

January 15, 2025

Dear Applicant,

Re: Your request for access to information under Part II of the **Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 2015** [Our File #: IPGS/094/2024]

On October 2, 2024, the Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills received your request for access to the following records:

All briefing materials prepared for the Deputy Minister and Minister for the month of September 2024.

I am pleased to inform you that a decision has been made by the Deputy Minister for the Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills, to provide access to some of the requested information.

The remaining information has been exempted from disclosure pursuant to the **Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 2015** (the Act) to include:

Policy advice or recommendations:

29(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information that would reveal **(a)** advice, proposals, recommendations, analyses or policy options developed by or for a public body or minister;

Disclosure harmful to intergovernmental relations or negotiations

34(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose information to an applicant if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to **(a)** harm the conduct by the government of the province of relations between that government and the following or their agencies: **(i)** the government of Canada or a province;

Disclosure harmful to the financial or economic interests of a public body:

35(1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information which could reasonably be expected to disclose **(d)** information, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in the premature disclosure of a proposal or project or in significant loss or gain to a third party; **(g)** information, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to prejudice the financial or economic interest of the government of the province or a public body;

Disclosure harmful to personal privacy:

40(1): The head of a public body shall refuse to disclose personal information to an applicant where the disclosure would be an unreasonable invasion of a third party's personal privacy.

Please be advised the following pages have been redacted in their entirety, pursuant to the below sections of **ATIPPA, 2015**:



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills

Pages	ATIPPA, 2015
9-13	30(1)(a), 30(1)(b), 40(1)
23	29(1)(a), 35(1)(d)
28-45; 47-53; 63-65; 68-71; 75-82; 86-94; 101-104; 106- 107; 109-121	29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Please be advised that you may ask the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review the processing of your access request, as set out in section 42 of **the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 2015** (the Act) (a copy of this section has been enclosed for your reference). A request to the Commissioner must be made in writing within 15 business days of the date of this letter or within a longer period that may be allowed by the Commissioner.

The address and contact information of the Information and Privacy Commissioner is as follows:

Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner
2 Canada Drive
P. O. Box 13004, Stn. A
St. John's, NL. A1B 3V8

Telephone: (709) 729-6309
Toll-Free: 1-877-729-6309
Email: commissioner@oipc.nl.ca

You may also appeal directly to the Supreme Court within 15 business days after you receive the decision of the public body, pursuant to section 52 of the Act (a copy of this section has been enclosed for your reference).

If you have any further questions, please contact me via email at ATIPP-IPGS@gov.nl.ca.

Sincerely,

Asia Bazzocchi
IPGS ATIPP Coordinator

Access or correction complaint

42. (1) A person who makes a request under this Act for access to a record or for correction of personal information may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting a decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request.

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16 (2).

(3) A third party informed under section 19 of a decision of the head of a public body to grant access to a record or part of a record in response to a request may file a complaint with the commissioner respecting that decision.

(4) A complaint under subsection (3) shall be filed in writing not later than 15 business days after the third party is informed of the decision of the head of the public body.

(5) The commissioner may allow a longer time period for the filing of a complaint under this section.

(6) A person or third party who has appealed directly to the Trial Division under subsection 52 (1) or 53 (1) shall not file a complaint with the commissioner.

(7) The commissioner shall refuse to investigate a complaint where an appeal has been commenced in the Trial Division.

(8) A complaint shall not be filed under this section with respect to

(a) a request that is disregarded under section 21 ;

(b) a decision respecting an extension of time under section 23 ;

(c) a variation of a procedure under section 24 ; or

(d) an estimate of costs or a decision not to waive a cost under section 26 .

(9) The commissioner shall provide a copy of the complaint to the head of the public body concerned.

Direct appeal to Trial Division by an applicant

52. (1) Where an applicant has made a request to a public body for access to a record or correction of personal information and has not filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42, the applicant may appeal the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request directly to the Trial Division.

(2) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (1) not later than 15 business days

(a) after the applicant is notified of the decision of the head of the public body, or the date of the act or failure to act; or

(b) after the date the head of the public body is considered to have refused the request under subsection 16 (2).

(3) Where an applicant has filed a complaint with the commissioner under section 42 and the commissioner has refused to investigate the complaint, the applicant may commence an appeal in the Trial Division of the decision, act or failure to act of the head of the public body that relates to the request for access to a record or for correction of personal information.

(4) An appeal shall be commenced under subsection (3) not later than 15 business days after the applicant is notified of the commissioner's refusal under subsection 45 (2).

Information Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills

Title: Physician Labour Mobility Appeal

Issue: An Ontario doctor is appealing a College of Physicians and Surgeons Newfoundland and Labrador (CPSNL) licensing decision based upon Chapter Seven of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA).

[40\(1\)](#)

Background and Current Status:

- In October 2023, Dr. [REDACTED] emailed Newfoundland and Labrador's Labour Mobility Coordinator (LMC) seeking clarity around labour mobility rules in light of his application for license with the CPSNL, given that he is licensed to practice in Ontario (ON). Chapter Seven of the CFTA outlines labour mobility rules in Canada requiring that workers in regulated occupations be able to work anywhere in Canada without having to undergo significant additional training, experience, examinations or assessment.
- The LMC determined that the doctor is a Canadian citizen with all medical and subspecialty training completed in the United States. He has an active license to practice medicine in [REDACTED] Ontario (ON) - College of Physicians and Surgeons Ontario (CPSO) [REDACTED]
- His stated goal is to obtain a license to practice medicine in Newfoundland and Labrador [REDACTED]
- CPSNL requested that his qualifications be primary source verified by a third party (applicant expense of \$2,420) and all prior training/exam documents be re-sent to CPSNL. CPSO would have previously completed both these steps as part their licensing process.
- He stated in his email that given that medical physician is a regulated occupation and that he is licensed in Ontario (ON), he should be eligible to obtain a license to practice medicine in Newfoundland and Labrador without further costs and efforts spent in re-assessments and review/verification of qualifications according to the Labour Mobility rules of the CFTA.
- This led to an internal discussion between the LMC, trade policy officials in Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat (IGAS), Justice and Public Safety (JPS) trade policy counsel, and HCS (Healthcare and Community Services (HCS) lawyer Paul Nolan, and the HCS Legislative Consultant, which in turn led to obtaining Dr. [REDACTED] permission to share his personal information between government departments and CPSNL, in order to discuss his case and seek clarity.
- Prior to engagement with the LMC, in April 2023, Dr. [REDACTED] received a response to a letter sent to the Premier and Minister of HCS, which defers matters of doctor licensing to the CPSNL (Annex A refers).
- Through subsequent discussion between Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and CPSNL, CPSNL changed their position, and no longer require source verified credentials, and

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are willing to accept what the CPSO had already obtained and verified. On November 30, 2023, CPSNL advised Dr. [REDACTED] that he had been granted a provisional license in Newfoundland and Labrador such that he could practice in his [REDACTED] specialty areas [REDACTED] but that his license would be subject to sponsorship and oversight (Annex B refers). This letter also indicated that the practice eligibility assessment will remain valid for six months [REDACTED] and he must re-apply if he is not practicing in Newfoundland and Labrador by then.

- The doctor provided further documentation to IPGS officials in December 2023 stating that given he is allowed to practice in [REDACTED] areas unsupervised in ON, as per the Labour Mobility Chapter of the CFTA, he should be granted similar license with no supervision requirement in NL [REDACTED].

30(1)(a), 30(1)(b)

- This further documentation led to further discussion between IPGS, Trade Policy and HCS officials. [REDACTED]

29(1)(a), 30(1)(a), 35(1)(d)

- [REDACTED]

30(1)(a), 30(1)(b)

- [REDACTED]

30(1)(a), 30(1)(b)

- [REDACTED]

30(1)(a), 30(1)(b), 40(1)

- [REDACTED]

Analysis:

- Given the decision in March 2021 by the Health Professions Review Board in British Columbia that ruled in favour of applicant doctors to practice psychiatry in British Columbia, which the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia had strenuously opposed, it appears that Chapter Seven of the CFTA has legal power over provincial occupation regulators. However, Newfoundland and Labrador have no such review board, and the **Medical Act** defers all authority for doctor licensing to the CPSNL.
- The **Labour Mobility Implementation Act** gives Chapter Seven on Labour Mobility effect in Newfoundland and Labrador, which includes the ability for individuals and other provinces to appeal breaches to the Committee on Internal Trade (CIT). While such appeals are costly for proponents, Ontario in 2020 pursued a breach of CFTA with the College of Registered Nurses Manitoba (CRNM) who refused to license Registered Nurses licensed in Ontario without

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additional training. This led to the Government of Manitoba issuing the CRNM a compliance order to do so.

- CPSNL has confirmed that an application for licensure may be extended even after it has expired, with updated documentation and a fee of \$250. IPGS informed Dr. [REDACTED] of this in May 2024.

