



THE 2021 CANADA-UNITED KINGDOM COLLOQUIUM (CUKC)

Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead

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THE PRIME MINISTER

The relationship between Canada and the UK has gone from strength to strength in recent years. On so many issues – from collective security to climate change to media freedom – we are the most natural of partners. Although we are living through testing times, I am optimistic about the future, and know that we can face the challenges ahead together.

Global Britain will play its full part in helping the world build back better and greener after the pandemic. We will continue working closely with our friends, partners and allies, not least with Canada with whom we already have such solid foundations of shared history, friendship and cooperation.

For half a century, the Canada-UK Colloquium has provided a forum in which we could exchange ideas and expertise, combining our great national strengths and shared values. This year, the Colloquium will be a virtual one, but I am confident that it will be as lively and fruitful as ever – exploring how our different systems of governance have been responding to recent challenges and opportunities presented by climate change, digital revolution, the COVID-19 pandemic and the UK's exit from the European Union. The UK and Canada have approached these global challenges through different lenses, and I am sure there is much that we can learn from one another.

I offer the participants in this year's Colloquium my very best wishes as they address these important questions, and I hope that the recommendations that emerge from the discussions can help to strengthen both of our nations.

April 2021

The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC) **“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead”**

COLLOQUIUM OVERVIEW

In both Canada and the UK, the Covid-19 pandemic has exposed vulnerabilities related to governance structures. The virus knows no boundaries, yet the response has required policy coordination and resource management between different jurisdictions.

- In Canada, where the health system is rooted in provincial regulation, the lack of a central system for information-sharing led to public confusion at times. Over the course of the pandemic, cities and mayors, as well as local health officials, were given unprecedented authority. Things were further complicated by the vastness of the country, Canada’s complex relationship with the US, tensions between provinces, and the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of French Canada. The crisis has raised questions about the operation of Canadian federalism and even its governance structure.
- The UK has faced similar problems of coordination and competing competences, not just between its constituent nations (with different lockdown strategies in each, for example) but between central government and Metro Mayors, for instance, concerning financial support for individuals and businesses.

For Canada, these challenges have arisen within a reasonably settled polity. Devolution of powers from Westminster, however, has been piecemeal over the last 20 years, with many unresolved questions, not least about the impact of the various settlements upon the UK as a whole.

As the UK faces these challenges it is worth considering whether there are lessons it can learn from the Canadian experience with federalism – though it should be observed that, unlike Canadian federalism, UK devolution is theoretically reversible. The devolved institutions are products of laws enacted in Westminster.

The 2021 Canada-UK colloquium will bring together political representatives, academics, policy makers, business leaders and civil society in both countries to discuss the past, present and future of devolution and federalism in Canada and the UK. Special attention will be paid to lessons learned from COVID-19 and digital transformation, as well as challenges and opportunities presented for example by Brexit, climate change and immigration.

2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium on Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead

Rapporteur's Report by Laurie Stephens

OPENING

COVID-19 has been the most disruptive global force since the two world wars. Its deadly impact has been felt in virtually every corner of the world, upending economies, social networks and intergovernmental bonds, and disrupting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. And, the pandemic is far from over, even as vaccines mitigate its effects.

In times of major crisis, societies often see shifts in how modern governments govern. Even in devolved governments or federations, control and power may become more centralized, and government priorities shift, so that they can respond to the challenges the crisis presents at any given time. Security is favoured over liberty, movement of citizens may be constrained, and borders may be tightened. While the private sector can assist in the management of the crisis, governments tend to assert direction and control over that assistance.

Over time, however, these shifts to a centralized response may be moderated based on the different stages of the crisis and the various measures that are implemented to address it. For example, when considering the public health response, devolved/ regional and local governments are usually best positioned to manage the roll-out. When dealing with the economic fall-out of a major disaster, the central government has the tools and means to best respond. Whether each level of government is able to deliver the appropriate response is another variable to consider.

For Canada and the United Kingdom, the response to COVID-19 has been a test of their governance structures. For the UK, the test has been particularly acute because those structures were already under strain, particularly as a consequence of Brexit.

The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC) convened experts, businesspeople, political leaders and civil servants to discuss lessons from COVID-19, share best practices, promote constructive dialogue between Canada and the UK, and determine appropriate policy recommendations for both countries as they continue to manage the pandemic and its effects – as well as future similar crises – within their respective governance frameworks.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of experts' presentations, group discussions, breakout sessions and keynote speakers about the challenges that Canada and the United Kingdom face in dealing with COVID-19 and how the lessons learned over the first year of the pandemic can be applied going forward.

Both Canada and the United Kingdom have governance structures that provide unique challenges and opportunities when confronted with an event that has broad, global, social and economic impacts. The two-day virtual Colloquium had five distinct sessions that delved into UK devolution and Canadian federalism and how those governance frameworks affected each country's response to COVID. Participants from both countries compared and contrasted their experiences in managing the public health crisis. And, while the discussion was wide-ranging, a number of recurring themes emerged, the most prominent of which was the observation that there needs to be a better means of intergovernmental co-ordination and co-operation between different levels of government in both countries.

This report attempts to highlight this theme and others through specific policy recommendations and potential solutions or areas of collaboration that emerged during the discussion and chats.

