

MIDWIFERY REGULATORY COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA

POLICY ON INTER-JURISDICTIONAL REGISTRATION RECIPROCITY

In accordance with Chapter 7 of the *Canadian Free Trade Agreement* (CFTA) formerly known as Canada's *Agreement on Internal Trade* (AIT), midwives currently registered in other Canadian jurisdictions regulating the practice of midwifery can apply for registration in Nova Scotia (NS). Based on the terms of the CFTA, the Midwifery Regulatory Council of Nova Scotia (MRCNS) will register the midwives in the registration class equivalent to their status in the jurisdiction of origin.

An applicant for registration with MRCNS under the provisions of Chapter 7 of CFTA will be subject to the following requirements:

- a) The applicant must be registered in a Canadian jurisdiction that regulates midwifery;
- b) The applicant must submit an application form with related documents and pay all applicable fees;
- c) The applicant must give consent for the regulatory body in the Canadian jurisdiction(s) in which the applicant is currently and, if applicable, has been previously registered to provide MRCNS with a *Letter of Standing and Professional Conduct*¹;
- d) The applicant must demonstrate proficiency in English. The requirement is only applicable where the applicant was not required to meet or has not met an equivalent requirement to demonstrate proficiency in English in the jurisdiction of origin;
- e) The applicant must satisfy any other registration requirements specified by *The Midwifery Act*, its *Regulations* and *Bylaws for MRCNS*.²

Adopted by the MRCNS on June 20, 2019

¹ "*Letter of Standing and Professional Conduct*" has been agreed to include that the applicant has general registration status, with no conditions or limitations placed on their registration, is not in default of fees, meets all continuing competency requirements of the regulatory college with which the applicant is currently registered (and what those are) and has had no disciplinary findings against them in the previous six years of practice. Regulators have also agreed to provide each other with registration information which would include disciplinary findings, outcomes of settled complaints/consent agreements, any suspensions, conditions or limitations imposed on the applicant's registration, and whether a complaint or other investigation is currently in process (with the understanding that this is a "yes/no" response and further information about a current proceeding cannot be shared). Regulatory colleges reserve the right to wait for investigations that are in process to be concluded prior to granting registration.

² An applicant applying for an active-practising (non-clinical) licence is not required to provide proof that the applicant has professional liability insurance.