Next Steps:

30(1)(a), 30(1)(b)

- It is recommended that the proposed letter [REDACTED] outlining government's position be sent from the LMC, IPGS, in response to Dr. [REDACTED]

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Prepared/Approved by:
Ministerial Approval:

G. Newman/J. Meadus/K. Norman/S. Jones
Received from Hon. Sarah Stoodley

40(1)

September 18, 2024

[REDACTED]

Annex A
Letter from Minister of HCS to Dr. [REDACTED], April 28, 2023



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Department of Health and Community Services
Office of the Minister

COR-2023-187071/01

April 28, 2023

[REDACTED]

Dear Dr. [REDACTED]:

I am responding to your email of March 21, 2023, regarding medical licensure in Newfoundland and Labrador. [REDACTED]

In accordance with the **Medical Act, 2011**, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Newfoundland and Labrador (the College) regulates the practice of medicine in the public interest. This means that the College is responsible for licensing physicians in the province. Recent changes made to the Medical Act detailed in this press release <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2022/exec/1013n09/> should make this licensing process simpler in the future for yourself [REDACTED]. We anticipate these changes to be in place by early Summer 2023.

As the Department of Health and Community Services is not responsible for licensure, I would encourage you to reach out to the College directly should you have any further questions or comments regarding obtaining medical licensure in Newfoundland and Labrador. I have copied Dr. Tanis Adey, CEO and Registrar with the College for her information and consideration.

Our Health Professional Navigator, Maryna Sikorska at MarynaSikorska@gov.nl.ca is working through the Department to offer assistance throughout the licensure process. I understand that Wendy Snow, Manager of Recruitment, has already been in touch with you to discuss your individual concerns and circumstances and is available to provide any additional support that you require.

Thank you for your interest and your feedback. Wishing you all the best.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

HONOURABLE TOM OSBORNE, MHA
Minister of Health and Community Services
District of Waterford Valley

cc: Office of the Premier
Dr. Tanis Adey, CEO and Registrar, CPSNL

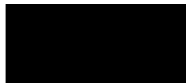
40(1)

Annex B
CPSNL Letter to Dr. [REDACTED], November 30, 2023



120 Torbay Road, Suite W100
 St. John's, NL A1A 2G8
 T: (709) 726-8546
 F: (709) 726-4725
 E: cpsnl@cpsnl.ca

November 30, 2023



Dear Dr. [REDACTED]

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Newfoundland and Labrador (the "College") has reviewed your application and documents and it has been determined that you are eligible for the following:

<u>Licence Type:</u>	<u>Register(s):</u>
Provisional	Provisional
<u>Specialty:</u>	<u>Certifications recorded:</u>



You may practice only in the areas of Medicine in which you are educated and experienced.

Your licence will be subject to the following restrictions:

None

Your licence will be subject to the following conditions:

1. **Sponsorship:** As defined by the *Medical Regulations* under the *Medical Act, 2011*, all Provisionally licensed physicians must secure and continue to hold sponsorship from Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) Health Services as a condition of licensure. Obtaining sponsorship is the responsibility of the physician. Contact information is attached.
2. **Oversight:** Physicians who hold a Provisional Licence must have oversight and support for, but not limited to, the first year of their practice from another licensed physician who has been approved by the College. Your Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) Health Services will arrange this service.

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The assessment of your eligibility will remain valid for a period of six months. If you have not commenced practice in Newfoundland and Labrador within six months, it will be necessary to review your file again and updated documents will be required at that time.

If practicing virtual care in any capacity in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, you are required to abide by the College's Standard of Practice on virtual care. This standard can be found on our website using the following link: [Standard of Practice: Virtual Care](#).

Acceptable Alternatives to Certification Eligibility

As you are eligible for a Provisional Licence through the College's *Acceptable Alternatives to Certification Eligibility Policy*, you are also eligible to transition from a Provisional Licence to a Full Licence to Practice Medicine in Newfoundland and Labrador if the criteria outlined in the *Approved Jurisdiction Provisional Licence to Full Licence Policy* are satisfied.

You may find more information about this policy on our website: [Approved Jurisdiction Provisional to Full Policy](#)

If you would like to be considered for this route to a Full Licence, you are required to be registered under the current regulations on the Provisional Register, hold a Provisional Licence to Practice, and practice under oversight for a continuous period of at least 3 years. Upon successful completion of the 3 years of oversight to the satisfaction of the College, you may be granted a Full Licence to Practice Medicine within your discipline in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Licence/Registration/Oversight Report fees

The 2023 Annual Licence fee is \$2000.00, the Provisional Registration fee is \$600.00, for a total of \$2600.00.

If it is your intent to obtain a monthly licence, the College licence fee is \$500.00. Each monthly is valid for thirty-one consecutive days, up to a maximum of four fees annually. The Provisional Registration fee of \$600.00 will also be required at the time of your first licence.

Oversight fees

Oversight fees will be charged to all new provisionally licensed physicians. The full year oversight program fee is \$2100 (a total of six oversight reports for the first twelve months of medical practice, at \$350 per report). For permanent physicians, the College typically requires the full year oversight program. For provisionally monthly licensed physicians, the number of required oversight reports is based on factors considered at the time of licensure. The required oversight fees will be determined and communicated at the time of licensing.

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For physicians opting in to the route from Provisional to Full as outlined in the *Approved Jurisdiction Provisional Licence to Full Licence Policy*, the first full year oversight program fee of \$2100 applies. Year two and year three currently consist of two reports per year. The oversight fee for these subsequent years will be due on the anniversary of the issuance of your licence and shall be reflective of that year's fee schedule. Additional reports may be requested throughout the duration of the program at the discretion of the College. Any costs associated with additional oversight reporting shall be the responsibility of the physician.

Payment of all applicable licence/registration fees can be via Visa or MasterCard. You may either complete the attached payment form (return it to the College) or you may contact the College directly to provide payment details via telephone.

The following items are required prior to your obtaining a Licence to Practice Medicine under the jurisdiction of the College:

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- **Certificate of Professional Conduct** - Please be advised that your Certificate of Professional Conduct on file [REDACTED] is dated [REDACTED]. The Certificate of Professional Conduct from the jurisdiction where you are currently practicing or last practiced must be dated within *sixty (60) days* prior to licensure in Newfoundland and Labrador. All other CPC's must be dated within six (6) months prior to licensure in the province. You may be required to request an updated Certificate from the appropriate jurisdiction depending on when you commence practice in Newfoundland and Labrador. *CPC's must be forwarded directly to the College by the licensing authorities*
- **Newfoundland and Labrador Medical Association** - Further to subsection 24(3) of the *Medical Act, 2011*, it is a condition of issuing a licence, including a monthly licence, that a medical practitioner to whom a licence is issued shall become a member of the Newfoundland and Labrador Medical Association (the "NLMA") within 30 days of licensure. The Enclosed form regarding the NLMA must be completed and returned to the College prior to the issuance of your licence. An application form for membership is available at <http://www.nlma.nl.ca/nlma/map/>. For more information, please contact the NLMA by email at membership@nlma.nl.ca.
- **Continuing Professional Development** - The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Newfoundland and Labrador resolved at its March, 2015 meeting that its members must join one of the two national certifying Colleges for CPD purposes, and provide proof of membership to the College, as a condition of obtaining a Licence to Practice Medicine in Newfoundland and Labrador. The enclosed form regarding Continuing Professional Development must be completed and returned to the College prior to the issuance of your licence.
- **Professional Liability Coverage** - As a condition of licensure, you must obtain and continue to hold professional liability coverage for the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Coverage is a requirement to hold a licence to practice medicine under the jurisdiction of the College. Please contact the Canadian Medical Protective Association ("CMPA") prior to your obtaining licensure in order to ensure your CMPA coverage. The College will require a statement of protection as verification of CMPA coverage before issuing your licence.

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- **Pre-Licensure Courses and Readings** – Attached is a document entitled *Pre-Licensure Courses and Readings*. This document outlines the mandatory and recommended online courses as well as a list of recommended material for review to use as a resource in your practice of medicine.
- **Medical Identification number of Canada - MINC consent form**: please read this two-page document and if you agree please complete and return it to the College with other required items.

Your application and documents will be kept on file awaiting a letter of sponsorship and other required items to complete the licensure process.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

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Tanya Drover
Licensing Officer - Registration

Enclosures

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Annex F

Proposed Government of Newfoundland and Labrador letter to Dr. [REDACTED]

Dr. [REDACTED]:

The following is provided in response to your requests related to your application to obtain a licence to practice medicine in Newfoundland and Labrador.

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You had initially questioned why you should not be eligible to obtain a licence to practice medicine in the province without incurring further costs and expending further efforts in reassessment, review, and verification of your qualifications. This question arose in the context of the Labour Mobility provisions of Chapter Seven of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (the "CFTA"). You are currently licensed to practice in [REDACTED] specialty areas without supervision in the Province of Ontario. You expressed concern that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Newfoundland and Labrador ("CPSNL"), rather than recognizing your qualifications as a labour mobility applicant, was requiring further source verification and imposing sponsorship and oversight conditions on a provisional provincial licence.

Upon reviewing your concerns, I as Labour Mobility Coordinator ("LMC") with the Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills consulted with Trade Policy officials from the Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat, officials from the Department of Health and Community Services and with officials with CPSNL, the Provincial regulator under the Medical Act. The CPSNL thereby offered to you a provisional licence to practice medicine in the same [REDACTED] specialty areas that you are licensed in Ontario, with the caveat that oversight would be required, subject to their current licensure policy, for a period of up to three years.