PANEL SESSIONS

1. NATIONAL CONTEXTS AND KEY HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN CANADA AND THE UK ON DEVOLUTION/FEDERALISM

Both Canada and the United Kingdom have governance structures that feature a central government and sub-level governments. In the case of Canada, the sub-level governments exercise powers granted them by the Constitution. In the UK, certain powers have been devolved by the Westminster Parliament to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is a matter of political controversy in the UK whether Westminster could exercise its constitutional right to resume these powers once devolved.

Canadian federalism has a number of distinct features, including a division of powers between two orders of government – federal and provincial – that is defined in the written Constitution. This Constitution also sets out how each level of government is able to ensure autonomy in their respective areas of responsibility via dedicated and distinct sources of revenue and revenue generation. The default position is that unallocated powers go to the Federal Government.

Canada's Constitution cannot be amended unilaterally, except in those matters deemed to affect only one of the federal units alone. Over the years, this has led to different administrations adopting approaches of "co-operative federalism" and "flexible federalism" to deal with certain public policy issues.

The United Kingdom's governance structure is also to some extent decentralized. The most recent form of UK devolution evolved in the late 1990s with the creation of governmental authorities in Scotland and Wales; Northern Ireland already had devolved powers. The UK government has also developed a decentralized model of governance in England involving a limited transfer of powers, budgets and responsibilities to mayors and cities, enabling local councils to address area-specific public service needs more effectively.

While federalism and devolution enable decentralization, it is important to note a key distinction between the two. Since the powers and responsibilities of Canadian provinces are enshrined in the Canadian Constitution, the federal government cannot make unilateral decisions in areas of clear provincial jurisdiction. By contrast, the UK is still a unitary state where the devolved powers of the sub-national authority ultimately reside in the central organs of state. This allows the UK Parliament to claim the authority to create, repeal or amend devolved parliaments or assemblies, or enact a law affecting devolved competences without the approval of the devolved authorities.

Britain chose to leave the European Union against the wishes of substantial popular majorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland as expressed in the referendum of 2016. Though most would argue that this was constitutionally defensible, it was resented – and that resentment sharpened when the British government proved unwilling to involve the devolved administrations in its negotiations with the EU to give effect to Brexit, even where the outcome would affect devolved powers. COVID-19 has also revealed weaknesses in formal intergovernmental frameworks of co-ordination, though perhaps less starkly.

In Canada, COVID-19 has exposed a lack of coherent public policy across the federation, driven by a number of factors.

First, it is apparent that the federal government is reluctant to challenge the autonomy of provincial governments in times of emergency. With uneven responses to the pandemic across the country – resulting in high caseloads and death rates in certain regions – the federal government was under pressure in some quarters to invoke the Emergencies Act that would allow Ottawa to enact special temporary measures to ensure the safety and security of the country. However, wary of likely opposition from the provinces – from Quebec, in particular, but also from Conservative provincial governments – the Liberal federal government opted not to invoke the Act.

Rather, Ottawa has exercised its considerable fiscal capabilities to assume the majority of costs related to the economic and social effects of the pandemic, including financial support for workers and businesses most affected. Still, provinces remain opposed to any attempt by the federal government to have permanent fiscal responsibilities in the area of healthcare.

Despite the lack of public policy coherence between the federal and provincial governments, there is evidence that the different levels of government are able, at times, to set aside jurisdictional disputes, and this was most evident in the early months of the pandemic when governments of all political stripes began the work of addressing the impacts of the crisis and federal fiscal support was most enthusiastically welcomed.

Still, Canada remains one of the most decentralized governments in the world, and COVID-19 has exposed the need for a more integrated response between the provinces and the federal government to address the ongoing challenges of the pandemic and future similar crises.

One potential solution is “Executive Federalism”, that is, an institutionalized set of arrangements bringing political executives and government officials from federal and provincial governments together to enable joint decision-making and greater co-operation on all policy fronts. Canada has historically had an elaborate network of executive federalism, but those arrangements have weakened over recent decades and did not serve the country well during the pandemic. (Successful examples in other nations include the Council of Australian Governments, which spawned a “National Cabinet” model allowing for rapid and flexible action during the pandemic.)

Another possible option is a new mechanism that would respect the Canadian Constitution while allowing, under certain urgent circumstances, greater temporary federal powers without the dilution of provincial jurisdiction.

In the United Kingdom, devolution has exposed a number of tensions within the union, especially in the context of Brexit.

First and foremost, the UK remains a unitary state where most of the economic and tax-raising power continues to reside with the British Parliament. The sub-national governments, however relatively powerful, still rely heavily on the fiscal powers of the UK government.

At the heart of the issue, UK devolution is not currently delivering effective economic development policies or powers evenly across all jurisdictions. There has been continuing debate about the desirability of creating sub-national governments in England or strengthening the powers of existing authorities, both to balance the devolved governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and to reduce centralization of power in Westminster.

Brexit in particular has exposed flaws in devolution’s largely informal means to address intergovernmental issues. At the time of the conception of the various devolution acts in the late 1990s, no-one contemplated that Brexit would occur. In consequence, there is nothing in the devolution agreements about the allocation of powers that might be “repatriated” in the event that Britain withdrew from the EU.

