆᢑ᠘ means "section" or "sections", s. "∩∩հ₁۲۲۰۵ ⊳«بې۲۵۰ "subsection" or "subsections", "በበናኁረLσኈቦና". "paragraph" or "paragraphs". $DP^{5}b^{5}D^{5}b^{*}$ " $\dot{d}^{5b}P^{b}rLd^{b}r$ ". Sch. Sch. means "schedule". SI-005-98 ϽΡ⁵δ⁵⁵⁶ Ρζ²Δ⁶α⁵ ά⁵Ρζ⁶CΡζ¹ζ⁶ SI-SI-005-98 means the instrument registered as SI-005-98 1998 UNJ. (BDALJ): Ca 005-98 in 1998. (Note: This is a Northwest 4500CDCD57L250 DQ674F 150505 Territories statutory instrument if it is made $P \rightarrow D \Delta^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} D$ before April 1, 1999, and a Nunavut statutory 1999PCDMed, Cea Address De Darrinstrument if it is made on or after April 1, $\Delta h P + C P + L + h h h h P + C P + L - \sigma C \ll \sigma \Delta > P + 1,$ 1999 and before January 1, 2000.) 1999- "שכירורבט איג אשר אשר איים אר 1, 2000.) SI-012-2003 means the instrument registered as SI-SI-012-2003 Ċ°α ϽΡς-» Ċ°α ΡγΟΔ°α % 012-2003 in 2003. (Note: This is a Nunavut ά 5 Pr 5 C Pr L 256 ΔLΔ C Do SI-012-2003 statutory instrument made on or after 2003 טרבא. *(יום לייףיכ⊳ררליי). (יום לייףיכ⊳ררלי* January 1, 2000.) ΔαΘΓΛίθΗΟς Φάθρο Ογίωσ 2000.) Citation of Acts $a _ a \Delta U C \Delta^{c} a C - A U \sigma^{*} P^{*} \Delta^{c} A U + \Delta^{c}$ R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c.D-22 means Chapter D-22 of the R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c.D-22 ጋዮኈጛኈ በበናናረLσ∿ሁ D-22 Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories, 1988. R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.10(Supp.)⊃P5b5⊃56 ∩∩552Lσ56 10 R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.10(Supp.) means Chapter 10 of Λ \mathcal{A} $\mathcal{A$ the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories, 1988. (Note: The S.N.W.T. 1996,c.26 Ċ°₄ ጋ₽←ʰ ∩∩ናኁ′L⊀∿ሁ 26 Supplement is in three volumes.) 1996 ליקטטביאסאראס אפאטאראס $\Lambda^{i}dh^{i} \Omega^{i} \Omega^{i} \Lambda^{i} dh^{i} \Omega^{i} \Lambda^{i} dh^{i} \Lambda^{i} dh^{i} \Lambda^{i} dh^{i} \Lambda^{i} dh^{i} h^{i} h^{i} h^{i} dh^{i} h^{i} h^{i}$ S.N.W.T. 1996,c.26 means Chapter 26 of the 1996 Annual Volume of the Statutes of the ჂႼჼႱჼჂჼჼ ႶႶናჼჄႾႵჼႱ 14 2002 S.Nu. 2002,c.14 Northwest Territories. ₽0%. S.Nu. 2002,c.14 means Chapter 14 of the 2002 Annual Volume of the Statutes of Nunavut.

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(4) ∧קי₀σיט< <γי₀\> ⊳d∽∿ს ᠕ᡪᢣ᠈ᡃ᠋ᠣ᠘ᡃ Δώ⁶b∩Γ΄_Δ⁶Δ⁶b⁶D⁶CD⁶b⁶CD∩σ⁶ (1) ف_د⊸∩د (2) $\Delta d C L C D a b s b$ (3) $\sum d^{1} d^{2} d^{2} d^{2} d^{2} d^{3} d^{3$ ݥᡄᡃᡊᢂᢞᡆ᠋ᢛᡣᡗᡊ᠉ᡥ᠋ᠴᠥ فرە
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 $(2) \quad {\triangleleft}{\flat}{\triangleright}{\cap}^{{\circ}}{\sigma}^{{\varsigma}{\flat}} \, {\triangleright}{\sigma}^{{\flat}\dot{{\flat}}{\varsigma}{\flat}}{\cap}{\Gamma}^{{\flat}}$

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᠘᠘᠆᠘᠆ᢂ (4) $\Delta^{6}b^{6}\Delta^{2}\Delta^{2}\Delta^{6}b^{6}b^{7}$

᠋᠄ᡃ᠋ᢕᢄᢣ᠋ᡩᢗ᠕᠋ᢖ᠋᠉᠆ᡁ᠘

ᢣᡔᡃᢣᢂᡔᢛ᠈᠘ᡱᡃᡉᠺᡤᠴ᠋

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JJALC

᠕᠈ᡃ᠊ᡣ᠋ᡗ᠈᠂᠕

 $\Delta^{h}b^{h}D^{h}CD^{h}b^{c}CD^{n}d^{r}J^{c}$

LርႱՐ ____ Ճ^ւե^ւጋՃልႱσ^៲

(3) Jid[®]Ud⊂∩4 ib>>\σib[®]b[®]σ^{ib}∩²J

CORONERS ACT	ጋናⅆኈႱჃϲჀႫჼ⅃ና ለናቀታኈ
INTERPRETATION	
Definitions	⊃P ^{&} ∩°
1. In this Act,	1. Ȱα Λ ^ς dμ ^{sb} ,
"Chief Coroner" means the Chief Coroner appointed under section 4; (<i>coroner en chef</i>)	ᠯ᠈᠆᠆᠆᠇᠈᠂᠆ ᠕᠆᠆᠆ ᠕᠆᠆ ᠕᠆᠆ ᠕᠆᠆ ᠕᠆ ᠕᠆ ᠕᠆ ᠕᠆ ᠕
"coroner" means a coroner appointed under subsection 3(1) and the Chief Coroner or a judge acting in the capacity of a coroner; (<i>coroner</i>)	"Ͻჼⅆ∿Ⴑ┽ႠႢϟ" ጋዖლ ርΔხσ Δᡄᡃ᠌ხ°σ∿Ⴑ 3(1)-ℾ ϭჇჃჼჼႠႦႵჼ ჂჼⅆჼႱჃႠႢϟ ┩ჼႱႵჼჼႱჂ ϷኖペჂ°Ⴋ ΔჼჼႱႦჂႭϟ ለႠႢჃჼႦႠϷႱჼႶ՟ჂჃ ჂჼႻႱჃႠႢϟჂႽ; (coroner)
"criminal offence" means an indictable offence under an Act of Canada; (<i>infraction criminelle</i>)	"ለናታኈσኈ" ጋዮლ ር∆bσ bჲር⊳< ለናሪታሁም ለዛኮኦ∿ኮምኈኣገና ለናታኈσኈ; (criminal offence)
"death" means the death of a natural person and includes a stillbirth as defined in the <i>Vital Statistics</i> <i>Act</i> ; (<i>décès</i>)	"ጋናd" ጋቦლ ∆౨ [∿] ℾና ጋናd∹ቴႦႪႶ՟౨J ለቴሪለ⊳∩≫Ⴊ ዺፇ፞>⊲ℾϷ ሥና∆∹ቴႦႪႶ՟౨J ጋቦ∿ႱႫჼ <i>ቦ₺₫ႠĹና</i> ፚ፞ <i>ጜჼჾႠ⊳ペল⊲ናቴርናσჼ∩°ጔና ለናชታჼႱσჼ</i> ; (death)
"judge" means a judge of the Nunavut Court of Justice; (<i>juge</i>)	"Δኈbኈጋሏት" ጋቦლ ወዉዎና Δኈbኈጋሏልኈሁሙ Δኈbኈጋሏት; (judge)
"next of kin" means the mother, father, child, sister, brother or spouse of the deceased; (<i>proche parent</i>)	" っ " いっつ つっし くうし くうしょ、 くして、 イアイ い、 っち/ ふし ペット/ くっち しゃ ふっかっ マム くくみ かして つっかしてユー・ (next of kin)
"police officer" means a member or special constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (<i>policier</i>)	"<፦/" ጋቦඌ Δ∟ቦታኦ⊰ኈ ኦ«ዲኌኇ፞፦ <፦/ኦ< ፊᲮጘኈ∩∿ሁ <፦/ፅ°σ; (police officer)
"reportable death" means a death that must be reported under subsection 8(1); (<i>décès à déclaration</i> <i>obligatoire</i>)	᠃᠌᠌᠌ᢄ᠈᠆ᡘ᠆ᡐᡄ᠋᠉᠆᠋ᡗᡆ᠋ᡷ᠖ᢛᢕᡄᠴ᠋᠋᠕᠂᠘᠋᠘᠆ᡁ ᢄ᠋᠓᠆᠆ᡗ᠊ᠫᡗᡄᡰ᠋ᠫᡝᡆᡲᡃ᠋᠖ᢛᢕᡄᠴ᠋ᢄ᠋ᢄ᠋᠖ᡔᡘ᠘᠆ᡃᢆᠶ(reportable
"spouse of the deceased" means a person who, immediately before the death of another person,	death)
(a) was married to the deceased, or	"ጋናժ∿Ⴑ┽⅃ና ⊲∆<<ልσ∿Ⴑ" ጋቦლ ᠘Ⴐ, ጋናժ∹Ⴆᡄ▷ჼ৽Ո℉ჲ긠 ᠘Ⴐℾና ⊲៸⊲σۥ
 (b) had lived in a conjugal relationship outside marriage with the deceased, if (i) they had so lived for a period of at least two years, or 	(a) ⊃ˤdマ゙レマ⅃⊆ b∩∩CÞィLマ&σႪ; Þኖペシ゜ゔ (b) Δ└⅃ℾÞˤbႪ∩ጦ̇̀⊃&ゔ╴⊲Δ<<祉ッンጦ b∩∩CÞィLฉ∩ʰ
(ii) the relationship had been one of some permanence and they were together the natural or adoptive parents of a child.	⊃ౕరిసించ౨, రి2⊴రా (i) Cౕంరిరా ४ౕనరారా ద్లుగంగింరినరా, రిళిపిందం
(conjoint du défunt) S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3); S.Nu. 2011,c.25,s.5(2)	(ii) b೧್∿ಁ೧೭೨೧೮ ᠻ೨∿୰նъ⊂⋗%イLσ≦೨೧೬೨ ▷%ح೨°ở ೧վ⊲๖๒%২೧৬ የ₽೨%৬୮Ժ.
	(spouse of the deceased) S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3); S.Nu.2011,c.25,s.5(2).
Government bound by Act2. This Act binds the Government of Nunavut and its agents. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	ሁペĽካሪ ⊲ጋ⁵σ⊲Ⴊር∿Ⴑና ∧ኁd⊁∩Jና 2. ርঁ₠௳ ∧ኁdታዀ ዾዒዎና ႱペĽኈႱሙ ⊲ጋႪርϷσ⊲ႪጋႪ ₧ႱႪጋႪር∿ጦኇሖጔ. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).
CORONERS	᠔᠋ᢥᠾ᠍᠍ᢣᡄ᠋ᡊᡔᢈ

Appointment of coroners 3. (1) The Minister may appoint one or more persons as coroners for Nunavut.	ጋናፈ∿ሀፋሮሊትና ወንፈጭር⊳በና⊃ቦና 3. (1) Гወጎር ച፬⊗Γና ወንፈጋ∆°፬Ⴂ√ሮ ላር⊳ታናΓ∘ ዾጔናውካታው∵ውዮና ጋናፈ∿ሀ⊀ሮቪዶΓና.
Term of office (2) A coroner appointed under subsection (1) holds office for a term of three years. S.N.W.T. 1995,c.11,s.12; S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	 Δ.Α΄ C[®]δ[®]U Δ^{5®}ba Δ⁵δ[®]Uσ^b (2) CΔbσ Δc^bb[°]σ[®]U (1)-Γ^c Ͻ^sd[®]UA_C² σ.Ρ4^{5®}C Ϸ^{4^s} Δ^{5®}ba Δ⁵δ[®]Uσ[°]σ^{4^s} Δ^{5®} Δ^{5^s} Δ
Chief Coroner4. The Minister may appoint a person as the Chief Coroner for Nunavut. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	⊲∿ሁናቴት∿ር ጋናժ∿ሁና⊏ሊት 4.
 Duties of Chief Coroner (1) The Chief Coroner shall (a) administer this Act and the regulations; and (b) supervise all coroners in the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers. 	 గ>క్. (1) చిందాకుండి ఎందాలు సంగాలు స సంగాలు సంగాలు స
 Powers of Chief Coroner (2) The Chief Coroner may (a) assist coroners in obtaining medical and other experts where necessary; (b) establish and conduct programs for the instruction of coroners; (c) bring the findings and recommendations of coroners and juries to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies or departments of governments; (d) issue public reports; (e) prepare, publish and distribute a code of ethics for coroners and guidelines on the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers; and (f) make recommendations to the Minister respecting the appointment and removal of coroners. Chief Coroner as coroner (3) The Chief Coroner may exercise and perform any or all of the powers or duties of a 	 Φυζιδυς Σιδυς Καταλ Καραίας Καιρουρίας (5) Φυζιδυς Σιδυς Καταλ Καραίας (5) Φυζιδυς Καταλ Καραίας (5) Φυζιδυς Καταλ Καραίας (5) Φυζιδυς Καραίας (7) Φυζιδυς Καραίας
Judge as coroner 6. A judge may, at and in accordance with the request of the Minister, exercise and perform any or all of the powers or duties of a coroner.	 Δ⁶υζ⁶⁵⁶⁵⁴⁵⁶⁵⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁵⁶⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵
Remuneration of coroner	ᡬᡆ᠋ᢂᡷᢦ᠋᠋᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆

7. (1) A coroner shall be paid the prescribed remuneration for the performance of his or her duties.	7. (1) ጋናd∿しላሮሊት
Remuneration of Chief Coroner (2) Where the Chief Coroner is not a member of the public service, the Chief Coroner shall be paid the prescribed remuneration for the performance of his or her duties. Expenses (3) A coroner is entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by him or her in the performance of his or her duties in accordance with the regulations. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	 Ραργες Δεργοματικός στη τη τ
REPORTING OF DEATHS	᠔ᡆᢑᢩᠣᡄᢂ᠂ᡆ᠉᠑᠄ᠳᢋ᠋ᢧ
 Duty to notify 8. (1) Every person shall immediately notify a coroner or a police officer of any death of which he or she has knowledge that occurs in Nunavut, or as a result of events that occur in Nunavut, where the death (a) occurs as a result of apparent violence, accident, suicide or other apparent cause other than disease, sickness or old age; (b) occurs as a result of apparent negligence, misconduct or malpractice; (c) occurs suddenly and unexpectedly when the deceased was in apparent good health; (d) occurs within 10 days after a medical procedure or while the deceased is under or recovering from anesthesia; (e) occurs during the course of employment; (f) is a stillbirth that occurs without the presence of a medical practitioner; (g) occurs while the deceased is detained or in custody involuntarily pursuant to law in a jail, lock-up, correctional facility, medical facility or other institution; or (h) occurs while the deceased is detained by or in the custody of a police officer. 	 Δ. ΔΔ⁶ν/λΩ4⁶ν⁶ (1) Ͻ⁶d⁶υ/ζ⁶C₁Δ⁶⁶⁶ Δ. Δ⁶ν/δρΩ¹λ₁Δ⁴C⁶ P⁶Δ²Δ⁶α⁵⁰ Δ. Δ⁶ν/δρΩ¹λ₁Δ⁴C⁶ P⁸ Δ⁶α⁵Γ⁶ D⁶d⁴C⁶⁶⁶D⁶S⁴S⁶⁶⁶⁶⁵D⁶S⁵S⁶⁶⁶⁵D⁶S⁵S⁶⁶⁶⁵D⁶S⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁶⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁶⁵⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁵⁶⁶⁵⁵⁵⁵⁶⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵
Exception (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person need not notify a coroner or a police officer of a reportable death where the person knows that a coroner or police officer is already aware of the death.	᠌ᡄᡃ᠘ᢉᡃᢣ᠌Þᢣᡃ᠋ᡃ (2) ᡬ᠊ᡆ᠌᠌Þᡶᠴ᠍᠍ᠫ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡢ᠆ᠴ᠋ᠨ᠘ᡄᡃ᠋ᡃ᠋ᢐᠳ᠋ᠵᢤᠾ(1),᠘ᠴᡃ ᠌᠋᠋᠋ᠫᡃ᠋ᠺ᠋ᢄᡊᡗᢣᡕ᠋᠋ᢩᡘ᠖ᡷᡊᠫ᠋᠅᠋ᠫᡝᡆ᠋᠅ᡶ᠆᠋ᡘ᠅᠋ᠺᢞ᠖᠅ᡷᡄ᠋ ᢄ᠆ᡏ᠋᠕᠆ᡘᡆ᠅ᠫ᠋ᡗ᠉᠋ᢃ᠂ᠿᡶᠧᡰ᠋᠋ᠮ᠅᠋᠋ᡌᢦᢣ᠘ᠬ᠋ᡬᠴ᠋ ᢃ᠂ᡃᡆ᠋ᢤᡶᡕᡄ᠋ᠬᢣᢂᢞᡇᡱᡃᡠᡄ᠋ᡬ᠋᠅ᡁ᠋ᠺᢣ᠘᠋ᡬ᠅ᠬᡄᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡔ᠍ᡝᡆᢤᡶᡕᠯᢪ.
Duty of police officer	<፦ፖ▷< ለታዞኣኈሁና

(3) A police officer who has knowledge of a	(3) <;/> ->>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
reportable death shall immediately notify a coroner of	Űᡅ᠋᠔ᡔᡗᢉ᠙᠂᠕ᠳᡝᠦ᠋ᡃᡋᢞᡠ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡣᡄᠴ᠋᠘᠑᠋ᡃᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᢕᡧᡄᡅᢣ᠋᠋ᡗ
the death.	
	᠍ᡬᡃᢛ᠋᠋᠙ᢣ᠘᠋᠋ᡔᢑ᠔ᡄ᠋᠉ᡔ᠋ᡁ
Special reporting arrangements	4 / 7五0 / 20 00 / 20 00 / 11 三0 (4) Diddシレーン マイムコント・マイン
(4) The Chief Coroner may make special	
arrangements with medical facilities, correctional	ᡬᠯᡃ᠋᠉᠋ᢪ᠘ᠫ᠘ᡨᡅ᠋᠕᠆ᢣ᠂ᢤ᠋ᠳᡐ᠕ᢞᠳᡗ,᠂ᠺᠴ᠋ᡄᢣᠯ᠋᠕ᡰᡃᡧᡐᠥᡰ᠈ᡩ᠋᠘
	ᠵ᠋ᡄᡝᢞᡆᠲᡄ᠄᠋ᠫᢣ᠌ᢂ᠋ᡗᡊ᠋ᡅ᠘ᡩᠴᢉᡰ᠈᠋ᡔᢑᡃᢆᠥ᠋ᠺᢂᢞᡆ᠋᠉ᠫᠥᡃ
facilities and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for	ᠫᡃ᠋ᠿ᠋ᡃᠯᢞ᠋᠋ᠴ᠋ᡗ᠆ᡘᠴᡐ᠋᠆ᡬᡃ᠖ᡆᠴ᠋᠘᠘ᢣ᠋᠋᠋᠉᠘᠘ᢞᢐᢕᢂᡱᠴᢄᡔ
the efficient notification of reportable deaths by	⊲ר⊲∽ b℃ל¢Ch.,s.4); varaction varaction varaction varaction varaction varaction varaction varaction varaction var
persons in those facilities or that organization.	S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).
S.Nu. 2007,c.15,s.177(Sch.,s.4);	
S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	
INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUESTS	ᡩᢂ᠕ᡩᡏᡆ᠙᠂ᡀ᠘ᠫᡃᢐᡰᢣᡩᢙᢙ᠈᠋ᠮ᠉᠆ᡩᡆᡆ
Issue of warrant and investigation	᠂᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆
9. (1) A coroner who becomes aware that a	9. (1) ጋՙⅆ՞ႱᲫႠႢᢣ ՙᲮᲑᲑᲘ՟ჂᲐ ᲑᲥᲡᲐᲙ°ႭჼᲐႠჼ
reportable death has occurred shall	᠋ᠫ᠋᠋᠄᠔᠆᠘᠘ᢩ᠂ᡆ᠘᠆᠋᠌ᢄᡪᢣ᠋᠉ᠫ᠉
(a) where the body is in Nunavut, issue a warrant	(a) ೧୮୮ ^₅ ച൨୭୮ናጋ⁵Ხ⁵৸՟ചJ, ଏጋ₽°൨ϷՈ୮σ⁵
in the prescribed form to take possession of	フσインσ CCNしょくやっとす。 2.20% CCNしょく CC
the body of the deceased; and	∧⊆/⊲™∩⁺_⊃J; ⊲чL
	(b) ጋናď ሀረ୮୭ ናዕድትናጋσ ጋናď ሀረলሊት ΔረĽ ካረዮጋσ
(b) conduct an investigation of the death that will	
enable the coroner to determine the cause of	ለኦረበኈႱσ▫ ጋናdኦረርኦረ୮ኮ.
death and the circumstances surrounding the	
death.	₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽
	(2) 외구직 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Subsequent warrants	᠌ᡔᠳ᠘ᡃᢞ᠋ᢉᠫ᠋᠉᠊ᢂᢞᡇ᠋ᡱᢛᡄ <ᡃ᠋᠕ᢣ᠋᠋᠄ᠴᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡔᡀ
(2) No other coroner shall issue another	ᢦ᠔ᢪᡆᢩᢀᡣᡏᡃ᠈ᠳᢣᢣ᠋ᡬ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠅ᢞᡄᠫ᠆᠘ᡔᢀᡩᡄ᠘ᠹ
warrant or interfere in the case after a coroner issues a	᠘ᡄᡃᡃ᠋ᢨᠣ᠋᠋ᢌᡃᠣ ᠋ᡝ᠋ᢄ᠆ᠺ᠋ᢉᢦ᠋ᡝᠴᠣ᠋᠋᠋ᡃ᠋᠖ᢄᢣ᠋ᢣᡝ᠋ᠳᡃᡆ᠋ᢗ᠋
warrant or commences an investigation under	এ৬৭%৬৬৬৫ ጋ৽ঀ৽৸৻৴৴৻ঀ৸৽৴৾৾
subsection (1) except under the instructions of the	S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).
Chief Coroner. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	5.10. 2010,0.5,3.2(5).
	⊲⊃₅⊳⊂⊳⊰∝⋳∽₀с⊃ҁ
Disqualifications	
10. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 9(1), a	,
coroner shall not issue a warrant to take possession of	ᠫᡝᡆᡃᢅ᠋ᡶ᠆ᡊᢣ᠂ᡏ᠋ᠫᢪᡆᢩᠥᢙ᠋᠘ᢞ᠋ᠬᡗᢌ᠋᠋᠕᠘᠆ᡁ᠘᠉ᡩ᠘᠘
the body of the deceased or conduct an investigation	᠕᠆ᠴᠣᢄᢞᡐ᠋ᡱ᠊ᡠ᠖᠈ᢣᡩᢦᡆ᠈᠂ᡠ᠋᠅ᡄ᠉ᡐᢁᠽ᠋᠕
of the death where	(a) ጋናď∿ႱלርჀት, bጋንትናbበ∿Ⴑ, Δ ჼჾႦჲ Δ ৮ናbበ∿Ⴑ,
(a) the coroner or a partner, associate, employee	᠘ᡃ᠋ᡃ᠋ᡃᠣ᠋᠘ᢣᢛᡅᡣ, ᠘ᡃᢛ᠋ᡃᠣ᠋᠋ᠴ᠘ᢣᢛ᠋᠋᠕᠅᠘ᢏ᠋᠘ᢣᢁ
or employer of the coroner attended on the	ᲮᲡᲘ՟ـJ ጋᆟⅆჼႱ┽ℾષ ᠊ᢩᢁᡃᢗ᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᡥ᠋ᠺᠫ᠅ᢕ᠘ᡛ᠆᠘᠖ᢞᠣᡃ
deceased as a medical practitioner within	⊲٬&حخ⊸حد ⊃٬۹۲۵ما;
six months before the death;	(b) ᠕᠆ᡅ᠋᠊᠋᠕᠆ᡁ᠖᠑᠋ᡃᡆ᠋᠋ᡃᡶ᠆ᡕᢣᢄᢞ᠙᠋ᠴᡱ᠋ᡠᡄ᠋᠑ᡃᢣ᠋ᡃᠥ᠓᠋᠂ᡫᡕ
(b) the conduct of the coroner or of a partner,	᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠉᠋᠊᠋᠘ᢑ᠋᠋᠔᠆ᡎᡄ
associate, employee or employer of the	Δ^{id}
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coroner might be questioned in relation to the	
death;	
(c) the death occurred in a hospital where the	₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽
coroner practises medicine; or	(d) ᠫᡝdᢣᡝᡃ᠋ᡖ᠋ᡃᡥ᠋ᡣ᠋ᡃ᠋᠋ᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠕᠋᠋᠋ᡥᡎ᠋ᠬᡪ᠋ᠴ᠋᠘᠂ᡘ᠋᠋᠋ᡥᠬᠬᢣᢂ᠋ᢉᠮ᠉
(d) the death occurred at a place, business or	᠘᠋᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᡖᡆ᠘ᡃ᠋ᠮ᠋᠕᠅ᡏ᠋ᡗ ᠘᠘ᢞ᠋᠋ᡆ᠋᠋᠋ᠫᡝ᠍ᠿ᠋ᡃᢅ᠋ᡶᠧ᠋᠋᠘ᢣ
work in respect of which the coroner has a	ለነሳበነትን አሳት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስት አስ
financial interest.	
	᠋ ᡏ᠋᠕᠆᠕᠆ᡁ᠋᠕᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆
Arranging for another coroner to act	
(2) A coroner who becomes aware that a	كح ¹ فحهكاته ٢٩٩هه ٨٤٩٦٤ ك٥ ٥٦٦ ٢٩٩٩ه ٢٩٩٩ ك٥ ٢٠ ٢٩٩٩
reportable death has occurred but is prohibited by	
subsection (1) from issuing a warrant to take	᠘ᡄᡃᡃ᠋ᢨᠣ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠅᠋᠋᠆ᡏ᠂᠂ᡏ᠋᠌ᡔ᠆᠌᠌᠌ᢩ᠆ᡧ᠋ᢕ᠆ᢄ᠋᠋᠋᠉ᢕᡄᢄ᠖᠋ᠬ᠆ᢧ᠋᠕᠋᠋᠘᠘᠘

possession of the body or conducting an investigation shall immediately notify the Chief Coroner and, subject to the instructions of the Chief Coroner, arrange for another coroner to issue the warrant and conduct the investigation. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).