On November 30, 2023, you informed me, as LMC, of the revised position of the CPSNL, noting that you are not subject to supervision in Ontario and that you could obtain an independent and unrestricted licence in Nova Scotia. You questioned the necessity of CPSNL's requirement for an oversight physician as a condition of obtaining provincial licensure. Presented with this information, government officials met to explore whether, under the labour mobility provisions of the CFTA, the CPSNL could still ask for a supervision component to the proposed provisional licence when such supervision is no longer a requirement of the Ontario regulator. There were subsequent discussions on the matter between government officials and the CPSNL, but the CPSNL has not altered its position respecting continued supervision as a condition of licensure as your licence type remains "restricted" in Ontario. CPSNL maintains that the restricted licence type in Ontario is not equivalent to a full medical licence in this province.

29(1)(a), 35(1)(d), 40(1)

[REDACTED]

30(1)(b)

[REDACTED]

30(1)(b)

With respect to policy considerations, the CPSNL determined that you are eligible for a Provisional Licence [REDACTED]

40(1)

Subject to the supervisory and oversight requirements, there are no restrictions on your licence to practice in those specialty areas. While holding a Provisional Licence, physicians under oversight still function as independent practitioners – they are the “most responsible physician”. As such, they make all their own clinical decisions. A supervisor would be responsible for reviewing a selected number of charts on a defined basis and completing a form that is returned to CPSNL. Please note that oversight is required for one year provided there are no problems identified in reports. If problems are identified, the oversight could be extended. If no problems were identified in the supervised year, you could then practice freely without supervision in your [REDACTED] specialty areas.

40(1)

We also note that as you fall under the [Acceptable Alternatives to Certification Policy](#), you are eligible to transition your licence from a Provisional Licence to a Full Licence to Practice Medicine when you meet the criteria in the [Approved Jurisdiction Provisional Licence to Full Licence Policy](#). Should you pursue this, oversight would be required for a continuous period of three years. The Policy is linked and can be found on the College’s [Licensing Policy webpage](#). This is new policy was made as a result of recent changes to the [Medical Regulations, 2023](#) and it provides opportunity for transition to your desired licence type.

We trust the above to be satisfactory and are confident that, whether you choose just one year of supervision or avail of the new transition to full licensure policy, this will lead to a successful and rewarding medical practice in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Sincerely,

Geoff Newman
Manager of Strategic Initiatives and Labour
Mobility Coordinator, Dept. of IPGS

Cc: Richard Squires, Manager of Trade Policy, IAS
Jonathan Dredge, Director of Trade Policy, IAS
Paul Nolan, Dept. of Justice and Public Safety
Justin Caines, Legislative Consultant, Dept. of HCS
Jennifer Meadus, Director of Workforce Development, Dept. of IPGS

Information Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills

Title: Population Changes in Newfoundland and Labrador

Issue: To determine whether a recently forecasted slowing of population growth in Atlantic Canada in a TD report applies to Newfoundland and Labrador (NL).

Background and Current Status:

- A [TD report](#) released in July 2024 suggests that while population growth remains strong in the region, Atlantic Canada is expected to see easing and a notable moderation in population growth. This forecast is in contrast to the significant population growth happening in Canada as a whole.
- TD anticipates this trend toward slower growth in the Atlantic region will persist in the years to come. As a result, TD notes there is some concern that provincial population projections for the region run the risk of overshooting their estimates.
- While slower growth would take the pressure off of some issues such as housing, it would also dampen other dynamics long-term, including economic growth, future labour supply and potentially household spending growth.
- The TD report notes that in the period from 2020 to present, immigrants across the Atlantic provinces experienced relatively better labour market outcomes compared to the nation as a whole.

Analysis:

- While NL has not seen population growth as large as some jurisdictions in Canada, the province has seen consistent growth in its population since the second quarter of 2021. The largest consistent increases during this period occurred during the various quarters of 2023 (ranging from a +0.25 per cent increase to a +0.43 per cent increase in population size).
- Although the percentage increase in population for NL dropped down to +0.02 per cent in the first quarter of 2024, the second quarter of this year saw a larger increase of +0.16 per cent. This change would suggest that, although the quarterly increases this year are not as large as during the earlier quarters of 2023, the population increase for the province has not been consistently dropping off in recent quarters either. It is important to note that NL saw historic increases in permanent resident landings in 2023, which have since stabilized to a more stable pattern of consistent quarterly increases in permanent resident landings.
- The latest population projections from NL's Department of Finance (released in June 2024) indicate that the province will largely continue to increase in population up to 2036, at which point it is anticipated to see no substantial growth in 2037 and a decrease in population during each of the subsequent years leading up to 2043. This is based on Finance's medium scenario for population projections and assumes no additional changes in population dynamics over this period. Future changes in population dynamics (e.g., further changes in international migration and interprovincial migration, shifts in natural population increase) would however be captured in future iterations of the projection process.

- The population for the province is expected to increase by +3.4 per cent between 2023 and 2033 alone. Furthermore, even with the population decreases expected in the latter years of the forecast period, the population in 2043 is anticipated to be +3 per cent higher than the earlier population in 2023.
- Between 2019 and 2020 (i.e., first year of the pandemic), the participation rate for the total provincial population 25 to 54 years of age decreased slightly from 83.9 per cent to 83.6 per cent. As of 2023, the participation rate for this group has increased to 86.5 per cent, which is tied with the rate in 2022 for the highest participation rate in the past five years. In comparison, the rate for recently landed immigrants in the same age group increased from 74.3 per cent to 90.9 per cent between 2019 and 2020 and was as high as 91.2 per cent in 2022 (now at 88.6 per cent in 2023). Furthermore, in every year since 2020, the participation rate for recently landed immigrants in the 25 to 54 age group has been higher than the equivalent rate for the total provincial population 25 to 54 years old.
- A similar trend is also evident in the employment rate for these groups. The employment rate for the total provincial population 25 to 54 years old decreased between 2019 and 2020 (from 75.3 per cent to 73.9 per cent) before rising to 79.8 per cent in 2023 (its highest rate in the last five years). In contrast, the employment rate for recently landed immigrants in the same age group increased between 2019 and 2020 (from 71.4 per cent to 81.8 per cent) before further increasing to 81.8 per cent in 2023. This employment rate is slightly lower than the rate in 2022 (82.4 per cent). Nevertheless, the employment rate for recently landed immigrants has been over 80 per cent in three of the last five years and has been higher than the equivalent rate for the total population 25 to 54 years old in the last four years.
- These trends suggest that recent newcomers to the province have labour market outcomes as positive as for the total population in the core working age group 25 to 54 years old.
- According to the TD report, NL is the only Atlantic province to have a positive housing affordability metric. The report looks at an affordability metric compiled for the first quarter in 2024 and compares it to the longer-term average on this same metric (although the years included in this average are not stated). The calculated metric for NL is approximately -11 while those for the other Atlantic provinces are between approximately +33 and +55.
- Since a higher metric score indicates worse housing affordability than what is captured in the long-term average, this indicates that Newfoundland and Labrador is indeed the only province in the region with a positive affordability score relative to its average. Better affordability could be an important incentive for attracting more people to the province, particularly given that this is an incentive not as prevalent in other parts of Atlantic Canada.
- Population growth (over both the short term as well as the long term) remains a priority focus for IPGS. Efforts will continue to support newcomer attraction and retention in the province, as well as a healthy and prosperous workforce.

Action Being Taken:

- None required. This note was prepared for information purposes only.

Prepared/approved by:
Ministerial Approval:

S. Hoyles/D. Barrett/J. Meadus/K. Norman/S. Jones
Received from Hon. Sarah Stoodley

September 18, 2024



40(1)

Information Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills

Title: Sunset of Federal Apprenticeship Grants

Issue: To inform of the March 31, 2025, sunset of the Federal Government's Apprenticeship Incentive Grant (AIG) and Apprenticeship Completion Grant (ACG).

Background and Current Status:

- The AIG and ACG are Federal financial supports administered by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). These grants were introduced in 2006 to encourage apprenticeship training and promote careers in the skilled trades.
 - The AIG is a taxable grant of \$1,000 for registered apprentices from Red Seal trades who successfully complete the first or second levels of their program. Apprentices can receive this grant up to two times during their training.
 - The ACG is a one-time taxable grant of \$2,000 for registered apprentices from Red Seal trades who successfully complete their apprenticeship program and achieve journeyman certification.
- To receive the AIG and/or ACG, apprentices apply directly to ESDC. As part of the application, NL apprentices are required to provide documentation from IPGS Apprenticeship and Trades Certification Division (ATCD) verifying that they have successfully completed their level training and/or journeyman certification.
- Federal Budget 2024 committed to invest \$100 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to support the trades workforce through a new Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy (see Annex A for available details). On July 22, 2024, as part of this Strategy, ESDC announced that they would be sunsetting the AIG and ACG effective March 31, 2025. ESDC advises that it expects details of the funding to be announced in fall 2024.
- ESDC asserts that the redistribution of this funding to other initiatives will allow for increased recruitment and retention of under-represented individuals in the trades, the removal of barriers to apprenticeship completion through wrap-around supports, and the creation of more training and mentorship opportunities.
- ESDC also notes that the redistribution of this funding will allow for new investments under the Apprenticeship Service (\$90 million investment), the Skilled Trades Awareness Readiness (STAR) program (\$10 million). There was an additional announcement on June 20, 2024 for a call for proposals under the new Sustainable Jobs Stream of the Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy's Union Training and Innovation Program (UTIP). An investment of over \$95 million over five years helping unions and their partners to provide green training to apprentices and journeymen. Applications were open from June 20, 2024 – September 5, 2024 with projects being completed by March 31, 2030.