The unilateral Brexit decisions taken by the UK government have therefore created a polarized environment in which: the Scottish government is actively discussing another referendum to secede from the UK; the question of a “Border Poll” on the possibility of unification with the Republic has again become a live issue in Northern Ireland; and, where even in Wales, traditionally resistant to separatist ideas, interest is growing in the previously unthinkable idea of Welsh independence. Many experts believe that there will be further referendums, with unpredictable consequences. The current ferment perhaps provides the UK government with an opportunity to take intergovernmental relations more seriously and develop a more effective framework of intergovernmental co-ordination. The Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) that was created at the inception of devolution in 1999, and that brings together ministers from the UK and the devolved governments, has almost fallen into desuetude, partly because the different parties have such different conceptions about how it should operate, and because the devolved national administrations feel that their interests are ignored within it.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Canada should reinvigorate and update its framework of “executive federalism” to better enable joint decision-making among levels of government, greater sharing of information and increased co-operation on all policy fronts.
2. The UK needs a more effective framework of intergovernmental co-ordination and cooperation. At the least, the existing machinery needs to be further codified and the rights of the devolved national administrations strengthened. The Westminster government should be required to take greater account of their concerns.
3. The UK should be taking active steps to try to reduce excessive centralization of power in Westminster as well as the imbalance that currently exists between England and the smaller constituent nations of the UK. In particular – and despite the failure to create a North East England Assembly in 2004 – the UK perhaps needs to revisit the question of sub-national elected regional assemblies in England.

2. COVID-19 AND PUBLIC HEALTH: KEY LESSONS LEARNED

The United Kingdom employed a centralized approach in dealing with COVID-19 across its devolved nations, taking advantage of well-established public health care infrastructures and intergovernmental collaboration.

From the outset, the UK's response benefited from strong political support at the highest levels for a swift increase in funding that enabled rapid scientific research within the UK's already strong research and university infrastructure. This political decision made it possible to respond quickly to world-class research and build on treatments that reduced mortality across the nation and elsewhere, although for a variety of reasons, the UK still suffered one of the highest rates of excess death of any major industrialized country.

While Brexit limited the UK's ability to participate in the European Union's scientific response, there has nevertheless begun to be a shift to more collaborative research studies between the UK and the EU. Some have argued that the early success of the UK research programs was in part because of the separation from the EU. For example, the UK's Recovery trial was nimbler and more effective than the expensive and slow Solidarity trial that was supported by the WHO and ran in 30 countries.

Still, directly as a result of a highly centralist approach, at least in England, there were major failures in establishing effective 'find, track, trace, isolate' systems, in the procurement of PPE, and in the timely institution of lockdowns – all of which had an impact on the death rate.

Devolution did provide devolved governments with the ability to put in place their own measures to respond to local conditions. Scotland, for example, brought in certain restrictions earlier than other parts of the UK, employing a strategy of maximum suppression that worked to mitigate caseloads. There were also differences between the nations of the UK in testing, tracking and tracing, the use of face coverings, and how schools operated. Scotland's capacity to restrict travel, however, was limited due to the common travel areas shared with the rest of the UK, and this had a negative impact on managing the spread of the virus.

Currently, there is significant discussion in the United Kingdom about the need for public inquiries as a basis for learning and planning for future crises. The UK's COVID experience is already leading to better planning for seasonal flus, and discussions are underway for how at-risk populations can be better protected in future pandemics.

When comparing Canada's pandemic management to the UK's, it is clear that the federalist structure resulted in a more decentralized approach to on-the-ground management of the pandemic. Provinces and territories were tasked with managing front-line services – such as testing, tracing, preventative measures, treatment and vaccine distribution – while the federal government procured PPE and vaccines and used its fiscal tools to provide economic support to individuals and the private sector.

It can be said that Canadian federalism has some inherent advantages in dealing with a pandemic crisis. For example, it has the capacity to mobilize the full fiscal capacity/economies of scale that are blended with allowing local discretion and design of programs that can be specifically targeted to areas or populations based on need.

Federalism also offers scope for local experimentation and cross-national diffusion of information.

The disadvantages of Canadian federalism include an inconsistent and inequitable approach to prevention and treatment, regional entitlements, and the existence of politically based decision-making – sometimes during electoral cycles and sometimes not – that may undermine the science behind the COVID response.

In sum, while there was broad scientific consensus on the key policy ingredients by the end of March 2020 as to how best to stop the spread of the virus, Canada's response was highly variable from region to region. The country had 13 different jurisdictions delivering pandemic prevention and treatment measures with varying degrees of efficacy, with the Atlantic provinces performing very well compared to their counterparts in the Prairies in Central Canada.

There were other regional variances, including a significant lag in some provinces between the time the federal government took to distribute the vaccines to when they actually got into arms. Not surprisingly, provincial governments with slower responses experienced a decline in public support, but there has also been an overall drop in the level of confidence in all levels of governments as the pandemic has continued.

When comparing Canada's efforts to other similar federations, the lack of intergovernmental co-ordination becomes apparent. For example, Germany and Australia employed their mechanisms of executive federalism – including joint decision-making – to achieve a more even pandemic response throughout their countries.

