Decision/Direction Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET)

Title: Colinet Area Quarry Permit

Decision/Direction Required:

- Whether to process Platinum Construction Company Limited's application for a quarry permit previously held by the company, File Number 7119540.

[redacted] 29.(1)(a)

Background and Current Status:

- In 2011, Platinum Construction Company Limited ("Platinum") was issued a 2-hectare quarry permit for a site located near Colinet for the purposes of removing rock and gravel. The company has been permitted for the site annually since 2011

- The quarry has been used as a source of bedrock for road infrastructure and maintenance projects.
  - The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (TI) used the site via subordinate quarry permit in 2014 and extracted 700 cubic metres of rock.
  - Total volume of quarry materials reported to have been removed from the site since 2011 is approximately 36,000 cubic metres.

- The quarry and related disturbances are immediately adjacent to Markland Road (NL Route 81) and the quarry boundary and development extends into a wetland (Appendix A).

- Upon expiry of a quarry permit, the former permittee is provided two months to submit the re-application form, statutory return form, and fee and royalty payments. If the documentation and payments are received more than two months after the expiry, a new application is required and is subject to the referral process to other government departments for comments.

- The quarry permit expired on June 15, 2024, and the company did not re-apply within the two-month deadline.

- On July 23, 2024, IET's quarry inspector inspected this permit and identified significant water ponding and other non-compliance issues. On August 12, 2024, the inspector's compliance report, which detailed the required remedial actions, was issued and the company was provided 30 days to address the identified compliance issues.

- On September 17, 2024, a Stop Order was issued to Platinum for failing to respond to the inspector's report by the deadline date provided.

- Platinum inquired to the Minister's office about the status of the company's quarry permits and the requirements to re-apply. A response was provided to the company on October 1, 2024, that detailed the requirement to submit new applications for each expired quarry permit and highlighted the ongoing compliance issue at this quarry.

- On October 3, 2024, Platinum applied for this quarry permit and the application is currently under review. [redacted] 35.(1)(d)

Analysis:

- The current quarry application review process ensures the proposed site provides the required environmental and operational setbacks to ensure the site can be developed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit. This was not the case when this permit was issued initially in 2011.

- The terms and conditions of all quarry permits require the following:
  - no quarrying below the water table and no quarrying that results in the accumulation or ponding of water,
  - a 30 metre buffer to wetlands, and
  - a 50 metre buffer to roads/highways

- Given that the boundary extends into the wetland and the material being extracted (i.e., bedrock) is stratigraphically lower than the wetland, [redacted]

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

- Water ponding issues were first reported by IET's compliance officers in 2016 (email to company) and has been an identified to the company as an issued several times since.

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

[redacted] 29.(1)(a), 30.(1)(a)

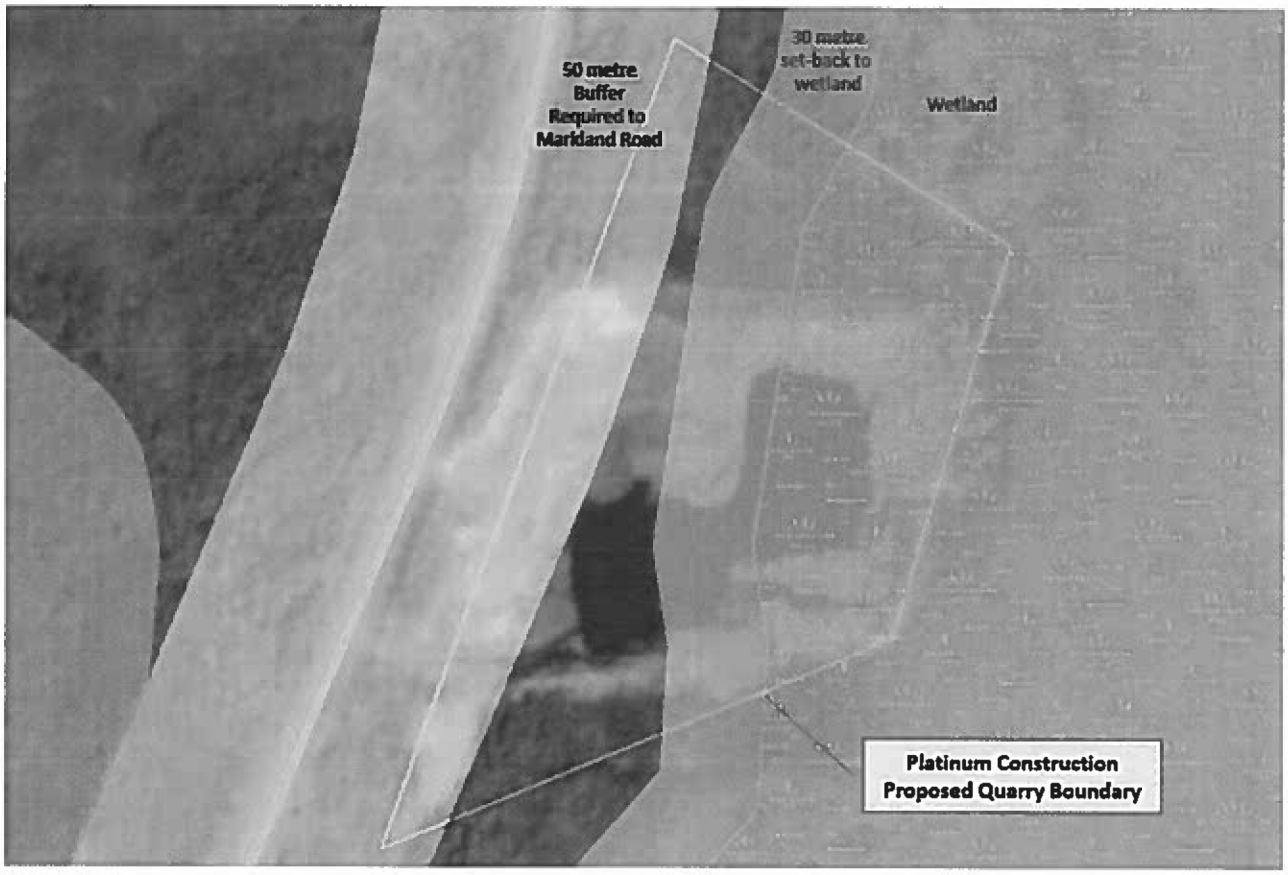
Alternatives:

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d) [redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: A. Devereaux / K. Sheppard / A. Smith
Ministerial Approval:

December 13, 2024

Appendix A


50 metre
Buffer
Required to
Markland Road
30 metre
set-back to
wetland
Wetland
Platinum Construction
Proposed Quarry Boundary

Decision/Direction Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET)

Title: Renewal of Mining Lease

Decision/Direction Required:

- Whether to renew Mining Lease 171 (6977M) held by CEMEX Materials Newfoundland Inc.
- It is recommended that Mining Lease 171 (6977M) be renewed for an additional term of ten years.