Powers of coroner

11. (1) A coroner who believes that it is necessary for the purposes of conducting an investigation or inquest may

- (a) enter and inspect any place where the deceased was, or where the coroner believes the deceased was, before his or her death;
- (b) secure the scene or area where the coroner believes the death to have occurred for a period not exceeding 48 hours or for a longer period that the Chief Coroner may authorize;
- (c) where authorized by a warrant issued under subsection 13(1), seize anything that the coroner believes is material to the investigation; and
- (d) order the exhumation of a body where authorized to do so by the Chief Coroner or the Minister.

Grounds for belief

(2) Where a power of a coroner is conditional on the belief of the coroner, the belief must be on reasonable and probable grounds.

Delegation of powers

(3) A coroner may authorize a medical practitioner or police officer to exercise any or all of the powers of a coroner under subsection (1), but where the power is conditional on the belief of the coroner, the belief must be that of the coroner personally. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).

Entry into dwelling-house

12. (1) Where any premises referred to in subsection 11(1) are a dwelling-house, a coroner or person acting under the authority of a coroner may not enter that dwelling-house without the authority of a warrant issued under subsection (2).

Warrant to enter dwelling-house

(2) Where on an *ex parte* application a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that

- (a) entry to a dwelling-house is necessary for the purpose of performing a duty imposed on a coroner by this Act, and
- (b) entry to the dwelling-house has been refused

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or that entry will be refused, the justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorizing a coroner or a police officer to enter that dwelling-house, subject to the conditions that may be specified in the warrant.	(b) Δᡃ᠋ᠫᡃᢣᢣ᠋ᠴ᠋ᠫ᠋᠈ᡩ᠖᠕᠈ᢅᡆᡃᠵ᠖᠘᠅᠑᠆᠖᠅᠋ ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆ ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆
Use of force (3) In executing a warrant issued under subsection (2), a coroner shall not use force unless the coroner is accompanied by a police officer and the use of force is specifically authorized in the warrant.	᠘ᡝᡪᠡᡃᢦ᠋ᠾᡃᠳᡃ (3) ᢗ᠘ᡃᠦ᠘ᡄᡃ᠋ᡠᡨ᠋ᠣ᠋᠊ᡅ (2)-ᠮᡕ ᡏ᠋᠌ᠫᢪᡆᢈᡅ ᡏ ᠴ᠋ᠴ ᠘ᡩᡳ᠘ᡷᢋ᠘ᡩᡄ᠖᠆ᢑ ᠘ᡔᡲᡄ᠘᠋ᠮᢑ ᠘ᡔᢪᡆᡄ᠒ᡏᡃ
Warrant to seize evidence 13. (1) Where on an <i>ex parte</i> application a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that there is in a building, receptacle or place anything that will afford evidence in respect of the circumstances of the death, the justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorizing a coroner or a police officer to search for and seize any such thing.	 ΔϽϨ[®] ΔΡΛ ϽͿϟͺͻσ ϥͺͻϥΔϨΛ[®]Ϟ^sΓ^b 13. (1) Δ⁶⁶b[®] ΔΔ⁵ζ⁶⁶ ⁵b₂Δ⁶⁵⁵Λ^PD₂Δ⁶⁶⁶Λ¹C²ζ⁶ ⁶ζ⁶C² Δ⁶⁶b[®] Δ⁶⁶Λ¹C²C⁶ ⁶ζ⁶⁶⁶C² C⁶ «P[®]⁶⁶C²C⁴⁶⁶ ⁶C² C⁶ «P[®]⁶⁶C²C⁴⁶⁶ ⁶C² C⁶ «P[®]⁶⁶C²C⁴⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶
Custody of evidence (2) Where anything is seized under paragraph 11(1)(c), the coroner shall ensure that it is kept in safe custody and shall return it to the person from whom it was seized as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the investigation or inquest unless the coroner is authorized or required by law to dispose of it otherwise.	ఒ౨ఒది?౧ిిష్ గిగ్రింగ్ (2) Cదరిరా ౧౧్ళిగిర్ 11(1)(c)-్ గిగినించ్ గిగిరించి, ఎోతిరిగిరింగి ఎక్ 11(1)(c)-్ గిగినించ్ గిగిరించించింది గిగిరించింది గిగిరిందింది గిగిరింది సిరిసిరింది సిరిసిరింది గిగిరించింది సిరిసిరింది గిగిరించి సిరిసిరింది గిగిరించి దాగిరిపిరి గిగిరించి
Post-mortem examination 14. (1) A coroner may, at any time during an investigation or inquest, arrange for a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased.	ఎౕరిౕట్ౖ రెÞి రెÞినర్ 14. (1) ఎ్రింటెనౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది
Transportation outside Nunavut (2) A coroner may authorize the transportation of the body of the deceased out of Nunavut for a post-mortem examination.	교এ୭ና ୵୦୦୦ ଏϷʹ୦୬୵୶ (2) ጋናժ∿ሁለলሌት በ୮୮ዞ ጋናժ∿ሁለ୮୬ ଏϷ୦ናሪትጋ∆°ഫ∿⊲୯ ୵୦୦୦ ഛ୦୭୮ና ጋናժ∿ሁ୯ႪጋႪ ናԵ₽አ∿୶୦ዮናሪት-שס.
 Performance of post-mortem examination (3) A post-mortem examination shall be performed by a pathologist, except where (a) the examination is not an autopsy; or (b) the examination is performed by a medical practitioner with the approval of the Chief Coroner. 	ఎోరి ట్ ా స్రా స్ సరిసిన సి సా స్ సి సి సి సా స్ సి
Pituitary gland (4) Any person who performs an autopsy as	᠋᠄ᡃ᠋ᡖᠺᡃᡪ᠋ᡏᡄ᠋ᠫ᠋᠅᠈ᠹᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡆ᠋᠅ (4) ᡆᡄ᠊ᡏ᠋ᠫ᠘ᢩ°ᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠅᠘ᠴ᠋᠋᠋ᠥ ᠫ᠋ᠶᡃᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡶᠵᠮ᠋ᢂ᠆ᢑ᠘ᢍ

part of a post-mortem examination under this section may, despite the absence of a consent otherwise required by law, extract the deceased's pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of a person having a growth hormone deficiency where the person performing the autopsy has no reason to believe either that the deceased had expressed an objection to, or that the next of kin or personal representative of the deceased objects to, the body being dealt with in this manner. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3); S.Nu. 2011,c.6,s.8(2).

Exhumation

15. (1) The Minister or the Chief Coroner may authorize a coroner to order the exhumation of a body for the purposes of an investigation or inquest into the death of that person under this Act.

Authority of order

(2) An order of exhumation made by a coroner is sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed to carry out the exhumation.

Notice

(3) A coroner who orders the exhumation of a body shall give notice of that order at least 72 hours before the exhumation to

- (a) the spouse of the deceased or, if there is no spouse, any adult next of kin; and
- (b) the person in charge of the cemetery or other place where the body is buried or stored.

Where exhumation not necessary

(4) Where the body of a person, in respect of whose death an investigation or inquest is necessary, has been buried and the coroner is of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by exhuming the body, the coroner may conduct the investigation or inquest without exhuming the body.

Assistance of police officers

16. (1) A coroner may obtain the assistance of police officers in the conduct of an investigation or inquest.

Assistance of other persons

(2) A coroner may, with the consent of the Chief Coroner, obtain the assistance of persons other than police officers or retain the services of experts for all or part of an investigation or inquest. 'bD>\''D' D'ddTro 'bD>\''DCDC'DC C & a a bob, \''DAT \'ALCONCOBDA'S A A bob, ''D'AT A A CONCOBDA'S A CONCO

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Police reports (3) Where a police officer has made a police report on a death that is subject to an investigation or inquest under this Act, the police officer shall forward a copy of that report to the coroner conducting the investigation or inquest, as the case may be. (3) < >> > > 	
 (3) Where a police officer has made a police report on a death that is subject to an investigation or inquest under this Act, the police officer shall forward a copy of that report to the coroner conducting the investigation or inquest, as the case may be. (3) くティ トゥーもレーシャートーン ・ シーン ・ ・ シーン ・ シー ・ シー	
Obstructing coroner or authorized person	
 17. No person shall knowingly hinder, obstruct or interfere with a coroner in the performance of his or her duties or with a person authorized by a coroner in connection with an investigation or inquest. 17. Pa⊃Δ^aa^b ∧i^bb^dL^c P^d≪^b∩^c∩^ba^db^b∩^c∩^ba^db^bC^b∩^c ∧^bb^bb^d∩^c∩^ba^db^bC^b∩^c ∧^bb^bb^dD^c∩^ba^db^bC^bC^bC^bD^c ∧^bb^bb^bD^c∩^c ∧^bb^bD^cC^bD^c ∧^bb^bD^cC^bD^c ∧^bb^bD^cC^bD^c ∧^bb^bD^cC^bD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^cD^c ∧^bb^bD^cD^cD^c ∧^bD^cD^cD^c ∧^bD^cD^cD^c ∧^bD^cD^cD^cD^cD^cD^cD^cD^cD^cD^c	<
Interference with or alteration to body 18. No person, other than a police officer performing his or her duty, who has reason to believe that a reportable death has occurred shall in any way interfere with or alter the body of the deceased or its condition unless a coroner authorizes that person to do so. $< \sqrt{\sqrt{16} \sqrt{16} \sqrt{50}} \sqrt{16} \sqrt$	
 Investigation report and certificate 19. Where a coroner is satisfied at the completion of an investigation that an inquest is not necessary, the coroner shall (a) complete a report on the investigation in the prescribed form; (b) certify, in the prescribed form, that an inquest is not necessary; and (c) forward the report and certificate to the Chief Coroner. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3). Dot b C Coroner shall Coroner. 	Чsь
Release of body where no inquest held 20. (1) A coroner shall authorize the release of the body of the deceased where the investigation is complete and an inquest will not be held. $ \begin{array}{l} \cap \Gamma \ \wedge \$	
Release of body before inquest (2) Where an inquest will be held, a coroner may authorize the release of the body of the deceased before the holding of the inquest.	
Release of body after post-mortem examination (3) Where a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased is to be performed, a coroner may, at the time of arranging for the post-mortem examination, authorize the release of the body of the deceased on completion of the post-mortem examination.	c

Where coroner to hold inquest

21. (1) Subject to this Act, a coroner shall hold an inquest where, after conducting an investigation, the coroner is of the opinion that an inquest is necessary

- (a) to identify the deceased or determine the circumstances of the death;
- (b) to inform the public of the circumstances of the death where it will serve some public purpose;
- (c) to bring dangerous practices or conditions to the knowledge of the public and facilitate the making of recommendations to avoid preventable deaths; or
- (d) to inform the public as to dangerous practices or conditions in order to avoid preventable deaths.

Mandatory inquest

(2) Subject to this Act, a coroner shall hold an inquest where the coroner becomes aware of the death of a person while detained or in custody in the circumstances referred to in paragraph 8(1)(g) or (h).

Where inquest not to be held

- 22. A coroner shall not hold an inquest
 - (a) where the deceased died from a cause or in circumstances other than those referred to in subsection 8(1); or
 - (b) for the purpose of determining civil or criminal liability in respect of a death.

Right to request inquest

23. (1) Where a coroner decides that an inquest is not necessary, a next of kin or other interested person may request that the coroner hold an inquest by

- (a) submitting a written request to the coroner stating his or her reasons; or
- (b) appearing before the coroner in person or by agent to explain his or her reasons.

Decision of coroner

(2) The coroner shall consider the request to hold an inquest and give the person making the request a written decision with reasons within 24 days after receipt by the coroner of the request.

Appeal

(3) Where a request made under subsection (1) is refused, the person who made the request may, within 20 days after receipt by him or her of the decision of the coroner under subsection (2), appeal the decision by

(a) submitting a written appeal to the Chief Coroner stating his or her reasons for the

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- 22. Did tach Did tach
 - (a) ఎ్రిటిల్ ఎ్రికి స్థానారా ర్లిలిస్తారా గార్లి (a) СДర్రార్లార్ దంటించారి 8(1)-Гс; రిలిపారా

ለተ⁶ ΔΡΠ ጋ⁶/4⁶/₂ J⁶/₂ J⁶/2 J⁶/2 J⁶/2 J⁶/2

- (b) ጋናժ^{*}レイニン D<^bC ンゴン D^{*}C^{*} D^{*}C^{*}
 P^{*}U^{*}D2A^{*}L N^{*}C^{*}C^{*} a ב A^{*}C^{*}L^{*}D^{*}C^{*}

ᠫᡃ᠋ᠯᢥ᠋ᡶᡄ᠋ᢈᢄ᠘᠘᠆ᠺ᠆ᢧ᠕

(2) ጋናብትሪተርጉን ጋናብትረርኦጋና የውንትናምንምጋም ላዜ ፊውትጋ ንትናምጋግ በበናናጋው ፊተደርዮሲትርም ውናታም 24-ው ፈጋፈልባሪናኮ ጋናብትሪተርጉ ጋዮናምርኦቦኑ.