Canada's decentralized approach to managing the pandemic also exposed a large flaw in how the country cares for its elderly in social/healthcare settings. As the pandemic's first wave took hold, it disproportionately affected those in long-term care (LTC) settings. This is not surprising given that Canada does institutionalize a large portion of its elderly population, and that most LTC residents live with up to four people in the same room.

Even with the UK's less decentralized delivery system, the institutionalized elderly were at more risk. Throughout the UK, those in long term care facilities experienced very high death rates, due in part to an underfunded balkanised system of residential social care delivery that is subject to centralized policy-making. In Scotland, for example, one-third of all its COVID-19 deaths were in LTC facilities. This suggests the need for a more co-ordinated approach to care than what is currently in place in both countries.

In Canada, there are a number of possible options to consider. One could be the creation of national standards for LTC, jointly decided upon by the federal and the provincial/territorial governments – again employing instruments of executive federalism. Another could be the creation of an LTC insurance program jointly owned by the federal and provincial governments through which national standards could be enforced.

Moreover, other infectious outbreaks take place at a higher level in LTC than in the general population, a situation that was recognised even prior to COVID-19. This reality speaks to the issues of the structure of Canada's LTC homes and levels of prevention, as well as the way these facilities are funded and operated.

Currently, although a federal transfer for LTC is provided under the Canada Health Act, the conditions pertaining to transfers for physician and hospital services under the CHA do not apply to the LTC (or "extended health services") transfer, which requires only that the province acknowledge federal support. One solution would be to amend the Canada Health Act or consider a companion act to the legislation that would tie federal funding to national standards. This would require more funding from Ottawa, and would guarantee coverage, but not necessarily the quality of care, since the provinces and territories still manage hospitals and institutions and the payment of physicians. Another option would be to establish a joint federal-provincial LTC insurance program, with jointly-decided national standards for quality thresholds.

Apart from national conclusions, the Canada-UK Colloquium also heard that both Canada and the United Kingdom have a responsibility to take a leadership role in addressing issues the pandemic has highlighted globally.

One such issue is the role of the World Health Organization. It was argued that Canada and Britain should advocate for national health bodies (like Health Canada and the NHS) to be active participants in the WHO, and that funding for the organization should be through mandatory rather than voluntary contributions.

In addition, Canada and the UK should press for a global response in addressing the huge discrepancy in vaccination distribution and administration around the world since this inconsistency presents a moral and health crisis, as well as a threat to the global economy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Canada should create national standards for long-term care, jointly developed by the federal and the provincial/territorial governments
2. Canada should create a long-term care insurance program jointly owned by the federal and provincial governments through which national standards could be enforced.
3. Canada should investigate how its long-term care facilities are funded and operated to determine how best to prepare them for better outcomes in future pandemics.
4. In the UK, the pandemic has reinforced the case for urgent and fundamental reform of the funding and management of social care. The need for such a reform has been evident for many years. It should now be at the very top of the government's agenda.
5. Canada and the UK should advocate for national health bodies to be active participants in the World Health Organization.
6. Canada and the UK should advocate for mandatory, not voluntary, contributions to the World Health Organization.

BREAK-OUT GROUPS

a. IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY: BORDERS, IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES

Issues of borders, immigration and refugees have become more and more sensitive in the modern era, and not least – in the UK – as a result of budget cuts following the 2008 economic and financial crisis. Globalization had already created pressures on resources such as housing, education and healthcare in areas of high immigration, (and it was noted that climate change might eventually require the establishment of a separate category of “environmental migrant” to sit alongside “political” and “economic” migrant.). Funds to alleviate these pressures then suffered deep cuts as the government sought to reduce its budget deficit.

The pandemic served to exacerbate such problems. Many nations closed their borders, at least temporarily, and limited the number of immigrants and refugees allowed to enter. There were inevitably suspicions that measures whose ostensible purpose was to control the entrance and spread of more highly contagious variants of the COVID-19 virus might have had other motivations, too.

Diversity is central to Canada’s national identity. It is politically uncontroversial that the country will need to seek immigrants to help revive the Canadian economy once the effects of the pandemic fade. Nor does there seem in Canada to be any of the damaging tendency observed elsewhere to confuse asylum-seekers with economic migrants. However, those attitudes may change depending on the strength of Canada’s economic recovery and the political platforms of parties during electoral cycles. Moreover, Canada’s ability to attract economic immigrants may be hampered by the country’s disproportionate impact of Covid-19 on “New Canadians.”

By contrast with Canada, many citizens in the United Kingdom have an uncertain conception of their national identity. These uncertainties have a long history partly related to England’s predominance within the UK, and a tendency for English people to identify primarily as “British” in a way that was less common for those whose strongest identity was Scots, Welsh or Irish. But questions of identity have arisen with particular force recently as a consequence of devolution and Brexit. Devolution has fostered a rise in national feeling in Scotland and Wales, with a tendency to undermine traditional conceptions of British identity. Brexit, meanwhile, (and Mrs. May’s labelling of many of its opponents as “citizens of nowhere”) has unsettled those British citizens who thought of themselves as being simultaneously British and European. It also alienated the majorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland who voted to remain in the EU.

There was some concern expressed in the session that Brexit – and notably the ending of Freedom of Movement within the EU – is making the UK more insular and intolerant. Others however argued that the UK is already a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural country, and demographics alone may act as a brake on racial intolerance. They noted that since the 2016 European referendum, migration has played a lesser role in British public debate, and a number of Asian politicians, in particular, have come into prominence in governmental positions.