Analysis:

- 29(1)(a), 35(1)(d)
The AIG and ACG uptake among NL apprentices have been relatively low (see Annex B for details). In 2023-24:
 - 709 apprentices applied for AIG (19 per cent of all registered apprentices), with 554 successful in receiving the grant; and

- 295 apprentices applied for ACG upon journeyperson completion, with 258 successful in receiving the grant. 29(1)(a), 35(1)(d)
- The ATCD 'News and Updates' webpage¹ directs individuals to the federal website for information about the sunsetting of these apprenticeship grants and provides a Question and Answer document to address anticipated questions. [REDACTED]
- NL apprentices continue to have access to other financial supports administered by IPGS and ESDC to assist them in progressing through the apprenticeship program and successfully achieving journeyperson certification. Available supports include:
 - Tuition and Training Expenses (IPGS): Tuition is 100 per cent funded through the Labour Market Development Agreement (LMDA), with possible funding for additional expenses including travel accommodations and childcare.
 - Canada Apprenticeship Loan (ESDC): Up to \$4,000 in interest-free loans per period of technical training to help pay for tuition, tools, equipment and living expenses, or cover forgone wages.
 - Tuition Tax Credit for Certification Exams (ESDC): Tax credit towards examination fees for exams that are required to obtain a professional status, certification, or license.
 - Tradespersons Tool Allowance (ESDC): Annual deduction of up to \$500 to cover the cost of new tools.
 - Apprenticeship Wage Subsidy (IPGS): LMDA-funded wage subsidy of 75 per cent, up to a maximum of \$14 per hour, for two Levels of apprenticeship certification training, paid directly to employers.
- [REDACTED]
- Recent correspondence from ESDC noted that the Canadian Apprenticeship Service, which ended in March 2024, is being redesigned for implementation. This program provided \$5,000 to employers who hire apprentices and an additional \$5,000 for hiring apprentices from underrepresented groups. [REDACTED]

Action Being Taken:

29(1)(a), 35(1)(d)

- ATCD will continue to provide required documentation to eligible apprentices until the program sunsets.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Prepared/Approved by:
Ministerial Approval:

E. Harris/B. Steele/K. Norman/S. Jones
Received from Hon. Sarah Stoodley

September 26, 2024

40(1)

¹ <https://www.gov.nl.ca/atcd/news-updates/>

Annex A

Available Details on the Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy

- The Federal Government committed to investing \$100 million, over two years, to support the trades workforce through a new Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy. The Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy is broken down by:
 - \$90 million has been allocated to continue the Canadian Apprenticeship Service providing funding to employers for hiring new apprentices. ESDC notes that the program is currently being redesigned and no details are available at this time.
 - \$10 million has been allocated for the Skilled Trades Awareness and Readiness Program to encourage Canadians to explore and prepare for careers in the skilled trades.
- The Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy is a funding program that supports skilled trades workers and employers through measures that:
 - Promote the skilled trades as a good career option;
 - Help individuals explore, prepare for, participate, and succeed in apprenticeship;
 - Help employers and unions participate in apprenticeship; and
 - Encourage new tools and approaches to better prepare pre-apprentices, apprentices, and journeypersons for the jobs of tomorrow.
- The program provides funding to help apprentices, employers, unions, and other organizations participate in apprenticeship. Examples include:
 - Funding for Equipment purchases;
 - Funding for Innovation in apprenticeship;
 - Funding for green training;
 - Funding for career exploration activities, skills training and work placements;
 - Funding for organizations to support small and medium-sized employers of Red Seal apprentices;
 - Taxable cash grants for Red Seal apprentices; and
 - Funding for organizations to support women apprentices.
- The Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy aims to support a trades workforce that is skilled, inclusive, certified and productive. A key objective is to help equity-deserving groups participate in the skilled trades, including:
 - Women;
 - Indigenous people;
 - Newcomers;
 - Persons with disabilities;
 - Racialized communities;
 - Youth; and
 - Members of 2SLGBTQI+ communities.

Annex B
AIG and ACG Application Details

Fiscal Year	Apprenticeship Incentive Grant (AIG)		Registered Apprentices	% of Registered Apprentices Applying for AIG	Apprenticeship Completion Grant (ACG)	
	Applications Received	Grants Issued			Applications Received	Grants Issued
2023-24	709	554	3,765	19%	295	258
2022-23	631	428	3,385	19%	283	241
2021-22	432	361	3,510	12%	338	328
2020-21	295	178	3,924	8%	263	142

Source: ESDC

Note: Reasons for rejected applications include incomplete applications, application submitted after the deadline and maximum funding allocations reached.

Meeting Note

Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills FPT Deputy Minister's Working Group on Asylum Date TBA

[MEETING LINK – not yet provided]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Attendees:

Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Katie Norman, Assistant Deputy Minister, Workforce Development and Immigration Branch

Purpose of Meeting:

- No formal agenda has been provided for the meeting

Anticipated Agenda Item #1: Introduction and Overview of Progress to Date

Objective: To recap the progress of the working group to date.

Analysis:

- The Forum of Ministers Responsible for Immigration (FMRI) makes decisions that establish and shape the shared FPT strategic objectives related to outcomes identified in FMRI's Strategic Plan for Immigration. With the exception of QC, all PTs participate in FMRI.
 - SK is the PT co-chair for 2023-2026.

- Ministers agreed to establish a temporary working group to better manage the flow of ACs across the country and identify the necessary resources to support them.

 - The ad-hoc working group is co-chaired by NS.

- The working group held director-level meetings in June and ADM-level meetings in July

discuss data needs

-

- The 2024 Summer Meeting of Canada’s Premiers (COF) took place in Halifax from July 16-17. During the meeting, Premiers discussed the need for a fair distribution of ACs across Canada and stressed the importance of the Federal Government providing appropriate funding for housing and other supports. Premier Andrew Furey expressed NL’s willingness to collaborate with Canada and other PTs to accommodate its fair share of ACs.
- In response to Premier Furey’s comments, IRCC Associate DM Scott Harris requested an informal bilateral discussion with DM Sharlene Jones on July 24 regarding NL’s willingness to welcome more ACs.

29(1)(a)

29(1)(a),
34(1)(a)(i),
35(1)(d)

[Redacted]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Analysis:

- DM Jones received an email from IRCC DM Harpreet Kochhar on August 6 with a data overview for AC and Humanitarian arrivals in NL [Redacted]. IPGS has reviewed the data package and has confirmed the validity of the data. Key points include:

- NL's current share of all humanitarian arrivals in Canada (i.e., protected persons, ACs waiting on a decision, and those who are in Canada post-decision) is 0.3%.
- NL's population share of Canada is 1.3%.
- There are currently 291 ACs with open claims in NL.
- IRCC anticipates there may be 20,000 ACs available for relocation across ON and QC. If NL received 1.3% of these ACs, this would result in approximately 190 additional ACs.

29(1)(a)

[Redacted]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [Redacted]

- Since 2017, Canada has seen a significant increase in ACs. In some jurisdictions, IRCC provides what it considers immediate and essential support to ACs through contributions to community-based service provider organizations. Still, PTs must provide services such as legal aid to complete refugee claim applications, K-12 school, language training, housing, and employment support. PTs have called for support from the federal government in managing the impact of an increase in ACs, particularly on housing.

- No community organization in NL is currently receiving these contributions.

29(1)(a)

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

29(1)(a)

- [Redacted]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

- The Association for New Canadians provides basic services for ACs in NL, including:
 - Settlement services such as government and community resources, referral-based supports and facilitated connection with legal aid;
 - Language support groups, however, asylum seekers do not have access to formal language classes as they are ineligible under IRCC-funded programs;
 - Employment services such as search information, orientation, and workshops on labour market needs; and
 - Child and Youth Supports such as registration with schools and educational programs.

- Other provincial supports include:
 - Asylum claimants are eligible for provincial income support benefits.
 - Asylum claimants are eligible for MCP, once their claim is approved, which takes 18 to 24 months. Prior to that they are covered by the IFHP.
 - K-12 education and transportation to and from school.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

Meeting Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
PT Deputy Minister's Working Group on Asylum
September 4, 2024, 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. (Newfoundland Time)

Attendees:

Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Jaime Collins, Director of Immigration Policy and Settlement

Purpose of Meeting:

- To discuss PTs recommendations for managing the flow of asylum claimants across Canada. This marks the first PT-only DM meeting of the Working Group on Asylum.

Background

- The Forum of Ministers Responsible for Immigration established a temporary working group to improve the management of the flow of asylum claimants across the country and identify the resources needed to support them. Premier Furey has expressed Newfoundland and Labrador's (NLs) willingness to collaborate with Canada and other PTs to accommodate its fair share of asylum claimants.

- Meeting notes from previous FPT Working Group on Asylum DM (BN-2024-0100 [REDACTED]) and Minister (BN-2024-0108) level meetings are available in HPRM.