᠂ᡃ᠋ᡆᡗᡥᠳ᠋᠋᠋᠅᠘᠋᠋᠋᠅᠘ᢑ᠋ᡃᠣ᠋ᠴ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡔᢑ

3) CΔbσ Δ⊆[™] (3) CΔbσ Δ⊆[™]

ዻኁቦኈር▷°σ∿ቦ∩`ጔJ, ሏው ፝፞፝፝፝፝፝፝፝ጛ፨ ልL°ฉ∆с▷ጋ∆°ฉ൨⊲с⁺, ▷ˆጔσ⁺ 20-σ⁺ ฉ_⊇ฉ∆^bdCናΓ^b ለኦሲ^ŵϟLc[™]∩՟ጔJ ΔϟLc▷ኪኦΓ^b Ͻʹd^{*}bϟϲኪ^λ ር∆bσ^{*}b[™]ϽΓ^b Δϲ^bb^{*}σ^{*}b (2), ^{*}d^c∩^{*}σ^{*}b[⊥]L^c ▷^{*}σ^{*}ጏC▷ϟ[™] ΔϟLc▷ኪ^{*}b₋Jσ

appeal; or (b) appearing before the Chief Coroner in person or by agent to explain his or her reasons.	 (a) ೧೧% b೧೮ 'ថ ৩% ৬% ৬% ৩% ৬% ৩% 0% 0%<
Decision of Chief Coroner (4) The Chief Coroner shall consider the merits of the appeal and give the person making the appeal a written decision with reasons within 10 days after receipt by the Chief Coroner of the appeal.	ᡧᡃᢑᡠ᠅ᢆᡁᡄ ᠫᡝ᠍ᠿᡃᢆᡫᠧᡊᢣ ᠘ᠡᡃ᠋᠘᠆ᡔᡅ᠅ᢆᡁ (4) ᡧ᠋᠈ᡧᡶᢋᡃᢛᡠ᠅ᠾᡄ ᠫᡝᡆᡃ᠋ᡶᠧ᠆ᠺ᠋ᢩ᠈ᢤ᠘᠅᠋ᢥ᠈᠖ᢋ᠄᠉ᠫ ᡆᠴᡆ᠘ᢓᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᠬᢪ᠆᠌ᠣᡗ᠄ᡏᡅᢉ᠅᠋ᢍᢛᢣ᠋᠋ᠴᡗ᠉ᡷᠳᡬ᠍ᠴᠥ ᠘ᠴ᠋ᢩ᠈᠆᠘ᡄᡯᠧᢋ᠋ᠮ᠆ᡷ᠋ᠴᠧᢁᡷ᠋ ᡅ᠆ᠣ᠉ᠫᡊᡃᢣᡬ᠄ᡥᠨ᠋᠘ᡄ᠋ᡃᢛ᠋᠋ᢕ᠋᠅ᠴ᠋ᡎᡅ᠘᠋᠘᠆ᢄ᠆ᠴᠥ ᡅ᠆ᠣ᠉ᠫᢑ᠋ᢣᡬ᠄ᡥᠨ᠘ᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠁ᡩ᠘ᠺ᠋ᢩᡘ᠆ᡁ᠘ᠼ᠘᠘ᠺ᠋᠁ᡬ ᠫᡝᡆᡃᡶᠧᡄᡅᢣᢂ᠋ᡬ᠕ᡷᡏ᠊ᡡ᠂ᡏᡅᠬ᠅᠋ᢍᢛᡅ᠋᠘ᢄ᠂ᡨᠥᠴ᠉ᠫᡝ᠖ᢛᠬᡄᠴᡕ
Final decision (5) Subject to the power of the Minister under section 24, the decision of the Chief Coroner under subsection (4) is final.	ዮህሮኈሩ፞ቮ ሏረደሮኦሲበናጋቦ (5) ርΔbσ ሏርጐሁ 24-୮ ^୭ ለኦተበቦጋJ ለኆዉσሲታኈሁና ΓσኄርϷና, ሏረደሮኦሲታኈሁና ዻኈሁናኈ፞፞ዄኈሁና ጋናⅆኈሁላሮሲት ርΔbσ ሏርኈኴኇኇኄሁ (4)-୮୭ ዖኄታርኈሩናህዎኈ.
 Directed inquest 24. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chief Coroner or the Minister may direct any coroner or request a judge to hold an inquest notwithstanding that (a) another coroner has conducted an investigation or done any other act in connection with the death; (b) a coroner has certified that an inquest is unnecessary; or (c) an inquest has been held already. Disqualifications (2) A coroner who would be prohibited by subsection 10(1) from conducting an investigation of the death shall not hold the inquest. 	 ϽʹϭͿϞϹϷϟʹͽʹϐϷϷϞͺʹͽϹϷʹϭϟϷϹͿʹͻͺͿ 24. (1) Λ³ϟΠ⁶¹¹¹ Δ₂⁶¹⁶²¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹
Certification 25. A coroner who is required under this Act to hold an inquest shall certify, in the prescribed form, that an inquest is necessary and hold an inquest as soon as practicable.	௳౨௳∆ ^ь ძС [™] 25. C°≪Ժ ∧ౕdᢣᡝℾ ^ь ጋౕd∿Ⴑ๙ႠႢᢣ ጋናdѷҲᢗÞ๙Г ^ь ᠖Þᢣᢣᡪᡝᠦᠻᢐᠻᠶ᠋᠋ ^ᢑ ᠔᠖ ௳౨௳∆ ^Ⴊ ᡟĴᠥ, ᢗᢗႶႱ ^ĸ ᢣᠺᡃdᢣÞ๙Г ^ь , ϽናdѷҲᢗÞҞ ^ѩ ᠖Þᢣᢣᡪ᠖ᢗÞᠶᡅᡧᠮᡠᡄᡅ᠅ᠦᡐႱႻ ᡧᄔ Ű௳ᲮÞՈՐና ᠖Þᢣᢣᠬᠦᠮᠪᡝᠴᠦ.
Inquest into multiple deaths 26. Where two or more deaths appear to have occurred from the same event or from a common cause, the Chief Coroner may direct that one inquest be held in respect of all the deaths.	దరిగి గింది లాలు 26.
Procedure where criminal charge laid27. (1) Where a person has been charged with a criminal offence arising out of a death, an inquest shall be held only on the direction of the Minister.	⊲ጋኈር⊳ፘ ^{iኈ} <ፖታኦኣ⊳ጚኄኈ∩՟ጔJ ለናኦ፟፝፝፝፝፝፝፝ፚ፞፞፞፞፞ጏ 27. (1) ∆ጔ▷ <ፖታኦኣ⊳ጚኈ ለናኦ፟ኇ፞፞፞፞፞፞፝ኇ፞፞፞፞፞፞ኇ፟፟፟፞፞ኇ ୮σጎር ጋናdኣጚር⊳ጚጮ ኄ⊳ኦኣናdኦኦ< የፖ⊲σ ለናdኦኦ<ና.

Non-compellable witness	᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋ ᠋ ᠋
(2) No person charged with a criminal	(2) ᠙ᡅ᠋᠋ᡝ᠘ᢡᡅ᠊᠋ᠬᢛ ᠵᡝᢣᢑᡃ᠋ᠺᡔᡟᢛ᠕ᡪᢣ᠋ᡷᠳᡗ᠋ᡗ
offence arising out of a death is compellable to give evidence at an inquest in respect of that death.	ᠫᡝ᠍᠍ᡰᠯᡲᡃ᠋᠖ᠰᠴᠴ᠘᠆᠋᠕ᢣᢄ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᢕᢣᡅ᠕᠋᠋ᠮᢐ᠅ᡤᡄᡄ᠋᠉᠂ᠴᡆ᠘᠋᠄ᢛᢣᡆ᠘ᡃᡆᠴ᠋ᠴ ᠫᡝ᠋᠔ᢣᡃᠽᢗᠵᡶᡏ᠋ᡃ᠂᠋ᢐ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡕᢣ᠅ᢗ᠅ᠾᠺ᠄ᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠋
Procedure where criminal charge arises (3) Where a person is charged during the inquest with a criminal offence arising out of the death, the coroner shall, unless the Minister directs otherwise, discharge the jury and close the inquest, and shall reopen the inquest only on the direction of the Minister.	 <0><0><> < < <> <lp> <lp><</lp></lp>
 Where criminal charge disposed of (4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3), a coroner may hold an inquest where a person is charged with a criminal offence arising out of the death and compel the person so charged to give evidence if (a) the charge or an appeal from any conviction or acquittal has been finally disposed of; or (b) the time for taking an appeal has expired without an appeal having been taken. 	 న్ కిళ్రా ''' < సిక్టింగ్ '' '''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''
Procedure where criminal charge likely28. A coroner shall delay the holding of an inquest where it appears likely to the coroner that a person will be charged with a criminal offence arising out of the death unless directed by the Minister to hold an inquest.	এጋ ⁵⁶ CÞ/ ^{ib} / ૮ሃ୬୯/১৮/১৯ 28. ጋናቴሌ ጋናቴሌ ጋናቴሌ ጋናቴሌ አርዮ የአምር ነው የአምር ነ
Civil proceeding29. An inquest is not a criminal court of record.	ΔϿϳϷͶϹϿͼ ΔͼϷϐͼϽͼϹϷͽϷϲϷͶϭͼ 29. ϽϳϥϞϲϲϞͼ ͼϷϷϞϞͼϭϷϞͼ ΛͼϞͽϭϳͿͼ ΔͼϷͼϿϪϭϳͿͼ ͶͶͼϷϳϥͶϷͼϲϽͼ.
Jury 30. (1) Every inquest must be held with a jury composed of six jurors.	ൎᡄᡄᡃᡣᠭ 30. (1) ጋናႻ≺ϹϷ≺ና ʹϧϷὲᢣᡪ⁵·ϹϷϞϲ·ĹϚ ἀᡄᢑ᠋ᠬ᠋ᠻᠣᡅ⊲ᠮᢧ⁵Ϸ>ና 6-σ₅ Δ౨₅σ.
Verdict (2) Any five jurors may return a verdict.	∆/୯L୯Ϸሊᢣ [‰] (2)
Qualifications of jurors 31. (1) Subject to this section, any person qualified to serve as a juror under the <i>Jury Act</i> and not exempt from service as a juror under that Act is qualified to serve as a juror at an inquest.	ἀᡄᢑᡃᡣ᠌Ϸᡪᢞ᠌ᡆᢩ᠄ᢑ᠌᠉ 31. (1) ᡬ᠊ᡆ ᠘ᡄᢩ᠅᠋᠘ ᠕᠈ᡪᡶĊ, ᢗ᠘bᠦ ᠘ ^ᢌ ᡠ᠉ᠫ᠘᠕᠂ᡟᢅᡣ <i>ἀᡄ৬ᡣᡩ ᠕᠄dᢣ᠋᠅᠘σ</i> ᠉ ᠙ᡆ᠌ᠫ᠘ᠲᡆᢩ᠅ ᠕ᠵᡕ᠋ᠬ᠍᠊ᠺᠯᢑᢓᢪᡆ᠄᠉ᠫᠮ ἀᡄᢑᡣᢄᢦᢋ᠋ᡗᢑ᠋᠊ᠺᡶ᠘᠊᠋ᢣᡈᢗᢄᢞᡆᢩ᠅ᡤᠫᠴᠦ ᠌ᡄᢑ᠋ᡣ᠋ᡗᢑ ᢗ᠆᠙ᡇ᠅᠋ᡁ᠉ᠫᡏ᠉᠕᠄dᢣᡪᡏᡡ᠋ᠺᢞᡆᢄ᠉ᡣᢗᢄ᠋ᡝ᠘ᡃ᠅᠖᠘ᡷᠺ᠂ᡦ ᠫ᠄d᠈ᢣᢗᢄᢣᠧᠮ᠉ ᠖ᢂᢣᡪᡝᠳᠮᡅ.
Disqualifications of jurors (2) A person is not qualified to serve as a	ᡄᡄᡃᡣᢂᡔᢞ᠊ᡆᢩᢞᠬᠬᠫ᠋ (2) ᠘ᠴᡃ ᡄᡄᡃᡣᢂᢞᡆᢩᢞᠬᠬᠫ᠋᠋᠅᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠫᡝ᠋᠔ᡃᢣᢗᢂ᠋ᠮᡃ

juror at an inquest who is

- (a) an officer, employee, inmate or patient of a hospital, jail, lock-up, correctional facility or other institution where the death occurred;
- (b) an owner or employee of a building or place where the death occurred; or
- (c) an owner or employee of a business or work where the death occurred.

Power of coroner to disqualify juror

(3) The coroner shall disqualify from serving as a juror any person whom the coroner believes would be unable to render a true verdict in accordance with the evidence because of interest or bias.

Jury selection

32. (1) Before holding an inquest, the coroner shall request the sheriff to provide the names of six persons qualified to serve as jurors.

Basis of selection

(2) The sheriff, on receiving the request of a coroner, shall randomly select the names of six persons from the list of jurors compiled under section 8 of the *Jury Act* and send the names to the coroner.

Warrant

(3) The coroner shall issue a warrant in the prescribed form to the sheriff or a police officer to summon the persons selected to serve as jurors.