Background and Current Status:

- On November 18, 1999, Atlantic Minerals Limited was issued Mining Lease 171 (6977M) on the Port-au-Port Peninsula for a term of twenty five years.
- The lease was subsequently transferred to CEMEX Materials Newfoundland Inc. (CEMEX).
- On June 28, 2024, CEMEX submitted a written application to renew Mining Lease 171 (6977M) in accordance with Section 31(6) of the **Mineral Act** (the Act).

Analysis:

- Section 31(6) of the Act requires that the Minister of IET renew a mining lease for up to ten years provided the holder:
  - Submits a written application for renewal three months before the expiration of the term of the lease,
  - Has complied with all terms and conditions of the lease, and
  - Has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Minister the existence of a mineral resource on the lease area of a sufficient size and quality to be potentially economic.
- The written request to renew the lease was received on schedule.
- All annual rentals have been received on time and all other terms and conditions of the lease have been complied with. 29.(1)(a), 30.(1)(a)

[redacted]

- CEMEX has executed the mining lease document.
- The signature of the Minister of IET is required to complete the renewal of Mining Lease 171 (6977M).

Alternatives:

- An alternative option is to not renew Mining Lease 171 (6977M). [redacted] 29.(1)(a)

Prepared/Approved by: J. Lake / K. Sheppard/A. Smith
Ministerial Approval:

December 16, 2024

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET)

Title: Critical Minerals Geoscience and Data Initiative 29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f)

Issue: [redacted]

Background and Current Status:

- IET was successful in applying for two grants under the Geological Survey of Canada's (GSC) Critical Mineral Geoscience and Data Initiative (CMGD), seeking $1,000,000 in a non-repayable grant from the GSC to fund Airborne Geophysical Surveys over areas of Labrador (Nain and Port Hope Simpson (PHS)). The province's share of this work was $665,000.

[redacted] 27.(2)(b)

- The contribution agreements for these two programs between IET, IGA and the GSC was fully executed on September 26, 2024. IET must incur the costs after which the GSC would reimburse the $1,000,000.

- The work was tendered through the Public Procurement Agency (PPA) with two Requests for Proposals (RFP). The PHS RFP closed on August 8; the Nain RFP closed on August 21. PPA notified the vendor for the PHS RFP on August 27; and informed the vendor for the Nain RFP on September 9, 2024.

- There was only one qualified vendor successful for both RFPs (Sanborn).

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

  - Sanborn submitted pre-approval documentation on September 9 for PHS and September 23 for Nain RFP.
  - On September 25, PPA sent contracts for both Nain and PHS to Sanborn.
  - On October 25 [redacted] 35.(1)(d)
  - On November 5, [redacted]

30.(1)(a) [redacted]

  - On November 14 and 15, PPA sent revised contracts to Vendor, which then asked for revised timeline as several milestones have already passed.

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

29.(1)(a), 30.(1)(a), 30.(1)(b)

Analysis:

[redacted]

- This has been discussed with the Departmental Comptroller and PPA [redacted]

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

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

Action Being Taken:

[redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: D. Hanchar/A. Smith
Deputy Minister Approval:

December 13, 2024

Decision / Direction Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Galen Gypsum Mines Ltd.

Decision / Direction Required:

- Whether to approve the release of Galen Gypsum Mines Limited (Galen) financial assurance for the Coal Brook Gypsum Mine.

[redacted] 29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d)

Background and Current Status:

- The Coal Brook Gypsum Mine (Coal Brook) is located in the St. George's Bay area of western Newfoundland, approximately six kilometres southeast of the town of St. Georges. The mine was originally owned by Galen and began operation in 1999 to seasonally supply gypsum to the Lafarge wallboard plant in Corner Brook until closure of the plant in 2007.

- In June 2014, Galen and Coal Brook were purchased by Weir's Construction Limited (Weir's). The rehabilitation and closure plan for Coal Brook was accepted on June 20, 2017. The $139,000.00 in financial assurance for Coal Brook was submitted as a $100,000 Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Bond [redacted] 35.(1)(d) dated June 19, 2014, and as a Rider to Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Bond [redacted] 35.(1)(d) increasing the bond amount to $139,000, dated June 14, 2016. The mine periodically operated on a seasonal basis from 2017 to 2020.

- Turf Point Resources Ltd. (Turf Point), a locally owned Newfoundland based company, purchased Coal Brook and surrounding property from Galen (Weir's) in November 2022. The mineral licenses and Mining Lease 159 (5276M) were transferred to Turf Point. Turf Point holds 100% ownership in Coal Brook.

- Turf Point's rehabilitation and closure plan for Coal Brook was accepted on February 23, 2024. The total closure liability and financial assurance requirement for the Coal Brook Gypsum Mine is $274,461.86. The Department received Turf Point's financial assurance for Coal Brook, in the form of a $275,000.00 Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Bond 35.(1)(d) [redacted] on October 23, 2024.

Analysis:

- Turf Point is the lessee for Coal Brook and is compliant with the **Mining Act**.

- To maintain continuous financial assurance for Coal Brook, the surety coverage provided by AVIVA was held until Turf Point provided alternate financial assurance acceptable to the Minister. Pursuant to section 10(3) of the **Mining Act**, the Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Bond from Western Surety for $275,000.00 is an acceptable form of financial assurance for Coal Brook.

- With the submission of the $275,000.00 Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Bond from Western Surety, the Department is holding $139,000 from Galen in excess financial assurance for Coal Brook.

Decision / Direction Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET)

Title: Tata Steel Minerals Canada

Decision / Direction Required:

- Whether to approve/accept Tata Steel Minerals Canada's (TSMC) Development and Rehabilitation and Closure Plan for the Timmins 3N Expansion, pursuant to sections 6(2) and 9(2) of the Mining Act, conditional on:
  - Provision of $825,641.63 in financial assurance prior to the start of development.
  - The final report on the Global ARD/ML Assessment Program for the DSO Project, including the Timmins 3N Expansion must be submitted to the Department by October 31, 2025.

29.(1)(a), 30.(1)(a)

[redacted]

Background and Current Status:

- TSMC operates iron ore mines in the Menihek region of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and the province of Quebec. They are a joint venture between Tata Steel Limited (82%) and Resources Quebec (18%).

- TSMC has approval to develop ten iron ore deposits in the province and two iron ore deposits in Quebec. The deposits are divided into two areas known as DSO3 (Timmins area) and DSO4 (Kivivic/Goodwood area) and are collectively known as the DSO Project. The ore is processed at the DSO3 Processing Complex in Labrador and shipped by rail to the port in Sept-Îles, Québec.

- TSMC has approximately 71 million tonnes of iron ore reserves at 61% iron within the province. The main ore source is the undeveloped Howse deposit with 43.2 million tonnes at 62% iron. An additional 19.6 million tonnes of iron ore are from deposits in Quebec.

- TSMC produces two types of iron ore products. The high grade, greater than 60% iron, direct shipping ore (DSO) is sorted through a dry screening process to produce sinter fines. The low grade ore, less than 60 percent iron, requires beneficiation through the Processing Complex to produce a sinter fines and a super sinter fines product.