CONCLUSIONS:

There was praise for the Canadian Government's energetic and successful promotion of values of multiculturalism, diversity, openness to migration and tolerance as a central part of "what it means to be Canadian", and something in which all citizens should take pride. Sadly, the UK, which used to take equal pride in such values, has become more polarised and intolerant in recent years, with some politicians actively stoking division and "culture war". The UK could learn from the Canadian approach (which used to be its own).

a. PLURALISM: INDIGENOUS RECONCILIATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY ISSUES

A central theme linking the circumstances of Indigenous peoples in Canada and of ethnic minorities in both the UK and Canada was the legacy of British colonialism. Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in Canada and the UK are where they are – politically, socially and economically as much as geographically – because of the huge reach and global impact of the British Empire.

In terms of the impact of Covid-19, the health outcomes for Canada's Indigenous peoples were much better than might have been expected, with lower infection and fatality rates than the Canadian population as a whole. This was widely attributed to the efforts of the federal government.

In the UK, the centralized approach to the pandemic response – via the National Health Service – had also had some success, particularly in the rollout of vaccines. Overall, however, it seemed that the outcomes for ethnic minority groups in the UK were less favourable than in Canada: while ethnic minorities make up just 15% of the population, the June 2020 Report by Professor Kevin Fenton, Public Health England's regional director for London, found that they accounted for 40% of Covid-19 deaths. No doubt racism and discrimination experienced by people of colour contributed to this disproportionately high death rate, but there were also other factors at work, including poverty, higher rates of obesity, more crowded accommodation and a higher proportion of people living in multi-generational households. More recently, certain ethnic minorities in the UK have shown a greater reluctance to be vaccinated.

Another major theme addressed in this session was that of 'reconciliation' between the majority population and Indigenous and ethnic minorities in Canada and the UK.

In Canada, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission – which reported its findings about Residential Schools in 2015 – had been a significant initiative for reconciliation with the Indigenous peoples in Canada. More recent evidence of the federal government's commitment to reconciliation is the increased spending on health for the Indigenous population, especially during the pandemic. There has also been increased funding directed towards Indigenous peoples by Conservative provincial governments, suggesting that reconciliation is not necessarily a party political issue.

In the UK, there are some positive signs of reconciliation between the majority population and ethnic minorities, primarily through the election of people of ethnic backgrounds to high political positions, including Sadiq Khan, the Mayor of London, Anas Sarwar, the Scottish Labour leader, and several current UK Cabinet Ministers. Some suggested that a Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Northern Ireland could be of benefit to the UK. However, immigration and race relations tend to be more partisan, political issues in the UK than in Canada. One example of this politicization is a reluctance on the political right to acknowledge the negative impacts of British colonialism, contrasted with a reluctance on the left to recognize its achievements.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recognition of Britain's colonial legacy, and education about it, should include its impact on the indigenous peoples of Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as on the populations of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

c. DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND DATA SOVEREIGNTY

When the first effects of COVID-19 were felt, the importance of digital infrastructure and data sovereignty quickly became apparent as offices closed, more people worked from home and companies of all types migrated to digital-only platforms for doing business. It also exposed the fact that even before the pandemic, Canada was not an international leader in digital infrastructure: for example, fewer than half of Canadians in rural areas and Indigenous communities have access to fast and affordable Internet service.

All countries face jurisdictional issues when building strong digital infrastructure and data sovereignty, both in the short-term and the longer term. And, of course, these issues have a global dimension. However, there are a number of policies and measures that should be considered in light of the gaps exposed by the pandemic. For example, there is a need to improve digital infrastructure as a key component needed to achieve prosperous, inclusive and sustainable communities. Increased business investment is needed in digital infrastructure, including data, AI and tools to improve productivity.

The Canadian need to close the digital infrastructure gap, especially in rural areas and Indigenous communities is matched by a “digital divide” in the UK that has been especially evident through the Covid-19 crisis. This is related not just to health provision, but the generally increased dependence upon the Internet for remote working, shopping, schooling and so on.

The group identified a need for a long-term strategy at all levels of government regarding data sovereignty. Legislation to regulate the use of data needs to be updated to better reflect the current circumstance in data gathering and management. The UK also needs to consider how it will respond in future as EU law in this field evolves. Finally, digital security needs to be an important focus as both state-sponsored and private cyber attacks emerge as another frontier of international aggression and crime.

CONCLUSIONS:

Most participants agreed that the value of internationally agreed and enforced data regulation outweighed the attractions of ‘national sovereignty’ in this field.

d. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONALISM

When considering the COVID-19 response in the context of economic development, both the UK and Canada have grappled with finding the right balance between responsibilities at different levels of government, specifically between national, devolved/regional/provincial and municipal authorities.

The UK’s deep historic commitment to centrally directed governance has had some significant advantages, best demonstrated by the country’s joint public-private sector development of the vaccine and its subsequent delivery by the national health service. Moreover, the government received many plaudits for its various schemes to help beleaguered companies and the self-employed, as well as the furlough scheme to help protect jobs. However, the UK bypassed the rich expertise in local public health management when it centralized its ‘test, trace and isolate’ system. The system that was delivered via the private sector has been a hugely expensive failure. There were also many deficiencies in Britain’s centrally managed PPE purchasing programme which had multiple quality failures and overlooked the contribution it could have made to sustaining proven local capacity and promoting economic development.