Service of summons

(4) On receipt of a warrant issued under subsection (3), the sheriff or police officer, as the case may be, shall serve the persons selected with a summons in the prescribed form.

Insufficient jurors

(5) Where less than six persons are able to serve as jurors after the summons, the coroner shall cause a sufficient number of qualified persons to be selected and summoned to form a jury in the manner set out in subsections (1) to (4) or in any more expeditious manner that the circumstances may require.

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- (a) <፦ረ, Δ[®]boab[®]n, Λ/L^bD^{4®} D[®]
 ዻ፟^eσላል[®]ቨ[®] b[®]D^p, በJ^bD²L^{4®}, ላa^ec^bA[®]ቨ^cD[®]
 D[®]
 D[®]
 C^bd[®]A^bC^bC^b[®]L⁴C^b;

ዻኁቦኄኯ∩፞ዀጕርΓቍ ๙๛ካባናውጋፑካ ፚለሥራ የድጋጉኯ ዾዾኯኯኯናሳት ወቅም ነው አቀም የድንም የሚያስት በር

فرد۵۹۰ معموریه

ᠣ᠌᠋᠌ᠵᢦᠫᢦᠺᠠᢂ᠋ᢆᢐ᠘ᢄ᠆᠆᠆᠆

(2) <፦/፦ህላ[®], ጋናሳ[®]ህላጦሊትዮ ለናሳትኦበጐጋህ, ወንብ^{\$}<ናርላሁን^{\$}ን^{\$} 6-ው ላበናው ሏውዮ ወንብ^{\$}Cኦቶ[®]ሲ^{\$}ንቦ bበCኦ/Lላው ሲር^{\$}በው ርΔbσ Δር^{\$} 8 *Δ^{\$}b^{\$}ንΔል^{\$}Γ^{\$} ሲር^{\$}በው ለናሳታ^{\$}ህሙ* ላ^{\$}L ጋውረጋው ጋናሳ^{\$}ህረተርሲት ሀበናው.

⊲⊃₽₀∽⊳∩

(3) 5^{6} 4 7^{2} 4^{2} 2^{2} 2^{6} 3^{2} 2^{6} 2^{6} 3^{2

ݥᡄᡃᡊᢂᢞᡆᢩ᠅ᢉᡗ

C°&& ለነፈኑ፣ኮ በበናኈረL፦ቦ°___ ፈ፞ኈጮረLላሥ

؇^ؠؗڮڶ[ۣ]ۥ۠ؖ۩ڡڞڔڮ؞ڷۄ

Irregularities 33. No omission to observe the provisions of this 33.

Act respecting the qualifications, exclusion or selection of jurors is a ground for impeaching the verdict rendered by a jury unless the omission resulted in a substantial miscarriage of justice.	CdటCDUసిగ్రెంత్ గ్రాంగ్ గిశించింది. రిశిలింద్ లారెళ్లు గా ఉంటింద్ రాడిందింద్ రిగిందింది. దిగిదాలు రిగిందిందిందింది. పిరిషేందర్ రిగిందింగిందింది. సిందిందిందింది.
Swearing of jurors34. When the jurors are assembled, the coroner shall administer an oath to them to diligently inquire into the death of the person or persons in respect of whom the inquest is about to be held and to give a true verdict according to the evidence.	ఉ౬ిగి గరాళారాకు⊃గి 34. bNCÞNౕ⊃గ ఉ౬ిగి, ౫ేరిటిరాగి ఎÞ౬٩ఎికి౫ి గరాళారాకు⊃గి నగిగిగిలింది కిbెసింగిత్లిందిందిందిందిందిందింది ఎకింటరాగి కిbెసింగిత్లింగిందింగా తిఓ గరాగా దిగిరాలింగా ఓరించి ఒ౨ందిందింగాం.
Request for notice of inquest 35. (1) Any person may make a request in writing to the coroner conducting an investigation to be notified of the time and place of any inquest that may be held as a result of the investigation.	᠉ᡝᢉ᠋᠋᠄ᢐ᠋ᢄ᠖ᢛᡣ᠆ᠴᠡ᠋᠌ᠫᡝ᠋ᠯᢣᢗ᠌ᠺᡃ᠅᠂᠋ᢐ᠋ᢄᢣᢣ᠋᠂ᠳ᠋ᢐᢛᡣ᠆ᠴ᠋ᠠ ᠋᠋ᡔᡪ᠌᠌᠌ᢄᡶᢞᠴᡄ ᢃ5. (1) ᠑᠂ᡆᡃ᠋ᡶᡶ᠆ᡅᢣ᠘᠂᠙ᡆ᠋᠌᠌᠌᠘᠆ᡆ᠅ ᠺ᠋ᠺᠬᡘ᠅ᢓ᠆ᡆ᠅᠑᠅ ᠂᠋ᢐ᠌᠌᠌᠌ᢄᢣ᠆᠅᠘᠘᠆᠆᠂᠖ᢤ᠘᠘ᡘ᠆ᡆ ᠑᠂ᡆᢣᡶᢗᢂ᠆᠋ᠮ᠂᠖ᢂᢣ᠋ᢣ᠂ᠳ᠖ᡥ᠓᠆ᠴ᠋᠋᠕
 Notice of inquest (2) The coroner shall give notice in writing of the time and place of any inquest to (a) the next of kin of the deceased; (b) any person who made a request under subsection (1); (c) any person who, in the opinion of the coroner, has a substantial interest in the inquest; and (d) any person whose conduct is, in the opinion of the coroner, likely to be called into question at the inquest. 	 ϽʹϭͿϞϹϷϞʹͽ ϱ.ͻϱΔʹͽϟՈʹ-ͻͿ ʹϷϷϷϞʹϭͲϲϭϤʹͽϹΓϭͽ (2) ϽʹϭʹϧϤϲϲϷ ΠϽʹͽϷͶϽϤ ʹϷʹϧ ἀΓͻ ʹϷʹϧϦϽΔ°ϼͼͿ ϽʹϭͿϞϨϹϷϲϷͽϽΓͽ ʹϷϷϷϞϚϭͲϲϷΓͼͽ α.ͻϥΔʹͽϟͶʹ-ͻͿ Ϸϭϭϧυ (a) ϽʹϭʹϧϤʹʹ ʹϷϹʹʹϞͶʹϧϧͼ (b) ϹΔϷϭ ΔϲϷͽʹϭʹϧ (1)-ΓϚ ϷϥϽΔ°αʹͽ ϿϧϟϚͽϽͿϚ; (c) ϷϥϽΔ°αʹͽ, ϽʹϭͿʹϧϤϲϲϞϷϚ ΔϟϹͰϒΓϭϷ, ΔϟϹΓʹϚϥϤϹΓϫϚ ϽʹϭͿʹϞϹϷͿϚ ʹϷϷϷϞϭϷϭϤʹͽϽΓͽ; ϥϤ (d) ϷϥϽΔ°αʹͽ ϤϷϲϚͶϟΓϷ, ϽʹϭͿʹϧϤϲϷϫϷ ΔϟϹϷϚͼϧ, ϤΛͼϧϟͽϾϷϧϿΓϷ ϽʹϭͿϞϟϹϷϟʹͽ ϗϷϷϷϞϚϭͲϧΓϭϷ.
Adjournment (3) Where the conduct of a person who has not been notified of and is not present at the inquest is brought into question, the coroner shall adjourn the inquest and notify that person if it is reasonably practicable to do so. Effect on proceedings (4) Failure to notify a person of an inquest does not invalidate the inquest.	Lጋረσ [%] (3) ጋኣኦLበናበσ [*] Ր֊ጋՌ [®] Δሷ [*] Γ [®] ጋናታ፥ረርኦ⊀Γ [®] ^የ Եኦኦኣ [®] Ո [֊] ጋ [°] ΔረተΓኦኦበ [֊] ጋJ, ጋናታ [®] ህላርኦΓ [®] ^የ Եኦኦኣ [®] Ո [֊] ጋ [°] Lጋሪካን [®] ላ [°] L CΔሏ ΔΔ [®] ጋኣ [®] በ [®] Եኦ [®] C [*] ህ [°] . ⁴ [®] ጋΔ [®] σ [°] 6 [®] በ [֊] ጋ [°] Λϲኪላኪኦኦ ^{4°} (4) ΔΔ [*] Γ [°] ϽኣኦLበ [°] በ [*] Γ [®] σ [®] Ͻናታ [*] ረኦ⊀Γ [®] ^የ Եኦኦኣ [®] Ո [֊] ጋ [°] LϽኦኦሁን [®] Ͻ [®] .
Public inquest 36. (1) An inquest shall be held in public.	ᠫ᠋᠋ᠮᡆᡃᢆᢣᢗ᠌᠌ᢂᢣ᠋ᢣ᠋᠋᠄᠖ᢂᢣᢣ᠋᠋᠋᠅᠖᠘ᡩᠴ᠋ᡗ ᡠᡄ᠖᠘ᢞᠦ᠄᠋᠖ᢄᢣ ᢃ6. (1) ᠫ᠋ᠮᡆᡃᠯᢗᢂᢞ᠖᠖ᢂᢣᢣ᠋᠋᠅᠖ᢂᢣ᠋᠋ᢣ᠅ᢗᢂ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘ ᡠᡄ᠖᠘ᢞᡆ᠋᠅ᠫᢛ᠙ᡰᡆ᠋᠘ᡱᡆᡗᢅᠥ
Exception (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister may direct that an inquest be held in private where the Minister is of the opinion that national security may be endangered or that the possibility of prejudice to the public interest outweighs the desirability of holding the inquest in public.	ష్టి సిని స్పి స్లారించింది సింగా పారి లా సింగా సి సింగా సింగా సిరా సింగా

Exclusion of witness and agent (3) A coroner may order that any witness and any agent representing that witness at an inquest, but not counsel, be excluded from the inquest until the witness is called to give evidence.	ለናቴርዮዮቦቦና ጋ ኦσቴቴ ምስ ሥሀምጋፈላና ጋ (3) ጋና ላ ካሪተ ሲት ኦσቴቴ ምስጋፊ ዲና ጦ እና ላ ኦጋፊ ዲ ዲ ሚ ሚ ሚ ሚ ሚ ሚ ሲ ምስ መ ንና ላ ተ አምድ ምስም መ ንና ላ ተ ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ምስም ም
Standing37. A coroner shall grant standing at an inquest to any person whom the coroner considers to have a substantial interest in the inquest.	σძልJ⁰ഘ [‰] ՈርϷσ [‰] 37. ጋናⅆ [ൣ] Ს⋞লႢᢣ ₽ჲጋ∆°ഘናℾ ^ᢑ σძልՈናՈ⋞°ഘ [‰] ጋ‰ ⊲ለ℠៸ናഛ ጋናⅆ℀ርϷ⋞ℾԽ ℔Ϸϟኣ℠Ո՟౨Րና.
Counsel 38. (1) The Minister may designate counsel to attend the inquest, act as counsel to the coroner and aid the coroner in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.	Lఁరఁౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖ
Agents (2) A coroner may use an agent to assist the coroner during the inquest and aid in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses where counsel has not been designated by the Minister.	የ፡Სჼ፡ጋ∆Კ (2) ጋჼⅆჼႱႵႠႢት የ፡Სჼ፡ጋ∆Ⴕℾჼ ᠘ᲮᲙჼ፡CÞጋ∆°ႭႢჃႠჼ ჼᲮ₽ትᲐჼႣჼႦჼስՐჂႮ ∆ᲮႵჼჂႣჂ ჼᲮϷჼⅆႵԼታℾႻ ⊲ለჼჁჅჂႣ ႾႠႱႠႢት ℾႣჼႠϷ՜ ႣჇ⊲ႾϷჼႶႶჼჂႱ
Right to be heard39. The coroner shall hear any person who wishes to give evidence at an inquest so long as the evidence is not vexatious or irrelevant.	గ⊀ిౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖ
 Right to participate 40. A person who has been granted standing at an inquest may (a) be represented by counsel or an agent; (b) call, examine and cross-examine witnesses; (c) obtain from a coroner a summons to require the attendance of any witness the person wishes to be called; and (d) present arguments and submissions, and address the jury at the conclusion of the evidence. 	 Λτ⁶ ΔΡΠ Λ⁵bCPtσ⁶ Δ⁵σ⁵J⁶ 40. Δρ⁵ Σ³d³t(CPtP⁶ ⁵bP⁵Δ⁵b⁵h⁵D⁶D⁷CP⁵σ⁶σ⁶b²Δ⁶d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴d⁴
Counsel or agent of witness41. A witness at an inquest may be represented by counsel or an agent for the purpose of protecting the interests of the witness.	Lলსল∿ት ₽ºᲡႪጋ∆⊀⅃೨°ởϚ Ϸσ⁵ႦႪႶ∿ႱϚ 41. Ϸσ⁵ႦႪႶ ჂናⅆንፈርϷፈႪ ናႦϷትኣႪϹϷσ∿Ⴑ LলსলϷჀትℾ ₽ºႱႪጋሏጚℾჼ೨°ởϚ ₽ºႱႪጋႪϹϷጋ∆°ႭჀ⊲ლ ኣ>ᅶℾϧϷናⅆ⅃J ϷσჼႦႪႶϷ⊀Ⴊ.
Power of coroner to summon witnesses 42. (1) A coroner may by summons require any	ϽჼⅆჼႱჃႠႢჂϷʹ ለኆႭჼႣჼႱ ΔჼჼႦჽႭልჼ⅃ና ჼႦϷჼdჂיჃႶഛ ϷႻႱჼႶႻ