- TSMC is advancing the project towards a sustainable year-round operation. TSMC has determined certain ore types, such as that found at Timmins 3N, have significant positive impact on the quality of the final product and the overall performance of the concentrator during the winter months due to a lower clay content and higher recoveries.

- TSMC submitted the plans to expand the north and south pit limit of the Timmins 3N pit. The expansion area is a brownfield site and was previously disturbed by IOC in the 1970's. The Timmins 3N Expansion will increase the reserves from 1.99 million tonnes to 5.15 million tonnes at 59% iron. Waste removal will increase from 5.48 million tonnes to 8.52 million tonnes. There is sufficient capacity in the existing waste and overburden dumps for the increase in waste tonnes.

- The Timmins 3N pit is located approximately 2 km from the Processing Complex. This proximity of the ore source to the Processing Complex is preferred during the winter months for operational efficiencies and lower operational costs. The alternate ore source for the winter months is the Goodwood deposit, located 35 kilometers north in Province of Quebec.
- There are approximately [redacted] people employed with TSMC for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024. The development of the Timmins 3N Expansion will require an additional [redacted] persons.

35.(1)(d)

35.(1)(d)

Analysis:

- The final version of the Timmins 3N Expansion development plan and rehabilitation and closure plan, submitted on December 14, 2024, was reviewed by the Mineral Development Division (MDD) and is acceptable.
- TSMC submitted a consolidated site wide development plan and a site wide rehabilitation and closure plan for the DSO Project in June 2024. [redacted]

29.(1)(a)

- Preliminary ARD/ML (acid rock drainage and metal leaching) testing has been conducted on samples throughout the DSO Project area and indicate the material is non-PAG (not potentially acid generating). TSMC has committed to the completion of the Global ARD/ML Assessment Program for the DSO Project including the Timmins 3N Expansion area.
- IAR has confirmed TSMC has completed consultations with the relevant Indigenous Groups on the Timmins 3N Expansion plans.
- The closure costs for the Timmins 3N Expansion are $825,641.63. The estimate for the closure costs was provided and verified by PG Construction. This would be in addition to the $16,984,681.00 financial assurance in place with the department.

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 30.(1)(a)

Alternatives:

29.(1)(a)

[redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: L. Wells/P. Philpott/K. Bradbury/A. Smith
Ministerial Approval:

December 18, 2024

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Cellular Connectivity

Background and Current Status:

- The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is committed to working with partners to improve connectivity services through strategic investments in innovative and best-fit solutions along major roadways or communities.

- In March 2022, the Government released a three-year Connectivity Strategy, guided by actions related to three pillars: invest, partner, and optimize. The strategy prioritizes access to affordable and scalable 50/10 Mbps broadband internet service and improved mobile wireless coverage through strategic infrastructure investments. IET's Sector Diversification Division has responsibility for connectivity for the province.

- Connectivity and increased federal investment in cellular services is a topic of importance for the Council of Atlantic Premiers. In December 2023, the premiers sent a joint letter to the federal government advocating for increased investment and policy and regulation changes required to increase services in rural areas.

- Potential cost-effective solutions to improve mobile connectivity must consider the complexities faced within the province due to geography, infrastructure, and the feasibility of available technical solutions.

- According to Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) data for 2022, 93.6% of the population have access to mobile services via Long Term Evolution (LTE) in Newfoundland and Labrador, with only 84% of the population in rural areas having access. This trails the national average of 97.5 per cent.

29.(1)(a)

- There are also [redacted] gaps in connectivity experienced along major roadways in the province. LTE coverage of major highways is 31%, with over a 1,000 km coverage gap, and major roadways have [redacted] 57% connectivity, with an estimated 485 km coverage gap.

29.(1)(a)

Analysis:

- As part of the Connectivity Strategy, IET is mandated to explore partnerships and opportunities to improve connectivity. [redacted]

29.(1)(a)

- IET officials continue to explore ways to reduce or alleviate the connectivity gaps, including by reviewing service gaps on roadways and highways in Newfoundland and Labrador. [redacted]

29.(1)(a)

- In Labrador, the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (TI) created three public "hotspots" near depots where residents could access public Wi-Fi through satellite systems along the Trans Labrador Highway. This initiative was received positively and provided much needed connectivity in an area where traditional connectivity options are not available.

Burgeo Pilot

- For many major highways, TI depots do not offer ideal locations as some depots are located early in the route and only have seasonal power (generator). To gain insights and explore potential off-grid solutions which could be placed at any location along highways with poor service, IET officials proposed to test or pilot solar-powered, satellite hotspots.

- After reviewing service gaps along other major highways and roadways, IET officials confirmed that the Burgeo Highway (Route 480) represented the longest distance without cellular coverage, excluding the Trans-Labrador Highway. Consultations with community agencies and TI confirmed that Burgeo Highway offered the greatest potential to test technical solutions for remote areas with gaps in cellular coverage due to the size of the coverage gap and lack of power sources in the area.

- In May 2024, IET provided $60,000 to the Burgeo Broadcasting System (BBS) to assist with the planning, installation, and maintenance of two cellular Wi-Fi hotspots on the highway. The BBS deployed solar powered hotspots utilizing Starlink system technology in two locations. This represented the first use of solutions that rely solely on solar power. Both sites are now operational, with performance testing ongoing, and early indications are positive with the solution being well-received by residents in the area.

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

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Atlantic Cable Facility Assignment

Issue: GNL's interest in the Atlantic Cable Facility

Background and Current Status:

- The Atlantic Cable Facility (ACF) is a terrestrial and undersea trans-gulf fibre optic cable between St. John's and Halifax in a ring configuration, constructed by Persona Communications (Eastlink – a subsidiary of Bragg Communications), in partnership with Rogers Communications and MTS Allstream.

- In 2007, GNL invested $15 million in the $52 million ACF project to construct a second fibre optic link between St. John's and Halifax required for redundancy among carriers. In 2009, as part of GNL's investment, GNL's right-to-use privileges and associated obligations with the ACF were outlined in an Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRU) Agreement.

- Since 2018, Industry, Energy and Technology (IET) has been engaged in a process for GNL to best utilize the ACF assets and to generate options from interested parties to assign the GNL assets/obligations to a telecommunications carrier for the remainder of the initial term and subsequent future terms. This will allow the unused fibre to better serve Newfoundland and Labrador in reaching its connectivity goals.