29(1)(a)

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [REDACTED] A virtual meeting exclusively for PT Ministers is scheduled for September 9, 2024.

- [REDACTED]
- A Minister's in-person meeting is planned for September 19 or 23, 2024, in Ottawa to review the working group's recommendations [REDACTED].

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

[REDACTED]

Information Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills (IPGS)

Title: Labour Force Survey Results, August 2024

Issue: To provide a summary of the latest Labour Force Survey release from Statistics Canada on September 6, 2024, for the month of August 2024.

Background and Current Status:

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada to monitor labour force activity (such as employment and unemployment) for the population 15 years of age or older during a reference week in the month previous. See Annex A for further information on the survey.

Analysis:

- NL was mentioned twice in Statistics Canada 'The Daily' for Labour Force Survey, August 2024 results:
 - "Employment increased in Alberta (+13,000; +0.5 per cent), Nova Scotia (+5,000; +1.0 per cent), Manitoba (+4,400; +0.6 per cent) and PEI (+900; +1.0 per cent), while there was a decline in NL (-2,400; -1.0 per cent)."
 - "NL was the lone province to record an employment decline in August (-2,400; -1.0 per cent), pushing the unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 10.4 per cent."
- Statistics Canada's LFS public release uses seasonally adjusted data, typically on a month-to-month basis, whereas NL analysis (below) focuses on year-over-year unadjusted data.
- For the population 15 years or older, the labour force increased year-over-year by +3.2 per cent (+8,700). The participation rate also increased from 59.2 per cent to 60.4 per cent.
- Overall employment increased year-over-year for the population 15 years or older by +1.5 per cent (+3,700). This change consisted of an increase in full-time employment by +2.7 per cent (+5,900) and a decrease in part-time by -6.6 per cent (or -2,100). The corresponding employment rate increased during this period, from 54.5 per cent to 54.7 per cent.
- Unemployment for the population 15 years or older increased year-over-year by +23.0 per cent (+5,000). The unemployment rate also increased from 8.0 per cent to 9.6 per cent. It is important to note when comparing to August of last year, that the unemployment level of August 2023 (21,700) was lowest recorded in NL going back to 1976. The level of unemployment for August 2024, was the fifth lowest observed, again going back to 1976.
- Compared to the rest of Canada, NL had the seventh highest increase in labour force among all provinces and the eighth highest increase in employment. In addition, NL had the fourth highest increase in unemployment (although New Brunswick saw an actual decrease).
- The participation rate for landed immigrants (25 to 54 years) increased between August 2023 and August 2024 (+0.9 percentage points) while the participation rate for the subset of landed immigrants who landed five or less years decreased (-3.2 percentage points). As well, the employment rate for landed immigrants increased over this period (+1.0 percentage

points) while that for those immigrants who landed five years or less earlier decreased (-0.5 per cent).

- LFS data is just one of many data sets used to gauge the performance of the provincial economy. Other economic indicators and factors should also be considered when making general statements about the overall performance of the economy.

Action Being Taken:

- None required, for information purposes.

Prepared/approved by: S. Hoyles/D. Barrett/J. Meadus/K. Norman/S. Jones
Ministerial Approval: Received from Hon. Sarah Stoodley

September 16, 2024

 40(1)

Annex A: Description of Survey and Survey Indicators

- Labour Force Survey is a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada to monitor labour force activity (such as employment and unemployment) for the population 15 years of age or older during a reference week in the month previous (e.g., August 2024 release refers to data collected for the week of August 11-17, 2024). Each month, data is collected from approximately 2,000 households in Newfoundland and Labrador, and respondents are legally required to complete the survey under the *Statistics Act*.
- A person's permanent address for residency is used to determine to which province the respondent/household member's data belongs (e.g., a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador who is working in Alberta would have their responses included in the statistics for Newfoundland and Labrador, not Alberta).
- Statistics Canada releases seasonally adjusted data to compare month-over-month performance (e.g., July 2024 to August 2024). Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure designed to isolate and remove the impacts of seasonal variation from one period of time to another and is often used by Statistics Canada to facilitate month-to-month comparisons. Due to the high degree of seasonality in the NL economy, there are often discrepancies between adjusted and unadjusted numbers for the province.
- Statistics Canada also releases unadjusted data, which this department uses to compare year-over-year performance (e.g., August 2023 to August 2024), given the high degree of seasonality in the NL economy.
- Some of the key indicators presented in Labour Force Survey results are as follows:
 - **Labour Force** refers to those who are employed or unemployed. Those not considered to be in the labour force would be those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.
 - **Employment** refers to those who do any work for pay or profit, or have a job but are absent for some reason during the reference week. This includes employees; self-employed people; unpaid family members working at a family business; and people who have a job but are absent due to illness, vacation, labour disputes, or personal/family reasons (including maternity leave). For the employment numbers presented here, a person with multiple jobs is counted once, and only for their main job (i.e., the one where they worked the most hours during the week). Students who have a job are included in the employment numbers. If they are not working but are attending school full-time, then they are not in the labour force.
 - **Unemployment** refers to those who are without work during the reference week and are available to work. The person must also be actively searching for work, although some exceptions exist (e.g., those on temporary layoff with an expectation of recall and those waiting to start a new job are also considered unemployed).
 - **Participation Rate** is the number of people in the labour force divided by the population.
 - **Employment Rate** is the number of employed divided by the population.
 - **Unemployment Rate** is the number of unemployed persons divided by the labour force.

Annex B: Summary of Labour Force Survey Data – August 2024

Table 1: Labour Force Indicators for Newfoundland and Labrador - August 2024
Unadjusted Data, Comparing August 2024 to August 2023

Population 15+ Years		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↑	3.2%	8,700	270,400	279,100
<i>Male</i>	↑	2.4%	3,400	140,100	143,500
<i>Female</i>	↑	4.1%	5,400	130,300	135,700
Participation Rate	↑	1.2	-	59.2%	60.4%
Employment	↑	1.5%	3,700	248,700	252,400
<i>Male</i>	↑	0.7%	900	128,800	129,700
<i>Female</i>	↑	2.3%	2,800	119,900	122,700
Full-time Employment	↑	2.7%	5,900	216,600	222,500
Part-time Employment	↓	-6.6%	-2,100	32,000	29,900
Employment Rate	↑	0.2	-	54.5%	54.7%
Unemployment	↑	23.0%	5,000	21,700	26,700
Unemployment Rate	↑	1.6	-	8.0%	9.6%
<i>Male</i>	↑	1.5	-	8.1%	9.6%
<i>Female</i>	↑	1.6	-	8.0%	9.6%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 2: Labour Force Indicators for Youth (ages 15 - 24) in Newfoundland and Labrador – August 2024

Unadjusted Data, Comparing August 2024 to August 2023

Youth 15-24 Yrs		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↓	-1.6%	-700	42,700	42,000
<i>Male</i>	↓	-4.0%	-900	22,500	21,600
<i>Female</i>	↑	1.0%	200	20,200	20,400
Participation Rate	↓	-3.3	-	75.2%	71.9%
Employment	↓	-0.8%	-300	37,100	36,800
<i>Male</i>	↓	-3.1%	-600	19,200	18,600
<i>Female</i>	↑	0.6%	100	18,000	18,100
Full-time Employment	↑	6.9%	1,700	24,500	26,200
Part-time Employment	↓	-16.5%	-2,100	12,700	10,600
Employment Rate	↓	-2.3	-	65.3%	63.0%
Unemployment	↓	-5.4%	-300	5,600	5,300
Unemployment Rate	↓	-0.5	-	13.1%	12.6%
<i>Male</i>	↓	-0.8	-	14.7%	13.9%
<i>Female</i>	↓	-0.1	-	11.4%	11.3%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 3: Labour Force Indicators for Primary Working Age (ages 25 to 54) Population in Newfoundland and Labrador – August 2024
Unadjusted Data, Comparing August 2024 to August 2023

Primary Working Age 25-54 Yrs		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↑	3.7%	6,100	163,600	169,700
<i>Male</i>	↑	4.1%	3,400	82,500	85,900
<i>Female</i>	↑	3.3%	2,700	81,100	83,800
Participation Rate	↑	2.6	-	86.2%	88.8%
Employment	↑	0.2%	300	154,500	154,800
<i>Male</i>	↑	0.8%	600	78,600	79,200
<i>Female</i>	↓	-0.4%	-300	75,900	75,600
Full-time Employment	↓	-0.2%	-300	144,500	144,200
Part-time Employment	↑	5.0%	500	10,100	10,600
Employment Rate	↓	-0.4	-	81.4%	81.0%
Unemployment	↑	63.7%	5,800	9,100	14,900
Unemployment Rate	↑	3.2	-	5.6%	8.8%
<i>Male</i>	↑	3.1	-	4.7%	7.8%
<i>Female</i>	↑	3.4	-	6.4%	9.8%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 4: Labour Force Indicators for Older Workers (ages 55+) in Newfoundland and Labrador – August 2024
Unadjusted Data, Comparing August 2024 to August 2023