person	42. (1) ጋናժ ሀረር ሲት የ ወጋ Δ° ወና ም ልጭ ከና አል ግር
(a) to give evidence on oath at an inquest, or	᠋᠄ᡃ᠋᠔᠘ᡩᡆ᠋᠋᠕᠆ᢑ
(b) to produce in evidence at an inquest any	a) ᠫᡝᡆᡃᠯᢗᢂᢣ᠋᠖᠈ᢣᠮᡦ᠈ᡩ᠘᠖᠉ᡩ᠘᠉ᡔᡆ᠘᠉ᡃᠯᡆᢄ
document or thing in his or her possession or	∆۲۲۶ <೧۲۲۶ک₀, ⊳«ھ⊃₀ج
control that the coroner may specify,	(b) ᡄᠴᡆ᠘ᡃᢛᢣᡅᢣᡏ᠋ᠴᠦ᠊ᢅᠫᡝ᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᢣᡃᠧᢂᡷ
that is relevant to the subject-matter of the inquest and	᠄ᡃ᠋᠔᠋᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆
admissible as evidence.	᠕᠋᠋ᡃᡆᡣᡏᡃ᠕᠇᠘ᡃᢣᡏ᠊᠋᠋ᠳ᠈ᢞᡇ᠋ᡱ᠅ᡠ᠋᠋ᠬ᠋᠋ᡐᡄᢗ᠅᠋ᡶᠣᡃ
	Jid Utach ala DDe aadie Core,
	いたいで、1000000000000000000000000000000000000
Service of summons	᠕ᢣ᠋ᠺ᠋ᡩᠣ᠉᠘᠋᠋᠉ᢣ᠘ᢗᢌ᠋᠆ᡁ᠘ᡁᢓ
(2) The summons referred to in subsection (1) must be served by a police officer	(2) ርΔbσ Δር-២°σ∿ሁ (1) Δ⁵២б⁵ጋΔል∿୮ና
subsection (1) must be served by a police officer personally serving a copy of the summons on the	᠋᠄ᡃ᠋᠔ᢂ᠈ᡃᡟᢕ᠋᠄ᡔ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘
	᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢑᢄ᠋᠕᠆᠘᠘᠕᠆᠘
person.	
Witness in custody	ᡔ᠋᠋ᡔᢑ᠋ᡠ᠋ᡃᢛᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᡏ᠋᠕ᢣ᠋᠋᠋ᡊ᠘᠋
(3) Where a witness who is required to attend	(3) ▷☞ぢゃ
an inquest is detained or in custody in the	ᠵᢉᡏᡏ᠋ᡃᢛᡣᡝ᠊ᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠕᠇᠘ᢣᢈ᠋ᡣᡝᠴ᠋᠋᠋᠕ᡔ᠘᠋ᢣᢁᡩᡄ᠋ᢗ᠘ᢂᡆ
circumstances referred to in paragraph 8(1)(g) or (h),	በበናኈተLՎℾၑ 8(1)(g) ▷ኖኆጏኇኇ (h) ለተLናበታኦታኈ
the coroner may, in writing, order that the witness be	᠕᠈᠊ᠯᡣ᠋᠋᠈ᡩᠣ᠋ᡶ᠋᠋᠉ᠫᡏᡃ᠋᠕ᢣᡆ᠘᠋᠘ᢞᡆ᠘ᠫ᠘᠋ᠳᡆᡅ᠋᠍᠍᠆ᠵ
brought before the coroner in order to testify at the	
inquest and direct in the order the manner in which the	
witness is to be kept in custody until his or her return	
to the place of his or her detention or custody.	
Administering oaths	ᡏᢄ᠆ᡁ᠘᠈ᢣᡶᡲ᠋ᡏ᠉᠂᠘᠆ᠴ᠋ᠴ
43. A coroner may administer oaths and	43. <code><code>ጋናժᢑ᠘ᢣᡄᡄᠺ᠋᠋᠋ᢕ᠘ᡱᡆᡅ᠔ᡄᢑ᠋᠘ᠶᢋᡶᠣᡄ</code></code>
affirmations to jurors, witnesses and interpreters	
according to the practice in the Nunavut Court of	فره ^۱ ۵۰۰ مالک که که اور که که که که دور که دور که
Justice. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	Δ ⁵ ^b b ⁵ DΔδ ⁶ σ ^b . S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).
Questions by juror	فرسه ۲۵ کام می که
44. A juror at an inquest may question any	
witness.	ᡏ᠕᠋᠋ᡎ᠘᠘᠆ᡆ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆
Warrant for arrest	ᠴᡄ᠆ᡩ᠋ᢂ᠈᠆ᡐᠴᢀ᠋ᠺᢗᢂ
45. (1) A judge may issue a warrant to	45. (1) Δ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁶ ΔΔδ ⁶ ΔϽϨ ⁶ ΔΛΓΡΟΔ ⁶ ΔΛα ⁶
apprehend, anywhere within Nunavut, and bring	∩Jł′ថł⊃∩, פרס∆°פי פפ%רי, ⊲ינ גי⊮רכ⊳סס
before the inquest any person	
(a) who fails to attend or to remain in attendance	(a) ▷<"℃"→" ك ك ك ك ك ك (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
at an inquest in accordance with the	۵٬۵۲۵٬۵۵٬۷ مدحجه می در ۲۰۰۵٬۰۰۵ احت
requirements of a summons, and	50054075, 4L
(b) whose presence is material to the inquest,	(b)
on proof to the satisfaction of the judge of the service	,, Pabo~u p <r></r> <
of the summons on that person.	
<u>1</u>	
Affidavit of coroner	ᠫᡝᡆᡃ᠋ᡃ᠋ᡶᢣᡄ᠋᠋ᠴ᠘᠂᠘᠆ᡆ᠊᠋᠕᠋᠂᠆᠘᠆ᡆ᠆ᡁ
(2) A judge may accept the affidavit of a	(2) Δ^{sb}b^{sb}DΔ² ペ^sCDΔ^eaへるて^sb^{sb}C[*]し
coroner that attests to the facts that establish that the	2°4°67°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47°47
presence of the person summoned is material to the	><''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''
inquest as proof of those facts S Nu $2010 c 3 s 2(3)$	

Contempt proceedings

(1) A coroner conducting an inquest may 46. state a case to a judge setting out the facts where a person without lawful excuse

- (a) is summoned as a witness or as a juror at the inquest and fails to attend or remain in attendance at the inquest;
- (b) is a witness at the inquest and refuses to take an oath, to produce any document or thing in his or her possession or control or to answer any question; or
- (c) does any other thing that would, if the inquest had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of that court.

Punishment for contempt

(2) The judge to whom a case has been stated under subsection (1) may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of that person and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, punish that person as if that person had been guilty of contempt of the Nunavut Court of Justice. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).

Maintaining order

47. (1) A coroner may make orders or give directions that the coroner considers necessary for the maintenance of order at the inquest, and may call on a police officer to enforce those orders or directions.

Exclusion of agents

(2) A coroner may exclude from an inquest an agent, but not counsel, representing a witness, if the coroner finds that the person is not competent to properly advise the witness or does not understand and comply at the inquest with the duties and responsibilities of an advisor.

Evidence

- **48**. (1) A coroner at an inquest may (a) subject to subsection (2), admit any oral testimony, document or other thing as evidence, whether or not it is admissible as evidence in a judicial proceeding; (b) exclude anything as evidence that the coroner
 - considers to be unduly repetitious or that, in

᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢑ᠋᠘᠊ᠯᠣ᠋ᢄ᠘ᢋ᠖᠘᠋᠘ᡄ᠋᠉ 46.

כדאלכדל איפרדשי:

⊲∧∿۵۵CDb°م۲۵: ⊳°⊄غ°خ°

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S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).

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Pruspade Vipcder

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48.

47.

Ċ^bd⊲ ∟⊃a∆^{sb}CÞJ∩. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).

(1) ጋናժኈሀላርሲት ጋናፊኦላር የ የወቅትናኈጋኈ (a) Δ[™]b[™]DΔδ[™]Γ[°] [™]b¹d¹b²L₂σ b[™]b¹d¹b²J₂σ

(b) ኦσ•
ኦኅሪጋን ነት

ᡣᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᠬ᠋᠖᠘ᢞᡆ᠋ᡗᡏᡃ᠂ᡏ᠘ᡔᡆ᠘ᡔᡆᢄ᠘ᡁ

∧ۥ٩∪٦٠٦٩ ، ٩٢٦٢٢٩ ، ٩٢٢٢٩ ، ٩٢٢٢٩ ، ٩٢٩

 $\Delta^{\circ\circ}b^{\circ\circ}D\Delta d\sigma^{\circ} P \subset \delta \Delta \sigma^{\circ} < \Delta^{\circ\circ}b^{\circ} D \Delta \delta^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ}.$

(2) CΔbσ Δς^bb^cσ^bb (1)-Γ^c Δ^{sb}b^{sb}DΔ²

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(1) $\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{U}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{h}}\mathsf{$

(2) $\Im^{+}_{-} \Lambda^{+}_{-} \Lambda^{+}_{-}$

᠔ᢞᡇ᠋᠋ᡱᡃᡠ᠋ᡝ᠊᠘᠋᠋᠋᠆᠋᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡁᢄᡔᡄᢣᢞᡥᠴ᠋ᡗ᠋᠘᠘ᡃᠧ᠒᠋᠍ᠮ᠖᠆᠘ᢂ

(1) $\operatorname{Sid}_{\operatorname{CL}} \Delta \operatorname{CD}_{\operatorname{C}}$

(a) ∧ካረ∩ኈሀ ∆⊂ኈ๒°σኈሀ (2), ኀ๒_ጋ∆°⊆∽ ⊳ኁ๒⊳๙ь₫<

ለታ^ኤՐ[®] ወ^c ላ^L ለርኪላኪታ▷ኪላ^cb^wCΓ ወ^c

שלישיים <u>הרושר איי</u>רבא, אייכראיי אסאאייכרשי

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the opinion of the coroner, fails to meet the standards of proof that are commonly relied on by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their own affairs;

- (c) comment on the weight to be given to any evidence; or
- (d) limit the examination or cross-examination of a witness where it is vexatious, unduly repetitious or irrelevant.

Limitation

- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) derogates from
- (a) the provisions of any Act expressly limiting the extent to or purposes for which any oral testimony, documents or other things may be admitted or used in evidence; or
- (b) any privilege under the law of evidence.

Admissibility of copies

(1) A copy of a document or other thing may 49. be admitted as evidence at an inquest if the coroner is satisfied as to its authenticity.

Making copies

(2) Where an original document or other thing has been admitted as evidence at an inquest, the coroner or, with the leave of the coroner, the person who produced it or is entitled to it may cause the document or thing to be copied.

Use of copies

(3) Where an original document or other thing has been admitted as evidence and later copied, the coroner may

- (a) authorize the copy to be admitted in evidence in place of the document or thing, and order the release of the original; or
- (b) furnish to the person who produced or is entitled to the document or thing a copy of it certified by the coroner.

Reports

⊳סיים⊂סי (1) A coroner at an inquest may accept a 50. 50. report, plan, sketch, photograph or other document containing information of a factual nature instead of the oral testimony of the maker of that document, and

- (b) $\Sigma^{+} \Delta^{+} \Delta^{+}$ ᡆ᠆ᠫ᠋᠈ᠳ᠘ᢞᡆ᠋᠉᠂ᡆ᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠋᠋᠉ᢗᢂ᠆ᠮ᠂ᢣ᠉ᡃ᠋ᡗᡆ᠋ᠴ᠋ᡏ $40^{\circ}^{\circ}_{0} = 0^{\circ}_{0} = 0^{\circ}_{0}$ ᠘᠋ᠴ᠈᠆ᠳ᠘᠋ᢆᠫ᠋ᠬ᠋᠋᠄᠋᠘᠋ᠴ᠖᠆ᡎᢄ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ ∧<<p>
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- (d) ነውሥትዓምርውታጭ የኮር ነው ጋው እፈር (d) ᠋᠄ᡃ᠋ᡃ᠔᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠊᠋᠆᠘ᠵᢛ᠘᠉ᠳ᠘᠉ᠳ᠘ $\mathsf{FCP}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}}\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}$

ი-აი

(2) Δω^bb^aσ^aυ (1) ΛCⁱb^aCⁱc^{ib} ᠳ᠘ᡃᢣᢛᠵ᠋᠆ᡄ᠕ᢣᠧᢕᠣ᠋᠋ᠴ᠆᠁ᢄ

- (a) $\Pi \cap \mathcal{S}^{\oplus} / L \sigma^{\oplus} / L \sigma$ ᠕ᡃᡝᠯᢣᢛᢕ᠋ᡗ᠊᠙᠆᠆ᠺ᠊ᢧᢕᢄ᠆ᢕᢕᢄ᠆ᢕ᠖᠉ᡩᡄ ₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩ مےم∆۲CÞ∩-`۵۹: ⊳°جف

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(2) በበኈጛ‹ሳበቦታ▷⊰ኈ ረ୭፦ርናℾ▷ ▷«ዺጏ፝፞፞ኇ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፝ $\land \prec^{\circ} a^{\circ} C^{\circ} \cap O^{\circ} C^{\circ} \wedge A^{\circ} O^{\circ} A^{\circ} A^{\circ} O^{\circ} A^{\circ} A^{\circ} O^{\circ} A^{\circ} A^$