35.(1)(d)

- In 2021, [redacted] was engaged by IET to evaluate the proposals received during the Request for Proposals process. A best and final offer process was completed in 2023, with [redacted]

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

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

Analysis:

[redacted]

Meeting Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology
Marine Servicing Opportunity
11:00 am – 12:00 pm, Tuesday, December 10, 2024
Industry, Energy and Technology Building

Attendees:

- Honourable Andrew Parsons, Minister of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET)
- Mr. John Cowan, Deputy Minister, IET
- Mr. Julian Ludmer, Assistant Deputy Minister, Business and Innovation, IET
- Ms. Michelle Cluett-Fizzard, Director, Investment Attraction, IET
- Ms. Deidre Murphy, Manager, Investment Attraction, IET

35.(1)(d) [redacted]

Purpose of Meeting:

- To provide an overview of [redacted]

35.(1)(d) [redacted]

Background:

35.(1)(d) [redacted]

Analysis:

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

[redacted]

Agenda item #1: Benefits for Doing Business in the Province

- The Province is an ideal location in eastern Canada [redacted] 35.(1)(d)

Potential Speaking Points

- NL is a strategically advantageous location with its access to the Arctic, ice-free and deep-water ports, and availability of industrial sites. As a smaller jurisdiction, the Province has a collaborative ecosystem with the ability to bring together key decision makers for swift business collaboration.

- The province's highly-skilled workforce also has considerable experience developing and implementing complex infrastructure projects, particularly offshore. Our workforce can therefore be relied upon to deliver on all potential requirements to a high standard.

- A talent pool is continuously being developed with Memorial University having nearly 18,000 students and known for its emphasis on research (40% of research is ocean-related) and experiential learning opportunities for students. In addition, College of the North Atlantic (CNA) with approximately 7,000 students responds to the needs of industry.

- NL is Canada's ocean industry leader with world-leading research facilities offering unique facilities like the world longest operational ice tank and a harsh ocean environment testbed. The province is home to many innovative companies developing leading-edge and emerging technologies and services.

- The Province offers a variety of incentives for companies interested in establishing operations here. For example, the Investment Attraction Fund provides customized financial assistance in the form of loans and/or forgivable loans (based on job-creation commitment) towards strategic investments in infrastructure support costs, human resource costs etc. In addition, the Job Accelerator and Growth Program, provides an annual payroll incentive of 10-15 per cent for three years for approved projects with a minimum of 20 full-time equivalent new hires over three years with an average salary of at least $50,000.

Agenda item #2: Commitment to the Aerospace and Defence Sector

- Aerospace and Defense is a priority sector for NL.

Potential Speaking Points

- Many NL aerospace and defence companies are doing business on the global stage both as partners in the supply chain and directly with aerospace and defence procurement. This includes ocean tech companies that are developing and producing technologies that have defence applications.

- NL's strategic location in Canada provides civil and military benefits with training and surveillance in harsh northern environments while protecting the North American airspace and waters. Labrador plays a significant role in advancing Arctic sovereignty and security as a staging ground for national defence assets in the eastern north.

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

[redacted]

Prepared/Approved by: M Cluett-Fizzard/J Ludmer

December 6, 2024

Decision/Direction Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: General Security Agreement Related to Atlantic Cultivation Limited's Agreement

Decision/Direction Required:

[redacted] 29.(1)(a)

Background and Current Status:

- As of November 1, 2023, a new definitive agreement (the third consolidated amended and restated agreement, or "Agreement") was signed between the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Newfoundland and Labrador Liquor Corporation (NLC) and Atlantic Cultivation Limited (ACL) related to ACL's building and operating of a cannabis production facility in the province.

- Clause #11.1(f) of the Agreement indicates, "as continuing security for the payment by ACL to NLC, regarding NLC remittance payouts, a general security agreement granting security interest over all present and acquired property including cannabis cultivated, acquired, or held for sale and all packaging materials, supplies and containers would be taken".

- A General Security Agreement (GSA) allows a lender to secure a borrower's general assets such as cash, accounts receivable, inventory etc., in the event of a default or violation of any covenants of the agreed upon agreement. The GSA serves as a blanket agreement over all assets, which could be liquified to collect on outstanding debt.

- Under previous versions of the consolidated agreement, ACL provided security in the form of debenture undertakings, corporate guarantees, previous GSAs by shareholder companies and shareholder subordination agreements.

Analysis:

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Heating Oil Supply Update

Issue: Residential heating oil distribution to St. Brendan's.

Background and Current Status:

- North Atlantic (or NARL Marketing) is a fuel distribution company on the Island of Newfoundland with its head office in St. John's. Operations include wholesale and retail fuels marketing and distribution, automotive fuel stations, cardlock and bulk storage tank locations.

- The Public Utilities Board (the PUB) regulates maximum fuel oil prices for gasoline, diesel and heating fuels. Fuel price adjustments must be in accordance with the approach prescribed in the **Petroleum Products Act** and Regulations. The PUB also has authority to review and approve adjustments to pricing mark-ups and/or zone differentials, which are existing pricing components, based on its own motion or an application from a fuel supplier. See Annex A for an overview.

- North Atlantic notified St. Brendan's residential furnace oil supply customers in August 2024 that it would be discontinuing service delivery. This is part of a broader exit by North Atlantic of its Island heating oil business in 2024. While other areas of the Island have alternative supplier options that are expected to absorb stranded customers, an alternative furnace oil distributor for St. Brendan's is not available. An overview of St. Brendan's is in Annex B.

Analysis:

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

[redacted]

- In late October 2024, PPA issued a public Request for Proposals on behalf of IET asking prospective proponents to submit proposals for the supply and delivery of furnace oil to St. Brendan's residents. The RFP closed on November 4, 2024 and no submissions were received.

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

North Atlantic [redacted] will continue deliveries until May 2025 under the following terms:

  - There will be one more delivery trip in December 2024 and then two scheduled trips per month from January 2025 to May 2025. [redacted]
  - [redacted] North Atlantic will bill customers based on regulated price set by the PUB with normal invoicing and payment terms. [redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Annex A – Public Utilities Board (PUB)

- The Public Utilities Board (the PUB) regulates maximum fuel oil prices for gasoline, diesel and heating fuels. Fuel price adjustments must be in accordance with the approach prescribed in the **Petroleum Products Act** (the Act) and Regulations. The PUB does not have authority to change the fuel oil pricing approach (e.g. add a pricing component) without Government amending the Act and/or Regulations. Although, the PUB does have authority to review and approve adjustments to pricing mark-ups and/or zone differentials, which are existing pricing components under the Act, based on its own motion or an application from a fuel supplier.

- Currently, the pricing approach for regulated fuel oil prices includes the following components:
  - Benchmark Price: The benchmark component fluctuates regularly and is normally adjusted by the PUB on a weekly basis, as that is market driven and based on external market pricing and exchange rates.
  - Mark-Ups: The wholesale and retail mark-up components are fixed pursuant to pricing determined by the PUB based on pricing reviews.
  - Zone Differential: The zone differential is a fixed component set by the PUB, to reflect incremental costs for storage and distribution of fuel products regionally (or by zone) in NL.
  - Carbon Price Adjustment: This Adjustment reflects costs associated with the carbon intensity reduction compliance requirements under the federal Clean Fuel Regulations.
  - Taxation: For gasoline and diesel, taxation in regulated prices includes the Provincial Fuel Tax, Federal Excise Tax, carbon tax and HST. Taxation is not included in heating fuel pricing (furnace oil, stove oil, propane) set by the PUB although HST is added at customer billing. The Federal Government has paused the carbon tax on heating fuel oil until April 2027.

