MOBILITY RIGHTS LADDER

Non-entry except for essential purposes.

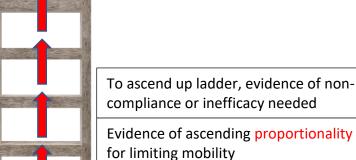
Rebuttable presumption of non-entry, with reasonable exemptions + process.

supervised quarantine at approved location for two weeks upon entry.

Plus self-quarantine at approved location for two weeks upon entry.

Pandemic precautions, questionnaire, mandatory Virus testing at pre-entry.

Freedom to move about the country for citizens and residents.



Evidence of necessity to limit Canadians' mobility rights

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Section 1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Section 6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.

- (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right:
- (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and
- (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.

In CCLA's 2020 challenge to Newfoundland and Labrador's travel ban, its Supreme Court ruled:

"Canada is a unified federation, not a series of republics. We are one people with one common country. The right to traverse Canada thus gives Canadian citizenship its true meaning and prevents artificial barriers from being erected between the provinces. ... In this manner the country may not be 'converted into a number of enclaves and the 'union' which the original provinces sought and obtained disrupted." CCLA & Taylor v. Nfld & Lab, 2020 NLSC 125 at para. 356.