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(3) ∩∩™bid∩rbb+™ イターーで ▷ペペン・ヴー

- ◊، كەلچە ، كەھەر كەھەر كەلەھەر كەلەھەر كەھەر كەھەر كەھەر كەھەر كەھەر كەھەر كەلەھە ھەلەھە ھەلەھە ھەلەھە ھەلەھە ھ (a) ላንት∿ሀ \™PCD _> σ _____Δ™CD /™∩`__J
 - ᡣᡣᢛ᠋᠋ᡰ᠙ᡩ᠘ᢕᡗᢣᢂᡧ᠋᠁ᡓ
 - √⊰₀¬∿⊃ك₀ ∪∪™₽،٩∪۲₀ ⊳«ج÷> \راال ጋነሳኈቦፋሮሢንል አሳትራቦች

the document is, without further proof, evidence of the facts stated in it.	ᢞ᠋ᠧᡊ᠋᠋ᠡ᠋ᢦᡃᡃᠣᠫᡏᡃ ᢂ᠋ᡃᢑ᠔ᡔᡟᡠ᠋ᢥᠬᠻ᠌᠌ᡔᡏᡃ ᢂ᠋ᢄᢣᢣᢂ᠋᠆᠖᠖᠋ᢐ᠋ ᡣᠺ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡥ᠋ᢧᡦ᠆ᡁ᠘ᠴ᠋᠋᠓ᠬᡃ᠋᠌᠌᠋᠋ᢐ᠖ᡷ᠋᠕ᢣᡆ᠋ᢧ᠋ᡰᠥᠥᢂ᠋᠆ᡘ᠆ᠺᠮ᠋᠅ ᡆ᠋᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡃᡄ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘᠖᠕ᢣ᠋ᡶ᠓᠆ᢞᡄ
Oral testimony (2) The coroner may, at the request of a person or juror who has a sufficient reason to question the maker of a document, require the maker of it to attend and give evidence at the inquest.	▷ᠮ᠔▷ᢣᡃᢐᡠ ▷ᠮ᠔▷ᢣ᠔ᠵ᠘ᢞ (2) ᠘᠘ᠳᡆ᠘ᠫ᠘ᠲᡆᡅ᠊᠍᠍᠍᠆ᠸ ᠺᠮᡆᢣᠻᡏᠥ ▷ᢞᡇᡱ᠊ᡠᡄ᠅᠋ᠺ᠋ᡏᡡ᠕ᢣᡕᡣᠮ᠔ᠮᠴᠥ ᠌ᠵ᠕᠄ᡷᠠᠬᠮ᠖ᡃᢛᠫᡏᡡ ᠺᡊᡥ᠔ᡏᠦ᠋ᢣᡆᡶ᠋ᢌᠦᠻᡏᢑ, ᢣᡆᢣ᠘ᢞ᠋ᠴ᠋᠌᠌᠌ᠵ᠌᠌᠌᠌ᢄ᠆ᡬᡆᠴᡆ᠘ᠮᢛᢣᠴᠦᠴ ᠫᠮᡆᡟᡶᢗ᠌᠌ᠺᡶ᠘ᡩ᠄᠔᠔ᡔᢣᡪᠳ᠋ᢐ᠖ᡊ᠋ᡄᠴᠺᡄ
Adjournment 51. (1) A coroner may adjourn an inquest from time to time where it is shown to the satisfaction of the coroner that the adjournment is required to permit an adequate hearing to be held or where the coroner for other reasons is of the opinion that it is necessary.	LJ>PF% 51. (1) Jidiutan LJYJA&andr JiditCPtJ ibP>tinf_nc Acoreryiti allfypfjad Jidiutanj LJ>PF% KidyPyLfsad acorigination P%2565 Jidiutan Aydj Aithibion ArlePatPadithfsad.
Illness, death or absence of juror (2) Where a juror, by reason of illness, death or absence from Nunavut, does not attend at the resumption of an adjourned inquest, the coroner may proceed with the inquest if at least five jurors are present. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).	రేళిరార్, ఎోరెనికింగ్ ఎఎ రిళితి పారా ఉంటిగా గర్ సిగిగా ఎఎ (2) ఉ.ఓిగి, తిరార్ రాగా ది గర్ సిగిగా ఎఎ, ఎోరెనికింగి ఎఎ రిళిలి పారా అలె గాగిగా ఎఎ, ని సిగిగా ఎఎ సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి టింగా ఎఎ, ఎోరి టినా ది నినికింది సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి సిరి గి రా లా ఓ రా లా లా సింగా ఎఎ. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3).
Where coroner unable to continue 52. Where for any reason a coroner cannot continue to hold an inquest, the Chief Coroner may direct another coroner to complete it and that coroner may act on the evidence as if it had been given before that coroner.	⊃ჼⅆჼႱ⋞ႠႭჂ ხϟϟჼႭჼՐՈ՟ചJ 52. ჼႱ൧ጋ∆ჼႭჼ ለኦጳՈჼႱჼჁႶ՟ചJ ჂჼⅆჼႱ⋞ႠႭჂ ႱႵჄႵჼႭჼՐՈ՟ചJ ჂჼⅆჼჄႠჁ⅃ና ჼႱႦჂኣჼჁႠ&ႫჼႱႫჼ, ⅆჼႱႵჼႱჼႦჼႱ ჂჼⅆჼႱႵႠႭჂ ႯłႯႫჼ ჂჼⅆჼႱႵႠႭჂႠჼ ለታሲჼჼჃჼⅆჂႱჂჼႦჂჼჼ ႯჼĹ ჂჼⅆჼႱჃႠႭჂച ႭჂႭΔჼჼႵႭႵႯናჂჼႦჂჼჼ ჂႫჂႦჄĹႵႠჼ ჂჼⅆჼႱႵႠႭჂ⅃ჼ.
Recording of evidence 53. (1) The coroner shall ensure that the evidence received by the jury at an inquest is recorded.	ᠦ᠕᠆ᡄᢂ᠋᠅᠘ᢗᠣᢌ᠋᠖᠊ᡅ᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠄ᢣᢗᢂ᠆ᠮ 53. (1) ᠫᡝᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡶ᠆ᡕᢣ᠖᠘᠘ᢣ᠄ᡃᠫ᠖ᡆ᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠄ᡃᢄᢂ᠅ ᡈᡄᡃᡣ᠋᠋ᠴᡄ᠋ᡔᢋᢂᢣ᠋᠆ᡶᡘᡃᡠ᠋᠋᠌ᠶᡆᡃᢣᢗᢂ᠋᠋ᡗ᠄᠖ᢂᢣ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠅᠖ᡔ᠍᠕ ᠣ᠕᠆ᢂ᠋᠋ᢄ᠆ᡶ᠘᠂ᢆ᠘ᠺ
Form of record (2) The evidence of witnesses must be recorded by audio tape or, where the coroner so directs, by a stenographer designated by the coroner.	్రి౨్ రెగిండెంగిండి సింగా సి సింగా సింగా సిం సింగా సింగా సి
Oath of stenographer (3) A stenographer recording evidence at an inquest shall take an oath to truly and faithfully record the evidence.	ᢞᡄᠦ᠌ᠫ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠄ᠳᢗ᠅ᢗ᠅ᢄ᠋᠋᠋᠈᠖ᡃ᠔᠋ᢄᢣᢣᢣ᠘ᢣᠫ᠋᠄ᠳᠺᡄᢂ᠋᠅ (3) ᢄᡃ᠋᠔᠌ᢄᢣ᠔᠘ᡃ᠘ᢣ᠌᠂ᠳᠺᡄᢂ᠋᠃ᠬᢄ᠅᠋ ᡆ᠋ᠴᡆ᠘᠅ᢗ᠌ᠺᡶᡡ ᠫᡝ᠋ᡈᡃᠧᡄ᠘᠋᠄᠂ᡃ᠔᠌ᢄᢣ᠅᠋ᢄᡧ᠋ᡡ ᠈ᡶᡄᠦ᠌ᠫ᠋᠋᠄ᡩ᠘᠘᠈ᡷᠺ᠘ᡷᡄ᠋ᡗ ᡔ᠕ᡄᢣ᠋ᡩᢕᢣ᠋᠋᠋ᡏ ᠙᠘ᢄ᠈ᡔᠦ᠊ᡆᠴᡆ᠘᠅ᢗ᠙ᢣ᠋᠋᠋ᠮ
Transcripts (4) Evidence recorded at an inquest need not be transcribed by a stenographer unless (a) the Minister or Chief Coroner so orders; or (b) a person requests a transcript and pays the stenographer the prescribed fee.	Δ ^{కు} రిసిఎచిగినరా (4) ఒంఒచి?గిస్ గిగిక్ గిగిక్ సిగినరాగ్ కరిసిన్లాగినిల్లారా వికింపినిగినరాకుంటి సిరిగాగానారారా రిశిరినారా పారికుంటా సినిదాగా

	⊲⊃ت'46°ح%<; >% بَ`ئ كَتْخ (b) ک∆ مرک کرد'۵۵°ک کرد'۸۵ شک (b)
	(b) עם אינן אינט ערניט עריט עריט עריט עריט עריט עריט עריט ער
Interpreter	ጋኣት
54. A coroner shall engage an interpreter to assist	54. Σίθιυταλ Σύλτο Δυτογραφίας Σίθιτας Σίθιας Σύλας
at an inquest where the coroner is of the opinion that	᠋᠄ᡃ᠋᠋ᡰ᠋ᢄ᠆᠋᠋ᠴᡄ᠋᠘ᡔ᠋ᡷ᠈᠋᠋ᢧ᠘ᡔ᠋ᡷ᠖᠘᠕᠄᠙ᡄ᠆᠕᠂᠋
an interpreter is necessary for the proper conduct of	רקקקק, ⊃bhabhard
the inquest.	
Jury verdict	فد ^ه ۵۲ ۵۲LC
55. (1) The jury shall, at the conclusion of the	55. (1) ΔΔ°αΔσΡϚϧͽϽϚ ἀͺϫ·ͶϚ, Δλωσλώθης Ͻης
inquest, retire to consider the evidence and determine	ᠫᡝ᠋᠔ᡃᢣᢗ᠌᠌ᠺᢣ᠋᠄᠖ᢂ᠋ᢣ᠅ᡣᡤ᠋ᠴᡣᡕ, ᡆᠴᡆ᠘᠌ᡝᡅ᠘᠘᠘᠘ᢣᢂ
(a) the identity of the deceased;	
(b) the date, time and place of death;	(a) $\Sigma^{t} d^{t} U^{t} \circ \Box \Box \Delta^{t} C \supset \sigma;$
(c) the cause of death;	(b)
(d) the manner of death; and	(d) 50 cr ii ⊂ C C C ALL (d) 50 c ⁶ ⊃5d⊂⊳5L°ic; 4LL
 (e) the circumstances under which the death occurred. 	 (d) 0ユ 20ビビビ0, 4 L (e) ハ¹√10[°]℃ いっぽうどうがくしていたいです。
occurred.	
Recommendations	⊲⊃⊂⁵d≁⊳⊀c
(2) The jury may make any recommendation	(2) ൎᡄᡄᡃᡣᡗ᠂ᡏ᠋ᠫᡄ᠋᠋ᡝᡆᢣ᠋᠋᠘ᢨᡆᡅ᠋᠊ᡐᡄ᠋ᡃ᠖ᠴ᠋᠋᠘ᢨᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋
that it considers to be of assistance in preventing	᠘ᢣ᠋᠘ᢑ᠋ᡪᢛᢣ᠌ᢂᡔᠣᡑ᠘ᢧᢣᠺᠴᡐᡗᢁ᠊᠋᠕ᡔ
similar deaths.	୵୳୵୵୵୶
Conclusions of law (3) The jury shall not make any finding of	
civil or criminal liability or express any conclusions of	(3) ᠳᠫ᠘ᡨᡆ᠋᠖᠘᠆᠘ᡔ᠘ᡔ᠋᠕ᢣ᠋᠆᠕᠂ᠺ᠘ᠳ᠘᠖ ᡆ_ᠴᡆ᠘᠋᠋᠅ᢣ᠘ᡧ᠘᠆ᡬ᠘᠂ᡅᡬ᠅᠘ᢣ᠘᠆᠘᠆᠋ᡬ
law.	کفهاکم که
Refusal of verdict (4) The coroner shall not accept a verdict or a	ᡏ᠋᠅ᡣᢛᢗᢦ᠋᠋᠅ᡗᡣ᠋ᠴ᠋᠋᠘᠘᠆᠘᠆ᡔ᠋ᢂ
portion of a verdict that makes any finding of civil or	(4) ጋናժኈႱלႠჀኦ ዻኈቦናኑኈቦኮጋኈ <u>Δ</u> ረLႠ⊲Ⴠኑኈ
criminal liability or expresses any conclusion of law.	
	▷《এ°ởና ഫാഫᡘᡎᠨᡔᠬᡰ ᠖ᠫ᠘°ᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠃᠘᠆᠘Ϸᡝ ᠕᠈᠊ᡟᠬ᠋᠋᠈ᡃᠾᡔ
	74 NH 00 °.
Form of verdict	ርርበሁጜኈ ፚረደ፦ኦኊኑ
(5) The verdict of the jury must be in the	(5) ᠘᠘᠆ᢈ᠋ᠵᢛ᠋᠔ᡄᢑᢕᠴ᠋ᡗ᠕᠂ᡏᡆᡃᠵ᠋᠘᠊ᡘᠮᡃ
prescribed form and signed by all jurors who	ᢗᢗᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᡁ᠋ᢣ᠋ᢄ᠆᠙᠕᠆᠙᠉ᢞ᠘ᠴᠣᠴᢗ᠘ᡃ᠋ᡥᠴᡗ᠂᠋ᢩᡈᡄᡃᡣᠴ
participated in the determination of the verdict.	ለኄኮርኮላታ ልረዜ፨ረኮ፨በኁጋቦ ልረዜ፦ኮሲኑናኮ.
Deting of common of completion of the	ጋናዋምቦት ወደ
Duties of coroner at conclusion of inquest 56. (1) A coroner shall, at the conclusion of an	
inquest, forward to the Chief Coroner	56. (1) $\Delta L^{\circ} \circ \Delta \subset P G + S^{\circ} O + O + C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C +$
(a) the verdict of the jury;	ᡗᡃᡆ᠋ᠲᠧᡊᢣ᠂᠋ᡃᢐ᠌᠌ᢂᢣ᠋ᡩ᠑᠕᠋ᡆ᠋ᢂ᠆᠆᠘᠆᠕᠘ᡩ᠖᠘ᢋ ᠋᠋ᢧᡆ᠋ᢥᡶᢋᡄᠬᢣ
(b) any recommendations of the jury;	(a) Δ/L⊂Ϸ <u>Δ</u> , μ-Σ-Δ-Σ-Γσ ⁶ ἀ_Δ ⁶ ,
(c) a summary of all expenses incurred as a	 (a) Δ^r LC μ1270 · LC μ1, (b) ^sb_DΔ^eα^{sb} ἀc^bΛ^c ^sb_Δ^sd^s^sΓσ^b;
result of the inquest, including a list of fees	(c) $\Delta\Delta\dot{c}$ $\forall L \prec \Gamma^{c} \land C \rightarrow C$
paid to witnesses and jurors; and	ጋ፣d፣⊀CÞJና ፣bÞ≻հናσናbႪ∩ና_ጋቦና, ለናbÞ∩ຯና
(d) the record of all evidence and copies of all documents received at the incuest	⊲٩⊂৬५५ ⊳ܡܪܬ٩ܘܪ ݥᡄە∩ܘܪ̈ܝ; ⊲чL
documents received at the inquest.	(d) ᠺ᠋ᡣ᠉ᡃᢐᢑ ᡆᠴᡆ᠋᠘᠉ᢗᢂᢣᡄᢩᡏᡕ ᡧ᠈ᢞᡊ᠅ᠴ᠐ᡣ᠉ᡃᡉᡄᢩᠮᡕ