Older Workers 55+ Yrs		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↑	5.1%	3,300	64,100	67,400
<i>Male</i>	↑	2.6%	900	35,100	36,000
<i>Female</i>	↑	9.0%	2,600	28,900	31,500
Participation Rate	↑	1.2	-	30.6%	31.8%
Employment	↑	6.7%	3,800	57,000	60,800
<i>Male</i>	↑	2.6%	800	31,000	31,800
<i>Female</i>	↑	11.5%	3,000	26,000	29,000
Full-time Employment	↑	9.2%	4,400	47,700	52,100
Part-time Employment	↓	-6.5%	-600	9,300	8,700
Employment Rate	↑	1.5	-	27.2%	28.7%
Unemployment	↓	-7.0%	-500	7,100	6,600
Unemployment Rate	↓	-1.3	-	11.1%	9.8%
<i>Male</i>	↓	-0.6	-	12.0%	11.4%
<i>Female</i>	↓	-2.4	-	10.0%	7.6%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 5: Employment Change for Industries in Newfoundland and Labrador – August 2024
Unadjusted Data, Comparing August 2024 to August 2023

Industry (Population 15+ Years)		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		%	Absolute		
Educational services	↑	27.0	3,700	13,700	17,400
Health care and social assistance	↑	7.1	3,200	45,200	48,400
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	↑	15.3	1,100	7,200	8,300
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (excluding Primary fishing)	↑	6.7	1,000	14,900	15,900
Fish processing	↑	21.4	900	4,200	5,100
Construction	↑	2.8	600	21,300	21,900
Trade (Retail and wholesale)	↑	1.3	500	38,800	39,300
Primary Fishing	↑	10.7	300	2,800	3,100
Manufacturing (excluding Fish processing)	↑	1.6	100	6,300	6,400
Professional, scientific and technical services	↑	0.8	100	11,800	11,900
Accommodation and food services	-	0.0	0	15,600	15,600
Agriculture	-	0.0	0	1,400	1,400
Utilities	↓	-12.5	-300	2,400	2,100
Other services	↓	-4.8	-400	8,300	7,900
Business, building and other support services	↓	-7.2	-500	6,900	6,400
Transportation and warehousing	↓	-6.9	-1,000	14,500	13,500
Public administration	↓	-7.7	-1,700	22,200	20,500
Information, culture and recreation	↓	-32.4	-3,600	11,100	7,500

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 6: Employment Change for Regions in Newfoundland and Labrador (3-month moving average June 2024 – August 2024)
Unadjusted Data

Employment by Regions, CMA and Non-CMA (3-month moving average, Pop 15+)		Change		August 2023	August 2024
		%	Absolute		
Total	↑	2.3	5,600	248,000	253,600
Avalon Peninsula	↑	0.6	800	145,200	146,000
<i>St. John's CMA</i>	↑	0.4	500	120,100	120,600
<i>Avalon Region Non-CMA</i>	↑	1.2	300	25,100	25,400
South Coast – Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame - Central - Bonavista Bay	↑	4.0	2,200	55,400	57,600
West Coast - Northern Peninsula – Labrador	↑	5.5	2,600	47,400	50,000
All Areas Outside St. John's CMA	↑	4.0	5,100	127,900	133,000

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

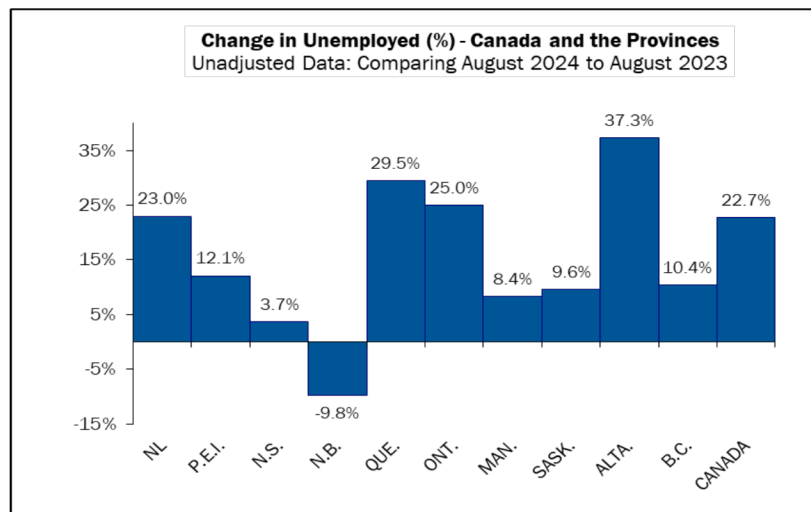
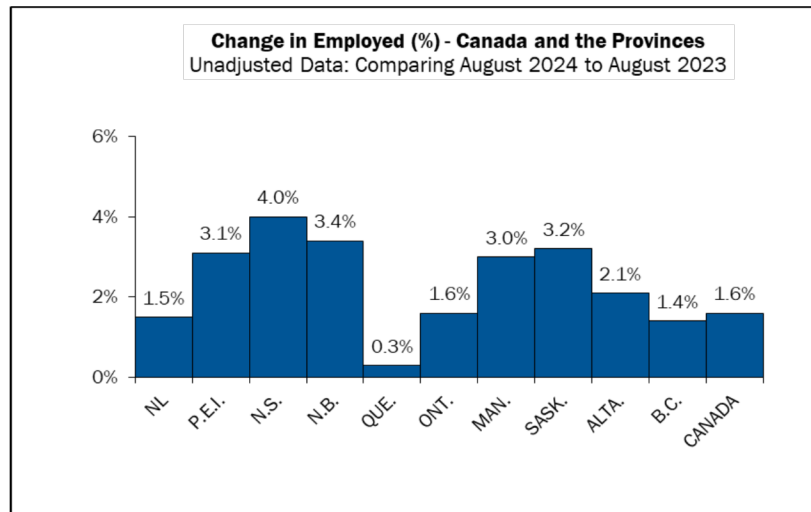
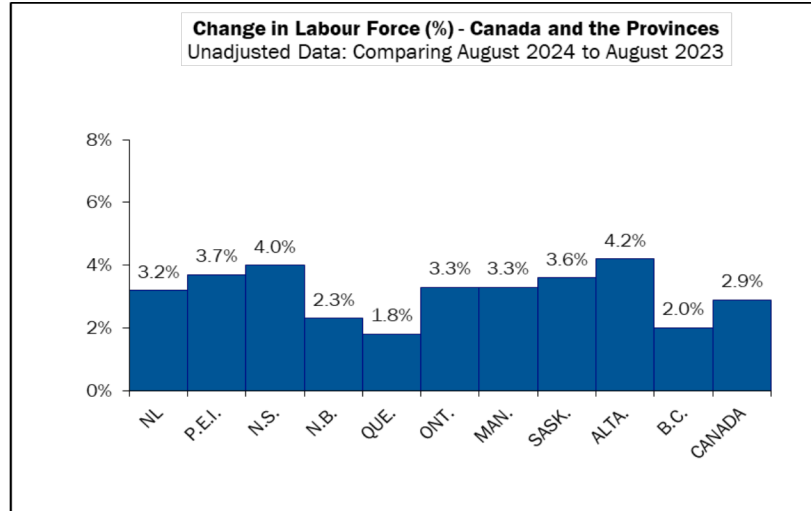


Table 7: Labour Force Indicators for Newfoundland and Labrador – Year-to-date (YTD) average
Unadjusted Data, Year-To-Date change from January-August 2023 to January-August 2024

Population 15+ Years		Change		2023 YTD average	2024 YTD average
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↑	3.2%	8,400	262,400	270,800
Participation Rate	↑	1.0	-	57.8%	58.8%
Employment	↑	3.3%	7,700	235,300	243,000
Employment Rate	↑	1.0	-	51.8%	52.8%
Unemployment	↑	2.6%	700	27,100	27,800
Unemployment Rate	↓	-0.1	-	10.4%	10.3%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 8: Labour Force Indicators Newfoundland and Labrador – August 2024
Seasonally Adjusted Data, Comparing July 2024 to August 2024

Population 15+ Years		Change		July 2024	August 2024
		% or percentage points	Absolute		
Labour Force	↓	-0.1%	-400	269,500	269,100
Participation Rate	↓	-0.1	-	58.4%	58.3%
Employment	↓	-1.0%	-2,400	243,600	241,200
Employment Rate	↓	-0.6	-	52.8%	52.2%
Unemployment	↑	7.7%	2,000	25,900	27,900
Unemployment Rate	↑	0.8	-	9.6%	10.4%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Table 8: Change in Participation Rate and Employment Rate for Immigrant Groups, 25 to 54 Years of Age, Newfoundland and Labrador (3-month moving average June 2024 – August 2024)

Unadjusted data

Immigrant Groups and Labour Market Rates (3-month moving average, Population 25 to 54 Years of Age)		Percentage Point Change	August 2023	August 2024
Landed Immigrants				
Participation Rate	↑	0.9	89.1%	90.0%
Employment Rate	↑	1.0	84.8%	85.8%
Immigrants, Landed 5 or Less Years Earlier				
Participation Rate	↓	-3.2	91.5%	88.3%
Employment Rate	↓	-0.5	87.2%	86.7%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Meeting Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
PT Minister's Working Group on Asylum
September 9, 2024, 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. (Newfoundland Daylight Time)

[Click here to join the meeting](#) 31(1)(l)

Meeting ID: [REDACTED]

Password: [REDACTED]

Attendees:

Hon. Sarah Stoodley, Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Katie Norman, Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration and Population Growth

Purpose of Meeting:

- To review the progress of the FPT Working Group on Asylum (working group) and discuss PTs recommendations for managing the flow of asylum claimants across Canada.