- The Act prohibits a wholesaler or a retailer from charging a price for heating fuel or motor fuel greater than the maximum price set by the PUB.

- The Act authorizes the PUB to conduct a review of the maximum mark up between the wholesale price to the retailer and the retail price to the consumer or allowed service costs to ensure they are justified. The PUB may order adjustments to the mark up or the allowed service costs after a review is completed. A review coordinated by the PUB, at the direction of the Minister of DGSNL, has been underway since June 2022. The PUB issued a report for the island portion of the province on June 6, 2024. To date no action has been taken by the PUB to implement the recommendations from that report.

- The Act also allows a wholesaler or a retailer to apply to the PUB for a change in the price of a type of heating fuel or motor fuel and after investigation of the request, the PUB may deny the application, approve the application and the requested price change, or set another price based on its investigation.

- The Act authorizes the PUB to investigate to determine whether a price being charged by a wholesaler or a retailer for heating fuel or motor fuel exceeds the maximum allowable price. Where a person is determined to have violated or participated in the violation of the Act, Regulations, or a PUB order, or causes or participates in causing another person directly or indirectly violate this Act, the regulations, or a PUB order, the Board may impose a fine of up to $5,000 for each day of the violation.

Annex B – Overview of St. Brendan's

St. Brendan's is a small rural community on Cottel Island, located northeast of the Eastport Peninsula. Area also includes Shalloway Cove, Hayward's Cove and Dock Cove. See Annex A for additional summary on St. Brendan's.

- According to the 2021 Census, the region has a population of 125 residents down from 145 in 2016. The average age is 59.2 years.
- There are approximately 70 households with an average 1.8 residents per household.
- Serviced by the provincial ferry MV Grace Sparkes (capacity 80 passengers, 16 automobiles) with three daily round trips. A one-way crossing is approximately 1 hour covering 18 km.
- Electricity service is provided by a 715 kilowatt isolated diesel plant and distribution system of poles and wires operated by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro.
- ECC advises that its records indicate there are 47 registered oil tanks in the community with 16 expiring in 2024.
- There are two GNL operated buildings on St. Brendan's that utilize furnace oil heating. The K-12 school and the St. Brendan's Community Center. NLHS has advised that while the community centre is not currently in use, they do heat the building in colder months.

Below provided by Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs in June 2024:

- The Town of St. Brendan's was incorporated in 1953. Currently the town has a full complement of five councilors and is open 9 hours per week.
- The town provides the following key services: fire, garbage collection, snow clearing and local road maintenance.
- The town currently charges a $240 poll and utility tax to 82 residents. According to the most recent budget, there are no businesses identified in the community.
- The Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs is not aware of any requests from residents or the town regarding relocation.
- The community is serviced by the MV Grace Sparkes with three daily round trips.
- According to NL Schools, there are four students enrolled in the K-L4 program.
- Health NL has a St. Brendan's Community Center which is in the community.
- In 2021, the Census identified that there were 125 residents living in the community. During that year, 5 individuals between the age of 0-14, 70 individuals between the age of 15-64, 55 individuals over the age of 65. The table below illustrates the population change over time.

St. Brendan's Population by Census Year

Year (1996-2021)	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	1996-2021
Total Population	270	250	200	145	145	125	
Percent Change over time (5 years)		-7.4%	-20.0%	-27.5%	0.0%	-13.8%	**-53.7%**

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Hibernia Project Audits - 2017 Preliminary Re-determinations

Issue: To support the Preliminary Re-determinations for 2017 required to be issued to the Hibernia Project Owners no later than December 31, 2024.

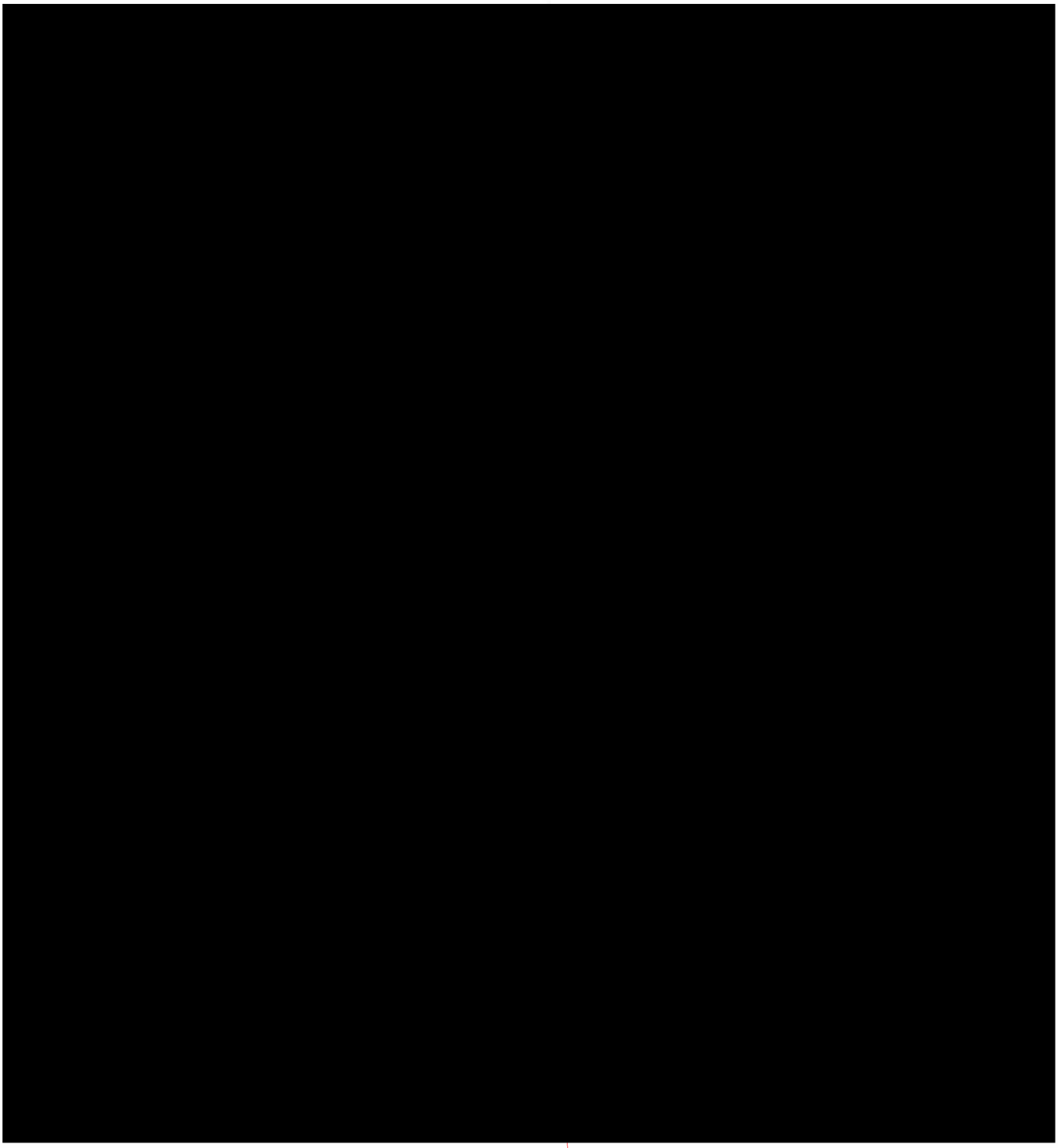
Background and Current Status:

- The Hibernia Project produced first oil in November 1997. Six companies are involved in the main field project with ownership as follows: ExxonMobil – 33.125%; Chevron – 26.875%; Suncor (formerly Petro-Canada) – 20%; Canada Hibernia Holdings Corporation (CHHC) – 8.5%; Murphy Oil – 6.5% and Equinor – 5%, Hibernia Management Development Corporation (HMDC) is the Project Operator.
- The Hibernia Southern Extension Unit (the "HSE Unit") is a geographic area containing Hibernia oil from Hibernia fields PL1001, PL1011 (formerly EL1093), and PL1005. The Hibernia Project Owners created the HSE Unit entity through the *Amended and Restated Unit Agreement* (the "*Unit Agreement*") to aggregate certain production and operational data related to the extraction of oil from the Unit area.
- Production of Hibernia oil from the HSE Unit began in February 2011. The HSE Unit is comprised of multiple Project Owners, with varying ownership interest in each of the PL1001, PL1011, and PL1005 fields. ExxonMobil acts as the Unit Operator of the HSE Unit, which has similar responsibilities as a Project Operator.
- Audits of the royalties relating to these projects consist of "Royalty audits" and "Project Cost audits".
    - Royalty audits focus on the interest holder revenues and transportation costs. Each individual interest holder in the Project remits royalties to the Province. Therefore, each interest holder is audited, resulting in multiple royalty audits per year.
    - Project Cost audits focus on the capital and operating costs related to the project. The project operator is the subject of a project cost audit and, therefore, only one project cost audit per year is required for each project. These project costs form part of the Project Owners' royalty calculation.
- The results of these audits are issued as "Preliminary Re-determinations" to the Project Owners in accordance with Article 24.3 of the Royalty Agreement and Schedule 4 of the July 17, 2007 Settlement Agreement.
- Under the Hibernia Royalty Agreement, the Province has a period of six (6) calendar years from the date in which royalties were payable or a cost was incurred in which to audit that calculation or cost. Clause 24.3 provides the Province an additional year in which to finalize and issue its audit findings. The re-determination period for the 2017 period expires December 31, 2024.
- The re-determinations will be sent by email only to appropriate Project Owner contacts and evidence of delivery (receipt) will be maintained in the event of dispute issues relating to issuance of the re-determinations.

- The Province has previously issued Notice of Final Re-determinations for resource project eligible costs and royalties for the years 1997 to 2005 and Notice of Preliminary Redeterminations for years 2006 – 2016 respectively.

Analysis:

Audit Findings - Resource Project Eligible Costs:



29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(g), 39.(2)

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: EverWind Project Update 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Issue [redacted]

Background and Current Status:

- On August 30, 2023, EverWind NL Holdings Ltd. (EverWind) was selected through the Call for Bids for Wind Energy Projects as one of four successful bidders to receive a WARL. A Crown land reserve was established, totaling 268,319 hectares (ha), with a $13,175,804.15 (including HST) annual reserve fee.

Analysis:

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Toqlukuti'k Wind and Hydrogen Ltd. Project Update 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Issue: [redacted]

Background and Current Status:

- On August 30, 2023, ABO was selected through the Crown Land Call for Bids for Wind Energy Projects as one of four successful bidders to receive a WARL. A Crown land reserve was established, totaling 107,587 hectares (ha), with a $5,283,059.75 (including HST) annual reserve fee.

Analysis:

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Solar Power 35.(1)(d)

Issue: [redacted]

Background and Current Status:

- The International Energy Agency (IEA) concludes that successful integration of different renewable energy sources (e.g., wind and solar) maximizes the amount of energy that can be secured affordably as individual sources are intermittent.

Analysis:

- In 2022, Government lifted the wind-energy moratorium and launched a Crown Lands Call for Bids (CFB) for Wind Energy Projects. The CFB was initiated as multiple parties were interested in the same land. The CFB Guidelines did not make any reference to solar power.

- On February 23, 2023, Government released the Wind-Hydrogen Fiscal Framework which includes a wind electricity tax of $4,000 per MW annually on installed capacity. The Wind-Hydrogen Fiscal Framework did not contemplate a solar electricity tax.

[redacted]

29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d), 35.(1)(f), 35.(1)(g)

Annex A
Solar Jurisdictional Scan

Global Solar Power Overview

- According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), as of 2023 (latest data available), 1,411 GW of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems had been installed around the world. As of 2022 (latest comparable data available), China had the most solar capacity (393 GW), followed by the United States (114.4 GW), and Japan (85.1 GW).

- IRENA notes that the global weighted average levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) of utility-scale solar PV plants declined 90 per cent between 2010 and 2023, from US$ 0.460/kilowatt hour (kWh) to US$ 0.044/kWh, driven by photovoltaic (PV) module price declines, declining inverter costs, competitive operation and maintenance costs, and better financing conditions as risk perception for the technology declined in major markets.

- As of 2022-23 (latest data available), there were 79 Canadian utility-scale solar projects: 40 in AB; 35 in ON; three in SK; and one in PEI. The average nameplate capacity was 32 MW, and ranged from 6 MW (Youngstown Solar, AB, run by PACE Canada LP) to 465 MW (Travers, AB, run by Greengate Power Corporation and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners).

- There are several small solar projects in NL:
  - A 189-kW plant in Mary's Harbour (Natural Forces Solar for St. Mary's River Energy)
  - 121 kW of installed solar capacity at five Nunatsiavut Government facilities:
    - Jeremias Sillitt Community Centre in Nain – 24 kW
    - Rigolet community center – 15kW
    - Hopedale Nanuk center – 24kW
    - Postville community center – 10kW
    - Makkovik Arena – 48kW
  - 26 kW of installed solar capacity at two NunatuKavut Community Council sites:
    - St. Lewis community center – 18 kW
    - Black Tickle community center – 18 kW

- NL Hydro (NLH) has a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with St. Mary's River Energy in Mary's Harbour to purchase hydroelectric paired with solar energy to offset diesel generation.

- Solar is permitted under the net metering program, which is a separate process than a PPA. The NLH net metering program had three approved net metering customers with a total capacity of 71.6 kW in 2023 (latest data available), including the Makkovik Arena system. As of the end of 2022 (latest data available), Newfoundland Power had 27 solar projects in service under the net metering program with an installed capacity of 288.3 kW (project names and locations not identified).