Release of exhibits

(2) A coroner shall, at the conclusion of an inquest and on request, release documents and things put in evidence at the inquest to the lawful owner or person entitled to possession of them unless they are required for a second inquest or a proceeding under section 59.

Procedure where jury disagrees

57. (1) Where at an inquest the jury cannot agree by a majority on a verdict, the coroner may discharge the jury after obtaining any findings of fact that it was able to agree upon.

Submission of evidence and findings

(2) The coroner shall submit the evidence taken at the inquest referred to in subsection (1), together with any findings of fact that the jury was able to agree upon, to the Chief Coroner.

Direction of Minister or Chief Coroner

(3) The Minister or Chief Coroner may direct the coroner to summon another jury and hold another inquest or to take other action that the Minister or Chief Coroner may direct where the jury cannot agree upon a verdict.

Vital Statistics Act

58. Immediately on the close of an investigation or inquest, the coroner shall send the information and do the things that may be required under the *Vital Statistics Act*.

Application to quash verdict

59. (1) A person who has a substantial interest in an inquest may apply by originating notice to a judge for an order quashing the verdict of the jury on the grounds that

- (a) there was a substantial denial of procedural rights or a substantial irregularity in the conduct of the inquest;
- (b) the verdict or a portion of the verdict makes a finding of civil or criminal liability or expresses a conclusion of law; or
- (c) it is otherwise necessary and desirable in the interests of justice to quash the verdict.

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ϽϧϞϛͼϫ ΛϹͼϷϫͼͷϲυσϫ ΔϥΓϲϷϭϫμ 20, (1) Δͽ, Γε αμγιλα αναικά 20, (1) Δͽ, Γε αμγιλα 20, Δφ, Γε αμγικα 20, Γε απο 20, Γε απ

- (b) Δ/L⊂ P ヘ 5[®] P[®] Q ⊃[®] d ⊂ [®] U [®] D P P P C J Δ is h C is a short of the constraint of th
- (c) ᠕ᡃᠵᡅ᠋᠋ᠫᡃᢑᡄᡅᢩ᠂ᠳ᠋ᠵᠳ ᡧ᠋᠘᠕᠊ᡧ᠘᠋᠅᠘᠋᠋᠅ᢧ᠋ ᠘᠅ᡃ᠋b᠅᠋᠘ᠴ᠋᠋ᠣᡃᡩ᠅᠋ᡗᡬᢧᡷᡩ᠅᠋ᡗᡊ᠋ᠴᠦ

	ՃժԼ⊂ϷႢϞնℙ.
Power to quash verdict (2) A judge may quash the verdict of the jury where the judge is satisfied there are valid grounds for quashing the verdict.	᠕ᢞ᠌ᢩᡆ᠋᠂ᠳᡅᢣ᠌᠌ᢣᢣᡃ᠅᠕ᢗ᠌ᢪᡠ᠋᠋᠅ᡅᡗ᠋ᠴ᠋ᠥ᠘ᢣ᠋᠘᠆ᢣ᠋᠌᠌᠌ᢣ (2) ᠕᠘᠋᠍ᡃ᠋᠍᠍᠖᠔᠅᠘ᢗᢪᡠ᠋᠋᠅ᡢᢕ᠋᠌᠘᠅᠘᠅᠘᠅᠘᠅᠘ ᠘᠘᠆ᡗ᠆ᠺ᠅᠘ᡂᢩᢩ᠘ᡄ᠋ᡅ᠋ᠴ᠋ ᠙᠆᠋᠋᠖ᡙᡏᢀᡣᡄ᠋᠕ᢗᡗᢪᡠ᠋᠋᠅ᡣᡗ᠋ᠴᠥ᠘᠘᠋᠘᠆ᡔ᠋ᠺᢣ᠋ᠶᠮᡃ
Second inquest (3) A judge may, on quashing a verdict, order that a second inquest be held, either before the same coroner or another coroner.	ጋ ^ና d [®] Სᢣᡄ᠋ᡅᢣ᠂᠋ᢐ᠌᠌Ϸᢣᢣᠳ᠋᠋ᢐ᠌ᡃᢐᢨᠳ ^ᢐ ᠬᡩᠴ᠋᠋ (3) ᠘᠋ᢩᡅᢩᠣ᠘᠆Ϸ᠌᠌᠌ᠫᡘᢩᠣᡅ᠋ᢩᡘ᠆ᡄ᠕᠋᠍ᢐᠦ᠋ᠫ᠘ᡷ, ᠕ᢗ᠌᠌ᢪᡠ᠋᠋᠊᠋ᡥᠬᠻ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠴ᠋ᡗ᠋᠍᠘ᢣᡄ᠋᠋ᡄ᠌᠌᠌᠌ᡄᢈ᠋ᠵᠺᢣᡗᠮᡃ᠋ᡷ, ᠺ᠋ᡝᡆᢣ᠍ᠴᠦ ᠌᠋᠋ᠫᡝᡆ [®] ᡶᢣᡄᡅᢣ ᠋᠋᠋ᢐ᠋ᢂᡷᢣᢐᢨᠳ᠋ᠴᠦ, ᢗ᠘ᢣ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢪ᠋ᡶᡗᠺ᠘ᡱᡆᢩ᠉ <i>᠋ᠫᠯᢤ᠋ᡶᡳᠧᡄᡞᢣ᠋᠋ᢩᡗ᠅</i> ᡏ᠕ᢣᡏᠦ᠊᠋ᠴ᠋ <i>ᡩᡩ᠋ᢗᢤᡶᡳᠧᠧᡞᠺᢪ</i> .
Where judge conducted inquest (4) Where a judge conducted the investigation or held the inquest as a coroner, the application to quash the verdict of the jury must be made to the Court of Appeal by way of appeal and the Court of Appeal has all the powers of a judge under this section.	Δ [%] b [%] DΔλ Ͻ [°] d [*] UጚϲͺλΓ [°] [°] bDλ [%] C&σ [*] Uσ [*] [°] PΓ [°] 7Λ ⁻ JJ (4) Δ [%] b [%] DΔλ Ͻ [°] d [*] UጚϲͺλΓ [°] [°] bDλ [%] C&σ ⁴ σ [*] ΛϲͺΔ [°] b [%] Λ ⁻ JJ D [®] [®] C [*] σ [*] [°] C [*] CA [°] b ² Δ [°] b ⁶ Λ ⁻ JJ D [®] [®] C [*] σ [*] [°] CA [*] D [*] CA [*]
GENERAL	∧౺≺∩∿⊍
 Protection from civil liability 60. A coroner, or a person acting on behalf of a coroner or under the authority of a coroner, is not liable for loss caused by anything done or not done by him or her in the performance of his or her duties or the exercise of his or her powers or in respect of a matter in which he or she lacked or exceeded his or her jurisdiction, unless he or she acted in bad faith or without reasonable and probable cause. 	స>సిరిరాశు దత్రంగిండి దశురిశురిశురిశురింగిండి దశురిశురిశురి <గిరింగాలి 60. రోలింగిండింది, దల్లింశింగిండిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిం గినిండిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది
Agreements 61. The Minister may, on behalf of the Government of Nunavut, enter into agreements with the government of a province or territory or with any person, institution or organization in a province or territory respecting any matter related to the purposes and provisions of this Act. S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(2).	రాగాలం ది. దిడించడార్ విదించిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది దిల్లిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది దిల్లిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది దిల్లిందిందిందిందిందిందింది దిల్లిందిందిందిందింది దిల్లం సింగాలం దిల్లం సింగాలం దిల్లం సింగాలం దిల్లం సింగాలం దిల్లం సింగాల సింగాల సిరిల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సిరిల సిరిల సింగాల సింగాల సింగాల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సింగాల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిర సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల సిరిల
Offence and punishment 62. Every person who contravenes this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.	న్రసించాం గిరిందించా 62. రిళిరా గిరింగాం గిల్లెదించింది ఓరెంగాం గిరినిం ఎెరెరించాం వింది నిరించింది నిరించింది సంగ్రెగించింగాలు గిరించింగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరాలు విందరారంగాలు విందరారంగాల విందరారంగాలు విందరారం విందరారంగాలు పరిలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారం పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పరిరారంగాలు పర్రంగాలు పర
Rules of the Nunavut Court of Justice63. The Rules of the Nunavut Court of Justice apply to any proceedings taken before a judge under this Act and an appeal lies from a decision of a judge	L୯Ⴑ [ୄ] ୷ ഛຉ୭ Ճ ^ֈ Ხ՟ጋልል ႱԺ 63. L୯Ⴑ [ୄ] ୷ ഛຉ୭ Ճ ^ֈ ᲮᲣልծՆ ጋናՆፆ୭ ՟Ხ൧ጋՃ [ൣ] ൨ ^ֈ Ճ ^ֈ Ხ՟Უ՟CᲑᲙᲮᲠՐ՟ചJ Ճ՟Ხ՟ᲣՃል⊳ ሃൎգԺ C«୧Ժ ՃֈᲫֈ՟՟ ՎԼ ՙᲫՐՆԾ՟ᲡՂՐ Ბ՟Ժ՟ച ^ֈ Ժ՟

in accordance with the rules of the Court of Appeal.	᠔ᡣ᠘᠆ᠺ᠉ᢗᠵ᠋ᠣᢑ᠘᠖᠋᠉᠑᠘᠆᠘᠕᠋᠉
 Regulations 64. The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations 	Δ ^{sb} b ^{sb} ⊃Δσ ^b ^s d ^c Π [*] σ ^{sb} ^s J ^c ▷ ^e σ ^s → ⁱ σ ^b d ^c . S.Nu. 2010,c.3,s.2(3). ⊲⊃⊲U ^c 64. bΓ ₇ ^L α, Γσ ^s C▷ ^c ∧ ^s d ^s ΓJ ^c , ⊲⊃⊲U⊂▷⊃Δ ^e α.Ω.
 (a) respecting remuneration, allowances and expenses for the Chief Coroner, coroners, jurors, witnesses, interpreters and other persons acting under this Act; (b) respecting forms and providing for their use; (c) respecting the performance of the duties of coroners and the exercise of their powers; (d) respecting records of investigations and inquests; (e) respecting additional rules and procedures for inquests; (f) prescribing any matter or thing that by this Act may or is to be prescribed; and (g) respecting any other matter that the Commissioner considers necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act. 	 (a) Ρ΄ΔΡϧϧϲϲͶͺΟ, Ͻϧς, ΥΑρήμα, Α.Υ. Αδάμας, Α.Υ. Αγαλαγίας, Α.Υ. Αγαλάγίας, Α.Υ. Αγαλ