By contrast, Canada managed a widely praised centralized purchasing program of PPE and vaccines, and also delivered significant financial support measures for individuals and businesses adversely affected by the pandemic. However, Canada’s pandemic response, largely managed by the provinces, reflected local variations in circumstances and needs and created an uneven response across the country. A case could be made for stronger, more co-ordinated leadership at the national level to deal with delivery issues like ICU beds, long-term care hotspots and vaccine distribution. The lack of a national role for business also meant missed economic development opportunities in the COVID response.

In conclusion, both countries need a systemic review of their governance systems with the aim of finding a better balance of responsibilities – both fiscal and leadership – between central, regional and municipal levels of governance. Reform has to address the whole system to ensure that economic recovery tackles the needs of very different communities. Although the emergency transfer of funds from central to regional and local levels had been vital in both countries, this is not an adequate long-term solution. There needs to be an approach that is built on the resources and needs of communities, whether at regional or local level.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To encourage economic development, both Canada and Britain need to adjust the balance of responsibilities between national, devolved/regional/provincial and local/municipal levels of government, giving greater voice and accountability to people and communities.

- For Canada, the pandemic has demonstrated the need both for greater administrative co-ordination from the centre for services delivered by the provinces, and for a stronger and clearer role for municipalities within provinces.
- For England, effective ‘levelling up’ is likely to require greater empowerment of sub-national authorities with sufficient scale and resource to take responsibility for economic policy and significant services currently run by central government, and with a degree of statutory and financial independence on the lines of devolved administrations.

4. EVOLUTION OF CITIES, ECONOMIC HUBS AND THE FUTURE OF DEVOLUTION/FEDERALISM

The importance of cities as a driver of economic activity and service delivery has been resoundingly confirmed during the pandemic. In both Canada and the UK, cities hold the highest concentration of people, account for most of the economic growth (GDP), and own a majority of all public infrastructure. During the pandemic, they were the channel through which some of the most critical front-line services were delivered.

However, cities in both countries have been hit hard by the pandemic. The need to restrict movement and apply physical distancing measures has had a trickle-down effect on the local economy. Retail and manufacturing businesses have closed or scaled back operations, and unemployment has risen, putting a strain on municipal social services. Public transit use is also down, resulting in a decline in user-fee revenues.

Economic disparities within cities themselves have resulted in COVID hotspots amongst low-wage earners who typically live in high-density areas, are employed in workplaces with high levels of exposure to others, and must travel to their workplace via transit.

Meanwhile, cities are limited in their taxing authority, inhibiting their ability to raise revenues for the social service expenditures that have risen during COVID-19. Yet, cities play a vital role in the economic and social health of a nation, and are magnets for youth and talent looking for economic opportunity. This holds true whether the national governance framework enables significant decision-making at the local level or not.

The question is, will the pandemic be a transformative moment in which cities can be “liberated” within the formal structure of government to maximize their impact? There are a number of measures needed to bring this to fruition.

First, cities need to have a seat at the table when national fiscal and other policy decisions are made. As the delivery agent of many frontline services, cities have a unique and valuable perspective that can inform a national government's decision-making. But more than that, cities around the world are now being pushed to fill policy gaps that higher-level governments are not filling. This is a welcome trend so long as municipalities and cities have the powers, tools and fiscal means to evolve in that role – and the governance mechanism (executive federalism) by which they can participate on a national scale. National governments do not always follow sufficiently the principle of subsidiarity: devolving decisions to the lowest practicable level so that they are taken by those closest to local concerns and priorities.

Second, cities need more funding and taxing authority. Devolution has provided a limited measure of this authority in England in the last few years as budgets and certain areas of responsibility – such as housing and transportation – have been devolved to regional and metro mayors. Local services are also funded by grants from national government, sometimes on a mandatory and sometimes a discretionary basis. In Canada, cities deliver those responsibilities and more, but the revenue base is primarily property taxes and user fees from certain services. In short, the funding and taxation structure in both countries needs to be better aligned with the services delivered (though one English metro mayor warned against moving too quickly to accord new funding or powers of taxation until cities and regions had the capacity to use them well).

Third, national and regional governments need to invest in both infrastructure and education as a means to help cities attract and retain talent. Affordable housing, accessible public transport, high-speed Internet, a strong education system, quality social and healthcare services, and linked transportation networks – these are all critical infrastructure pieces that make a city an attractive place to live and work. Leveraging that infrastructure to develop and sustain clusters of expertise – including medical research, the green industrial revolution, cultural hubs and technological innovation – will ensure that cities will drive the development of a diverse, post-pandemic economy.

Fourth, regional disparities in prosperity need to be addressed. The pandemic further exposed serious inequities and imbalances within and between regions and cities in both Canada and the UK that resulted in a disproportionate level of infection and death amongst lower-income earners when compared with other segments of the population. Opportunities exist in both countries to deliver targeted economic development in areas of need.