- On July 9, 2024, NLH submitted its Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study Review – 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan. The report notes that the solar power industry is growing in Canada and is relatively new in Newfoundland and Labrador. The viability of solar generation in Newfoundland and Labrador is limited, primarily due to extensive cloud cover, reduced daylight hours during the winter period, and the risk posed by snow cover on solar panels. Nonetheless, Hydro has included 20 MW solar installations in its supply stack for

future consideration, the location of which would be determined should these resources present a viable supply option.

Recent Solar Power Procurement

- In April 2024, BC Hydro issued a call for 3,000 GWh/year of renewable energy. The call closed on September 16, 2024, did not differentiate between wind and solar renewable energy generation, but BC notes that of the proposals received, approximately 70 per cent are wind projects, 20 per cent are solar and 10 per cent include biomass and hydro.

- According to ABC News Australia and Reuters, in August 2024, Australia approved a US$ 13.5 billion 6 GW Australia-Singapore solar project (ABC News reports 10 GW) which would produce solar power on 12,400 hectares of land in Northern Territory for export to Singapore. This appears to be a private-sector project, led by Sun Cable, with a final investment decision (FID) anticipated in 2027. Project financing and any potential royalties to government are unknown from public sources; however, according to ABC News, Sun Cable went into temporary administration in 2023 and appears to have been restructured prior to the August 2024 approval.

Regulation of Solar Power Facilities

- In Canada, only AB and ON have specific solar regulatory policies. Under Alberta's **Hydro and Electricity Act**, the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) is empowered to approve utility projects and has specific rules for solar projects which include applicants submitting a plant description; pre-use environmental and land condition information; grid connection information; a solar glare assessment report; and details on how the operator will have sufficient funds for decommissioning. Wider decommissioning appears to be governed by **Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act**; **Conservation and Reclamation Regulation**; and **Conservation and Reclamation Directive for Renewable Energy Operations** with no financial assurance reference.

- ON's **Environmental Protection Act Regulations**, govern small solar – 10 KW to 500 KW – and require notice of activity to adjacent properties; municipalities; local service boards, and pipeline operators. There are solar-specific requirements for applicants (i.e., specific to the technology terminology), but no specific Crown lands processes.

- NB has a general solar developers guide (last updated in 2009) that lists federal/provincial legislation that may apply to solar projects; PEI has a general reference to sun (i.e., solar) power in its wider **Renewable Energy Act**, while NS's **Electricity Act Solar Program Regulations** apply to 0.5MW to 10MW "solar gardens" rather than utility-scale projects.

- Internationally, leading English-language jurisdictions with significant solar include Australia and California. As of 2023, there was 1.9 GW of utility-scale solar and 3.1 GW of rooftop solar in Australia, and as of 2024, there was 17 GW of solar power in California, 25 per cent of all US solar generation.

- New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia appear to have detailed solar guidance documents which suggest consideration of the type of facility, design impacts (e.g., heat island effect, glare), and level of community support. Approvals appear to be at the local council level, and it is unclear the exact process individual councils use or how much weight is placed by local councils on the guidance from the state/territorial government. South Australia provides guidance of setbacks of 2 km from a township, rural settlement, rural neighbourhood and rural living zone for solar facilities of 50 MW or greater.

- The California Energy Commission (CEC) licenses solar projects over 50 MW, and regulation appears to focus on grid interconnection rules, the environment and safety, and the benefits of solar-plus battery systems for the grid (e.g., for load peaking, time-shifting).

- A California city or county may require that a solar-use easement have a decommissioning plan and associated financial assurance. The easement, decommissioning plan and financial assurance documents are submitted to the California Department of Conservation for approval. San Bernardino County notes setbacks so that solar facilities are sufficiently separated from existing communities and existing/developing rural residential areas so as to avoid adverse effects.

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: Triple Point Resources

Issue: To provide an update on salt dome hydrogen storage in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Background and Current Status:

- Hydrogen can be stored compressed or liquefied in tanks or underground in salt caverns or depleted gas wells. Salt caverns are created by injecting water into geological salt deposits to create brine, which is removed leaving a void, allowing pressurized hydrogen storage.

- Hydrogen storage in salt cavern voids has existed since the 1970s, but as a strategic reserve in conjunction with hydrogen used in oil and gas refineries and chemical production. Four underground hydrogen storage facilities exist: three in Texas and one in Teesside, UK. Another is in development in Utah to store hydrogen made from renewable energy sources.

- The International Energy Agency (IEA) (2019) concludes that geological storage is the best option for large and long-term hydrogen storage solutions needed to address the intermittency of renewable energy supply, seasonality of energy need, and to achieve economies of scale.

- In NL, three companies are developing salt mines near Stephenville: Atlas Salt; Triple Point Resources (TPR); and Vortex Energy. TPR and Vortex Energy have announced plans to explore salt cavern storage solutions, including for hydrogen.

Analysis:

- Atlas Salt is developing the Great Atlantic Salt Project. It is an 88.1 million metric tonne salt deposit with a projected mine life of 34 years to produce road salt for the eastern North American market. Atlas Salt has not indicated plans for hydrogen or other storage.

- In 2022, Atlas Salt spun off the Fischell's Brook Salt Dome as TPR. TPR plans to remove the salt (no use determined) and use the void to store hydrogen. TPR indicates a 50-year project life, construction costs of approximately US $380 million (August 2023), that the dome could potentially store 180,000 metric tonnes of hydrogen and held potential for compressed air storage with the air released to generate electricity when in demand.

- Vortex Energy is advancing the Robinsons River Salt Project to produce road salt and for hydrogen storage in salt caverns. Vortex Energy claims to have located at least two salt structures that could store up to 800,000 metric tonnes of hydrogen.

- TPR and IET officials have met regularly since early 2024 to discuss their project.

- TPR has an exploration permit under the **Mineral Act** from IET [redacted] 35.(1)(d)

- A Hydrogen Codes and Standards Working Group, with IET and DGSNL representation, has completed a national hydrogen codes and standard gaps analysis. It is with the NRCan Minister for approval. In September 2023, CSA published an underground hydrocarbon storage standard hydrogen supplement (CSA Z341) that included salt cavern storage. Jurisdictions that regulate underground storage (e.g., NS, ON) have adopted the supplement.

- The **Mining Act** allows the regulation of salt caverns as salt mines but does not address regulating the void as a storage facility. Mining companies pay tax to the Province (i.e., mining tax, minerals tax), but there is no royalty regime for the use of a void. Similarly, the **Petroleum and Natural Gas Act** does not contain provisions to regulate underground hydrogen storage.

[redacted]

Action Being Taken: 29(1)(a), 30(1)(a), 30(1)(b), 35(1)(d), 35(1)f), 35(1)(g)

- IET will continue to engage TPR with respect to their wind-hydrogen storage project.