Agenda Item #1: Introduction and Review of Progress

Attachment: Agenda (Annex A)

Analysis

- The Forum of Ministers Responsible for Immigration (FMRI) established a temporary working group to improve the management of the flow of asylum claimants across Canada and identify the resources needed to support them. On the margins of the Council of the Federation meeting this summer, Premier Furey has expressed to media Newfoundland and Labrador's (NLs) willingness to collaborate with Canada and other PTs to accommodate its fair share of asylum claimants (see: [Premier Furey: N.L. Ready to Share Responsibility for Asylum-Seekers | VOCCM](#)).
- The meeting note from the last FMRI Ministerial meeting on asylum seekers in HPRM (BN-2024-0108).

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- A Minister's in-person meeting is planned for September 23, 2024 [REDACTED]



Prepared/Approved by: J. Collins/K. Norman

September 6, 2024

Annexes:

Annex A – Meeting Agenda



Annex A: Agenda
PT MINISTERS' MEETING ON ASYLUM WORKING GROUP

AGENDA

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

DATE: September 9, 2024

TIME: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM ADT

TIME	AGENDA ITEM and OBJECTIVES	ATTACHMENTS
10 mins	1. INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of AWG progress• [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting Agenda
[REDACTED]		

60 mins

To access this meeting, please refer to the event details below: 31(1)(l)

- Zoom link: [REDACTED]
- Meeting ID: [REDACTED] 31(1)(l)
- Passcode: [REDACTED] 31(1)(l)

Meeting Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Deputy Minister Level Meeting on FPT Working Group on Asylum
September 17, 2024, 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

31(1)(l)

Zoom – Meeting [REDACTED]
Meeting ID: [REDACTED]
Passcode: [REDACTED]

Attendees:

Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Katie Norman, Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration and Population Growth Branch
Jaime Collins, Director of Immigration Policy and Settlement

Purpose of Meeting:

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- The purpose of this meeting is to further advance [REDACTED] the in-person Ministers' meeting scheduled for September 23, 2024, in Ottawa.
- No formal agenda has been provided for the meeting.

Background:

- In May 2024, the Forum of Ministers Responsible for Immigration (FMRI) established a temporary working group to improve the management of the flow of asylum claimants (ACs) across the country and identify the resources needed to support them. Premier Furey has expressed Newfoundland and Labrador's (NL's) willingness to collaborate with Canada and other PTs to accommodate its fair share of asylum claimants, including recently publicly disclosing that NL has been asked by Canada to welcome 190 asylum claimants.

29(1)(a)

- Meeting notes from previous FPT Working Group on Asylum DM (BN-2024-0131, BN-2024-0100 [REDACTED]) and Minister (BN-2024-0134 and BN-2024-0108) level meetings are available in HPRM.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- On August 6, 2024, DM Jones received an email from IRCC DM Harpreet Kochhar containing a data overview for ACs and Humanitarian arrivals in NL [REDACTED]. The information indicated that NL currently has around 291 individuals with open claims. DM Kochhar asked NL to assess its capacity and readiness to accept approximately 190 claimants for voluntary relocation and to determine an appropriate pace for their arrival.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

• [REDACTED]

- New Brunswick Premier Blaine Higgs's office released a table prepared by IRCC (see Annex D) that details all open asylum claims and humanitarian volumes in Canada. The table also includes actuals for PTs and compares them to population share. On September 11, 2024, Premier Higgs made a public allegation during a speech, arguing that the province could not cope with what he said was a proposal to settle 4,600 people in NB. Since then, elected and

senior officials for Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and IRCC have also made public statements or comments.

[29\(1\)\(a\), 34\(1\)\(a\)\(i\), 35\(1\)\(d\)](#)

- [REDACTED]
The IRCC table publicly released by NB shows all open ACs in Canada (235,825) and provides PTs proportion of all open claims based on population share [REDACTED].
- When asked during an interview on September 13, 2024, Premier Furey reiterated that NL is willing to play a part in accepting ACs but emphasized the need for a coordinated effort and support from the federal government. Premier Furey shared that NL is open to taking in a suggested 190 ACs if there are appropriate fiscal and social supports in place.
- On September 16, 2024, Nova Scotia stepped down as co-chair of the FPT Working Group on Asylum.

[29\(1\)\(a\), 34\(1\)\(a\)\(i\), 35\(1\)\(d\)](#)

Analysis:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

o

[Redacted]

NL Position:

- NL has a proud history of offering a safe and welcoming environment for those in need. Our commitment is evident in our response to Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, where we established a support desk in Poland and chartered flights that have since led to welcoming over 4,000 Ukrainians to our province.
- NL is willing to support the relocation of 190 ACs but emphasizes the need for federal funding and resources, especially for housing, legal, and settlement services. Clarity is needed on what new federal funding will be made available to implement this model.

- [Redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: S. Thompson/J. Collins/K. Norman

September 16, 2024

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Annexes:

[Redacted]

Annex D - Modeling Relocation of Asylum Claimants: Backgrounder

[Redacted]

Annex D

MODELING RELOCATION OF ASYLUM CLAIMANTS: BACKGROUND

August 2024



DEFINITIONS

Humanitarian Volume: (453 302 individuals)

Humanitarian Volume = Open asylum claims + Related refugee volumes. (Data as of 30 June 2024)

Open Asylum Claims: (235 825 claims)

All asylum claims that are currently open across Canada where a decision has not yet been rendered.

Related Refugee Volume: (218 857 individuals)

Total of post claim in-Canada population, resettled refugees, H&C and protected persons across Canada.

Canadian Population Share:

The distribution of Canadians across provinces and territories, taken as a percentage volume. (Data from Statistics Canada 2023)



1 – DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN ASYLUM CLAIMS AND HUMANITARIAN VOLUMES



		235 825 = Open Asylum Claims*			453 302 = Total Humanitarian Volume			
P/T	Population Share	Proportion of Open Claims based on Population Share	Actual Open Asylum Claims $\theta_{P/T}$	Actual Claims Subtracted from Proportionate Share	Proportion of Total Humanitarian Volume based on Population Share	Actual Refugee Related Volumes $R_{P/T}$	Total Humanitarian Volume $H_{P/T} = \theta_{P/T} + R_{P/T}$	Weighted Total Humanitarian Volume
ON	39.0%	91,972	105,926	(13,954)	176,788	111,128	217,054	47.9%
QC	22.0%	51,882	99,553	(47,671)	99,726	54,871	154,424	34.1%
BC	13.8%	32,544	11,421	21,123	62,556	18,698	30,119	6.6%
AB	11.8%	27,827	9,714	18,113	53,490	21,846	31,560	7.0%
MB	3.6%	8,490	1,378	7,112	16,319	4,030	5,408	1.2%
SK	3.0%	7,075	514	6,561	13,599	1,844	2,358	0.5%
NB	2.1%	4,952	384	4,568	9,519	1,560	1,944	0.4%
NS	2.6%	6,131	397	5,734	11,786	1,883	2,280	0.5%
PE	0.4%	943	44	899	1,813	224	268	0.1%
NL	1.3%	3,066	291	2,775	5,893	1,253	1,554	0.3%
NT	0.1%	236	20	216	453	45	65	0.1%
NU	0.1%	236	6	230	453	23	29	0.1%
YT	0.1%	236	8	228	453	27	35	0.1%

*Total open claims may not sum to 235,825 as some have not been assigned to a PT.

Meeting Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Global Affairs
Friday, September 27, 2024
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (BST)
Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London

Attendees:

Hon. Sarah Stoodley, Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister, Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Katie Norman, Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration and Population Growth
Andrew Smith, Minister-Counsellor (Commercial and Economic) and Senior Trade Commissioner, Global Affairs Canada
Colin Barker, Counsellor (Commercial) and Senior Trade Commissioner, Global Affairs Canada
Jason Walsh, Counsellor (Investment) and Trade Commissioner, Global Affairs Canada

Purpose of Meeting:

To discuss Newfoundland and Labrador's (NL's) in-country work within the United Kingdom (UK) and efforts to recruit individuals seeking to secondary migrate from the UK to Canada.