And, fifth, there is a need to increase the rate of political participation in cities, particularly in Canada, where the average turnout is usually below 50 per cent. In addition, when compared to rural areas, cities have a greater number of residents who cannot vote because they are not citizens, and there needs to be some sort of mechanism to encourage their participation in the democratic process.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Cities need to have a seat at the table when national fiscal and other policy decisions are made.
2. Cities need more funding and taxing authority to provide the services and programs for which they are responsible (though it will be important, in parallel, to develop their capacity to use such powers effectively).
3. Both central and lower levels of government need to invest in infrastructure and education to assist municipalities and regions to help create good jobs and thus to attract and retain youth and talent.
4. Regional disparities in prosperity need to be addressed through targeted economic development and removal of economic barriers between jurisdictions.
5. There is a need to increase the rate of political participation in municipal elections.
6. As cities have a larger proportion of non-citizens than rural areas, there is a need for some kind of mechanism to ensure that non-citizens are able to participate in the democratic process.

5. THE FUTURE OF SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND/UK: ARE THERE LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM QUEBEC/CANADA?

Over the last several decades, the Quebec sovereignty movement has profoundly tested Canadian federalism. Following the formation of the provincial Parti Québécois in the late 1960s, Quebec has held two provincial referendums on independence. The first, in 1980, posed the question as to whether Quebecers wanted to negotiate a “sovereignty association” pact with the rest of Canada. About 60% of Quebec voters rejected the idea. The second referendum, in 1995, asked if Quebecers wanted to seek full independence from Canada. The outcome again was negative, but by the very narrow margin of 50.58% against the proposal.

In the interim between those two votes, the federal government patriated the Canadian Constitution – without the consent of the Parti Québécois government – and created the federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which enshrined protection of French-Canadian culture and language in Canada and, in effect, recognized Quebec as a distinct culture in Canada. In addition, Quebec has exercised its constitutional right to opt out of certain shared-cost federal programs while receiving compensation from the federal government to fund its own programs.

In recent years, polling has shown that there is little appetite in Quebec for independence, and the current premier, Francois Legault, has rejected Parti Québécois calls for another referendum. However, as leader of the nationalist Coalition Avenir Québec, he has recently proposed legislation to make French the sole official language in the province.

So, there continues to be a lively debate about Quebec’s distinctive culture and identity within Canadian federalism. What most Quebecers seem to want is “an independent Quebec within a strong Canada.” Different ways have been found over the years to square that circle, whether through constitutional amendments or other mechanisms.

When it comes to the UK, the discussion suggested that Britain has been less successful in the same endeavour (i.e. enabling the devolved governments to be “independent” while remaining within the United Kingdom). Devolution has provided some level of autonomy for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. But there is a tension between the Westminster Government’s conception of a situation in which it has unilaterally chosen to devolve certain powers from the centre, under strict conditions; and the conception of some representatives from the devolved government who argued that sovereignty should be understood to be “dispersed within a voluntary association of 4 nations” with a clear delineation of competences. For these participants, Brexit – and then Westminster’s seizure of powers returned from Brussels in devolved areas without consultation or consent – was an act of “aggressive unilateralism” which turns the UK from a voluntary association of nations into a contested polity.

British membership of the European Union had helped to finesse such tensions, encouraging the development of what one participant called a “variable geometry of identity”, and – in the Irish context – providing the context for the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement which allowed the people of Northern Ireland to identify as “Irish or British, or both”. The decision to leave the EU has ruptured these accommodations, giving new impetus to the independence movements in all three devolved nations, driven by emotion and questions of identity rather than economics.

In Wales, the majority probably want an “independent Wales within a strong UK”, (expressed at the meeting as “being independent without independence”) which makes the Quebec experience particularly relevant. But there was evident frustration about the existing intergovernmental machinery (the Joint Ministerial Committee) which is barely operating. There is an on-going review of this machinery, but it has been very slow, and some participants were doubtful that the outcome could succeed in “codifying intergovernmental relationships on a basis of parity of esteem”. Westminster’s handling of the Internal Market Act (establishing the post-Brexit market framework) came in for particular criticism. One participant saw it as the single greatest mistake since devolution, because it had ridden roughshod over the sensitivities and concerns of the devolved governments.

In Northern Ireland, where a majority opposed Brexit, the mechanism agreed between the EU and the UK to achieve it without re-creating a border within Ireland (The Northern Ireland Protocol) is causing serious tensions – and has already sparked some violence – because it creates a trade border down the Irish Sea, and because the UK Government has been unwilling to acknowledge this, or to explain it to the population of Northern Ireland. Participants at the meeting differed as to the apportionment of responsibility between the EU and the UK for this dangerous situation. But the view was expressed that the mechanisms established by the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement to manage the different sets of relationships (within Northern Ireland; between North and South; and between the British and Irish Governments) had been allowed to atrophy, and that this was at the root of many of the problems. In the end, peace depended upon relationships rather than rules and regulations.