Prepared/Approved by: M. Hunter / C. Martin

Ministerial Approval:

December 6, 2024

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: NL Hydro Ramea Wind Energy Assets

Issue: To provide an update on wind energy assets at Ramea, including the proposed sale of NL Hydro's three inactive wind turbines in the area to Puffin Wind Inc.

Background and Current Status:

- NL Hydro's (NLH's) Wind-Hydrogen-Diesel Project in Ramea was commissioned in 2012 at a cost of $11.82 million (see Annex A for funding breakdown). This research and development project included three 100-kilowatt (kW) wind turbines, a hydrogen electrolyzer and generation set, three hydrogen storage tanks and piping, and an energy management system.

- The project aimed to reduce NLH diesel electricity generation in the isolated island community of Ramea by using wind turbines to generate power; converting excess wind power into hydrogen; and using the stored hydrogen to generate power during periods of low/no wind.

- In 2018, NLH advised that it would no longer be investing in the project. NLH's Ramea wind turbines had been operational up to the first quarter of 2019; however, all operational activities ceased by the end of that quarter due to additional maintenance issues that arose, and the wind turbines have not operated since that time.

- In 2020, NLH determined that the least cost option for ratepayers was to sell the wind turbines to an independent power producer.

- On March 22, 2023, NLH applied to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (PUB) for approval to decommission the hydrogen assets, which had been idle since 2014 and were no longer required. NLH further noted that decommissioning the hydrogen assets would allow them to explore new partnership opportunities for its Ramea wind energy assets.

- On April 18, 2023, the PUB issued order P.U. 10(2023) approving NLH's application, noting that it was consistent with the provision of least-cost reliable service, and that no comments on the application were received from Newfoundland Power or any other parties. NLH advises that the hydrogen assets were decommissioned in 2024.

- On December 6, 2024, NLH applied to the PUB for approval to sell the wind turbine assets portion of the former Ramea Wind-Hydrogen-Diesel Generation Project to Puffin Wind Inc. (Puffin; also known as Frontier Power Systems) for $420,000. NLH's application to the PUB notes that NLH has provided notice of the proposed sale to the Town of Ramea.

Analysis:

[redacted] 29.(1)(a), 35.(1)(d)

- NLH's Quarterly Summary for the first quarter of 2019 indicated that NLH had been approached by Puffin with a proposal that involved purchasing and refurbishing the former

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

Wind-Hydrogen-Diesel Project's wind assets, [redacted] NLH's December 2024 application to the PUB for the sale of its assets notes that Puffin has obtained funding for its planned expansion, [redacted]

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

- On December 9, 2024, the PUB issued an expedited review schedule for NLH's application to sell its Ramea wind assets to Puffin, noting the application's time sensitive nature, requiring comments from all parties by December 11, 2024 and a reply from NLH by December 12, 2024. NLH replied by the deadline to indicate that no comments were received. On December 16, 2024, the PUB issued order P.U. 30 (2024) approving the sale of the wind assets.

- NLH advises that another PUB application will be made in 2025 to interconnect Puffin's upgraded renewable energy system to NLH's isolated system. NLH advises IET that once finalized, it will share with IET its application to the PUB for the interconnection which will detail the costs of interconnecting Puffin's project.

Action Being Taken:
- None required.

Prepared/Approved by: J. Collins / M. Hunter / A. Hewitt / S. Wilkins / C. Martin

Ministerial Approval:

December 27, 2024

Annex A: Source of Funding for Nalcor Energy's Wind-Hydrogen Diesel Project in Ramea

Funding Source	Funding ($M)
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)	3.00
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	4.50
Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)	0.35
Nalcor Energy	3.97
Total	**11.82**

Information Note
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology

Title: German Hydrogen Development

Issue: To provide an overview of recent changes in Germany and for energy development opportunities.

Background and Current Status:

- Germany has legal targets to be climate neutrality by 2045 and in 2020 released a National Hydrogen Strategy focused on: production; use; infrastructure; supply; research, education, and innovation; European activities; and the international hydrogen economy.

- On March 16, 2021, Canada and Germany entered into an energy partnership to facilitate private sector engagement, trade and investment opportunities and in August 2022, Germany and Canada (Chancellor Olaf Scholz and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau) established the Canada-Germany Hydrogen Alliance in Stephenville. Germany also has hydrogen agreements with a number of other countries, including Australia, Chile, Japan, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia.

- In September 2022, the Provincial Government signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the City of Hamburg, Germany, to cooperate on green hydrogen and hydrogen technology.

- In July 2023, Germany updated its hydrogen strategy and it is anticipated that Germany will need to import up to 70 per cent of its hydrogen to be climate neutral by 2045. In July 2024, Germany adopted a hydrogen and derivative import strategy including a framework for foreign trade promotion; promotion of infrastructure expansion (pipelines, terminals); establishment of certification and product standards; and planning security.

- On December 16, 2024, Chancellor Scholz lost a confidence vote in the German Bundestag, the lower house of parliament. It is anticipated that a federal election will be held on February 23, 2024.

Analysis:

- On December 16, 2024, CBC News reported that the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) led Chancellor Scholz's Social Democratic Party (SPD) by more than 10 points, the far-right Alternative for Germany (AfD) was slightly ahead of the SPD, and the Green Party was in fourth place. Friedrich Merz currently leads the CDU, formerly led by Angela Merkel.

- On November 4, 2024, the CDU and Christian Social Union (CSU) Parliamentary Group released a joint energy policy paper "Neue Energie-Agenda für Deutschland," not available in English. [redacted]

[redacted]

29.(1)(a)

[redacted] 29.(1)(a)

- In October 2023, IET hosted a group of over 30 hydrogen business and government delegates from the City of Hamburg. Delegates visited wind-hydrogen developers and met with industry associations econext and Energy NL.

- In March 2024, Mabanaft Group, an energy company in Hamburg, signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) with Pattern Energy to explore the supply of green ammonia produced at the Port of Argentia, NL, starting in 2027. Representatives from Mabanaft Group participated in the October 2023 delegation to the province.

- In March 2024, Canada and Germany agreed to work to establish a dedicated Bilateral Window through Germany's H2Global Foundation to support commercial transactions between Canada's hydrogen producers and Germany's industrial manufacturing and energy distribution sectors. On July 31, 2024, Canada announced up to $300 million to co-fund with Germany a bilateral instrument for hydrogen trade to help Canadian companies access German markets for their clean hydrogen and ammonia. [redacted]

29.(1)(a) [redacted]

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

[redacted]

- In May 2024, IET hosted a German parliamentary delegation and provided an overview of wind-hydrogen developments in the province. Delegates also visited provincial wind-hydrogen developers. Henning Otte, Vice-Chairman of the Defense Committee was a delegate. Mr. Otte has been a member of the Bundestag CDU-CSU Parliamentary Group since 2005 and a member of the Executive Committee of the CDU since 2016.

Action Being Taken:

[redacted] 29.(1)(a)

Prepared/Approved by: M. Hunter / K. Day / S. Wilkins

Ministerial Approval:

December 19, 2024