Background:

- Canada and the UK have a deep and broad relationship based on shared history and values. Global Affairs Canada (GAC) states that the two countries support economic growth, fiscal responsibility, and open markets. The countries also have strong military and trade partnerships and collaborate with organizations like the G7, NATO, and the United Nations. In 2023, the UK was Canada's fourth-largest trading partner, with trade valued at \$45 billion.
- The UK has recently tightened its immigration rules, focusing on high-skilled workers and increasing visa requirements. Key changes include:
 - The minimum salary for a Skilled Worker visa has risen to £38,700 (\$69,479 CAD), making it harder to hire foreign workers. In contrast, NL has a lower minimum salary requirement in order to qualify for immigration (prevailing wage in the region, for the occupation).
 - Health and social care workers in the UK can no longer bring family dependents, unlike NL, where work permit holders can bring their families.
 - The income needed to sponsor family members for UK visas has increased to £38,700 (\$69,479 CAD). NL's process is more flexible when evaluating economic stability.
 - The UK is considering changes to the Graduate visa for international students but has not yet restricted it, maintaining its attractiveness for students.
- In 2023, the UK experienced a high net migration of 685,000, driven mainly by non-EU workers and international students. The UK's Labour Party, elected in July 2024, plans to reduce immigration further and address various related issues. Meanwhile, Canada aims to welcome around 500,000 new permanent residents each year, though the federal government is taking steps to reduce the number of temporary residents coming to the country.
- The IPGS In-Country Operations (ICO) team focuses on establishing a presence in specific countries to recruit in-demand workers [REDACTED] 29(1)(a)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In the UK, ICO is recruiting for sectors such as

nursing, paramedicine, early childhood education, paramedicine, pilots, construction, and social work. In April 2024, ICO attended the Newcomers Canada fair in Birmingham, targeting professionals from various fields. Recently attended and upcoming immigration fairs include:

- September 6th -7th – Bristol Job Show
 - September 13th -14th – Manchester Job Show
 - September 20th-21st – Milton Keynes Job Show
 - September 27th – 28th – London Job Show
- On June 21, 2024, the former IPGS Minister, Hon. Gerry Byrne, announced the Government of NL had partnered with Barrow AFC, a UK professional football club, for the 2024-25 and 2025-26 seasons. This deal aims to promote NL as a welcoming place for immigrants through several strategies:
 - The NL logo and website HomeAwaits.ca is featured on Barrow AFC's jerseys, tickets, and social media.
 - NL is the official club sponsor, with HomeAwaits.ca also highlighted in Sky Sports broadcasts.
 - The club will post five promotional videos per season shared on social media.
 - There will be an opportunity to host an immigration fair at Barrow's stadium.
 - The partnership has attracted media attention in Canada and the UK. The partnership provides a cost-effective way to target people considering relocation, especially those temporarily living in the UK and EU. This collaboration allows NL to reach audiences in major UK cities through Barrow AFC's games and practices.

Analysis:


29(1)(a)

- 


- UK credentials are more commonly recognized in NL than in many other countries. UK registered nurses, paramedics, physicians, surgeons, veterinarians, and psychologists have clearer pathways to licensure in NL than in many other countries. Identifying other sectors with clear pathways to licensure and efforts to clear more pathways must continue.

29(1)(a)

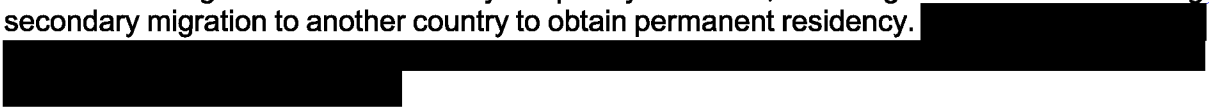
- 

- The two economic immigration programs are the province's existing levers to growing our province through permanent residency. 

29(1)(a)



Potential Speaking Points:

- We would like to partner with Global Affairs Canada to advance Newfoundland and Labrador's interest in immigration, meet our demographic, social, cultural, and economic objectives, and ultimately shape a stronger and more resilient Canada.
- The United Kingdom is home to many temporary residents, including individuals considering secondary migration to another country to obtain permanent residency. 29(1)(a)

- A Newfoundland and Labrador - United Kingdom partnership has the potential to support mutually beneficial goals of reducing the number of temporary residents in the United Kingdom while bolstering Newfoundland and Labrador's labour market and population growth needs.

Prepared/Approved by: S.Thompson/ J.Collins / K. Norman

September 18, 2024

Meeting Note
Department of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Minister Level Meeting FPT Working Group on Asylum
September 23, 2024, 4:30 – 5:30 pm (BST)
Virtual Meeting

31(1)(l)

Zoom link: [REDACTED]

Attendees:

Sharlene Jones, Deputy Minister of Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
Katie Norman, Assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration and Population Growth
Jaime Collins, Director of Immigration Policy and Settlement
Gabriel Williams, Director of Immigration Operations

Purpose of Meeting:

- To review the recommendations of the FPT Working Group on Asylum.

Background:

- In May 2024, the Forum of Ministers Responsible for Immigration (FMRI) established a temporary working group to improve the management of the flow of asylum claimants (ACs) across the country and identify the resources needed to support them. Premier Furey has expressed Newfoundland and Labrador's (NL's) willingness to collaborate with Canada and other PTs to accommodate its fair share of asylum claimants, including recently publicly disclosing that NL has been asked by Canada to welcome 190 asylum claimants.

- Meeting notes from previous FPT Working Group on Asylum Deputy Minister (BN-2024-0136, BN-2024-0131, BN-2024-0100 [REDACTED]) and Minister (BN-2024-0134 and BN-2024-0108) level meetings are available in HPRM.

- On August 6, 2024, DM Jones received an email from IRCC DM Harpreet Kochhar containing a data overview for ACs and Humanitarian arrivals in NL. The information indicated that NL currently has around 291 individuals with open asylum claims. DM Kochhar asked NL to assess its capacity and readiness to accept approximately 190 claimants for voluntary relocation and to determine an appropriate pace for their arrival.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [REDACTED]

- New Brunswick Premier Blaine Higgs's office released a table prepared by IRCC that details all open asylum claims and humanitarian volumes in Canada. The table also includes actuals for PTs and compares them to population share. On September 11, 2024, Premier Higgs public stated during a speech that his province could not cope with what he said was a proposal to settle 4,600 people in NB. Since then, elected and senior officials for Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and IRCC have also made public statements or comments.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

- [REDACTED]
The IRCC table publicly released by NB shows all open ACs in Canada (235,825) and provides PTs proportion of all open claims based on population share, not just the 20,000 suggested by IRCC for potential relocation.
- When asked during an interview on September 13, 2024, Premier Furey reiterated that NL is willing to play a part in accepting ACs, but emphasized the need for a coordinated effort and financial support from the federal government. Premier Furey shared that NL is open to taking in a suggested 190 ACs if there are appropriate federal financial and social supports in place.
- Minister Stoodley sent correspondence on September 13, 2024 to the federal Immigration Minister, Marc Miller, highlighting NL's willingness to help with asylum seekers but emphasizing the need for federal support. NL is ready to relocate 190 asylum seekers but requires financial assistance for transportation and settlement services, as its current capacity is limited. NL seeks long-term collaboration with the federal government to ensure successful resettlement (see Annex B).
- On September 16, 2024, Nova Scotia stepped down as co-chair of the FPT Working Group on Asylum. During the September 17, 2024, DM-level meeting of the FPT Working Group on Asylum, Nova Scotia's resignation was formally announced.

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Analysis:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)



NL Position:

- NL has a proud history of offering a safe and welcoming environment for those in need. Our commitment is evident in our response to Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, where we established a support desk in Poland and chartered flights that have since led to welcoming over 4,000 Ukrainians to our province.
- NL is willing to support the relocation of 190 ACs but emphasizes the need for federal funding and resources, especially for housing, legal, and settlement services. Clarity is needed on what new federal funding will be made available to implement this model.

- 

Prepared/Approved by: J. Collins/K. Norman

September 22, 2024

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Annexes:



Annex B - Letter to Minister Miller regarding Voluntary Relocation of Asylum Claimants to NL



Annex B**Letter to Minister Miller regarding Voluntary Relocation of Asylum Claimants to NL**

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
 Immigration, Population Growth and Skills
 Office of the Minister

COR-2024-00632

September 13, 2024

The Honourable Marc Miller, P.C., M.P.
 Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship
 House of Commons
 Email: Marc.Miller@parl.gc.ca

Dear Minister Miller:

29(1)(a), 34(1)(a)(i), 35(1)(d)

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) has a proud history of offering a safe and welcoming environment for those in need. Our commitment is evident in our response to Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine where we established a support desk in Poland and chartered flights that have since led to welcoming over 4,000 Ukrainians to our province. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Similarly in 2023, in partnership with the Government of Canada, we relocated 105 asylum claimants from Roxham Road and continue to welcome Government-Assisted Refugees at a level exceeding our population share, including a direct charter of Afghan refugees who had served with NATO in October 2021.

As the Honourable Dr. Andrew Furey, Premier of NL, indicated during July's meeting of Canada's Premiers, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (GNL) is prepared to do our fair share to help Québec and Ontario manage the overwhelming influx of asylum seekers to their provinces.

According to the information provided by your officials on August 6, 2024, NL currently has approximately 291 individuals with open claims. We were asked by your Deputy Minister to reflect on our ability and willingness to receive 190 claimants for voluntary relocation and an appropriate pacing of arrival.

As we have consistently communicated to you, our current capacity to accept asylum seekers is limited without support from the federal government. Addressing this, the model of support necessary to create a plan within the province's current capacity to support this number requires timely federal, provincial and community partner resources, coordination and engagement. In response to the challenges faced by the Québec and Ontario systems, we have assessed our capacity to accommodate asylum claimants in the short-term and have identified a suitable pace of arrivals that will allow for positive settlement outcomes. [REDACTED]

4



Newfoundland and Labrador remains committed to supporting our provincial and territorial partners and assisting those seeking safety from conflict and hardship.

Sincerely,

40(1)



HON. SARAH STOODLEY, MHA
District of Mount Scio
Minister

cc: The Honourable Dr. Andrew Furey, Premier