In Scotland, the newly elected Parliament has a majority in favour of a further referendum on Scottish independence, yet this will require the acquiescence of the British Government which has said it would be premature. Participants differed as to what the debate about the timing and management of a further referendum said about the nature of the UK. For some, the UK remained a voluntary union which provided a legal route to Scottish secession, but one which had to take account of the interests of all those who would be affected, within Scotland and within the UK as a whole. For others, the British Government's imposition of Brexit, its unwillingness to involve the separate nations of the UK in the form that Brexit took, and now its opposition to an early independence referendum, all threatened to change the nature of the UK from a voluntary union into an imposed one. For the second camp, those who advocated a UK equivalent of the Canadian Clarity Act giving Westminster more power to determine the question asked in an independence referendum, and to interpret the outcome – implying that a simple majority might not be sufficient – were indirectly supporting this shift towards an imposed union.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Alongside the strengthening of intergovernmental mechanisms (Section 1, Recommendation 2) the Westminster government should make an urgent and determined effort to revivify the mechanisms established by the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement to manage relationships between North and South on the island of Ireland; and between the British and Irish Governments.
2. The Westminster government should seek to resolve an underlying ambiguity about whether devolution is simply about decentralization, subsidiarity and good governance within a unitary state under Westminster's sole sovereignty, or whether it is also a system designed to give expression to a sovereignty that is shared within a voluntary union. Canada's experience with Quebec might suggest that if the constituent parts of the UK felt that their distinct identities were better recognised and secured, both politically and legally, this might help to reduce current tensions.



The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC)
“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead” via Zoom

<Day 1: Sat, May 15, 2021>

Presiding Chair: Dr. David Cameron CM FRSC, University of Toronto

[8:00AM EST// 1:00 PM BST] *Opening Remarks from Co-Chairs*

- Dr. Mel Cappe OC
- Anthony Cary CMG

[8:15AM EST// 1:15 PM BST] *Special Address from the Rt. Hon. Paul Martin, Former Prime Minister of Canada (recording)*

[8:30AM EST// 1:30 PM BST] *Welcome Remarks from the High Commissioners*

- H.E. Susan Jane le Jeune d'Allegeershecque CMG
- H.E. The Hon. Ralph Goodale PC

[8:45 AM EST// 1:45 PM BST] *Introductory Remarks from the Presiding Chair, Dr. David Cameron*

[9:00 AM EST// 2:00 PM BST] **Session 1: Briefing session on national contexts & key historical and contemporary challenges in Canada & UK on devolution/federalism**

- CANADA: Hon. Hugh Segal OC OOnt CD & Dr. Daniel Béland
- UK: Brendan Donnelly & Dr. Daniel Robinson

[10AM EST// 3:00 PM BST] **Session 2: Covid-19 & Public Health: Key Lessons Learned**

- CANADA: Dr. Samir Sinha MD DPhil FRCPC PhD & Prof. Carolyn Tuohy FRSC
- UK: Prof. Peter Openshaw & Prof. Linda Bauld FRCPE FRSE FAcSS FFPH

[15 minutes health break]

[11:15 AM EST// 4:15 PM BST] *Fireside Q/A with The Hon. Anita Anand, Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada & Prof. Peter Loewen, CUKC Co-Chair with Prof. Martin McKee, Discussant.*

[12:00 PM EST// 5:00PM BST] **Session 3: Break-out Group sessions**

- ❖ **BoG1 - Identity & Diversity: Borders, Immigration & Refugees**

Canada co-chair: The Honourable Senator V. Peter Harder PC

UK co-chair: Baroness (Joyce) Quin PC

Rapporteur: Brendan Donnelly

- ❖ **BoG2- Pluralism: Indigenous reconciliation and ethnic minority issues**

Canada co-chair: Dr. Valerie Gideon

UK co-chair: Jazz Bhogal

Rapporteur: Dr. Tony McCulloch

- ❖ **BoG3- Digital Infrastructure & Data Sovereignty**

Canada co-chair: Hélène Emorine

UK co-chair: Peter Kellner

Rapporteur: Cam Galindo

- ❖ **BoG4- Economic Development & Regionalism**

Canada co-chair: Goldy Hyder

UK co-chair: Dr. Nick Sharman

Rapporteur: Jennifer L. Bonder

[1:00 PM EST // 6:00 PM BST] Wrap-up by the Presiding Chair & Adjournment



<Day 2: Sun, May 16, 2021>

[8AM EST// 1:00PM BST] Session 4: Evolution of Cities, Economic Hubs & the Future of Devolution/ Federalism

- CANADA: Prof. Enid Slack, Prof. Mireille Paquet & Garth Frizzell
- UK: Sir Martin Donnelly KCB CMG, Joe Simpson, & Andy Haldane (recording)

[9AM EST // 2:00PM BST] *Special Mayors' Roundtable Discussion featuring...*

- His Worship John Tory OOnt QC (Mayor of Toronto)
- Steve Rotheram (Metro Mayor of the Liverpool City Region)
- Ben Houchen (Metro Mayor of The Tees Valley Combined Authority)
- Moderated by the Hon. Carolyn Bennett PC MD MP

[15 minutes health break]

[10:15AM EST // 3:15PM BST] Session 5: The Future of Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland/UK: Are there lessons to be learnt from Quebec/Canada?

Discussion chaired by The Hon. Jean Charest PC, former Premier, Quebec and Deputy Prime Minister of Canada, featuring >>>

The Right Hon. the Lord Alderdice, Prof. Michael Russell & The Rt. Hon. Mark Drakeford MS

[11:15AM EST // 4:15PM BST] Special Keynote addresses

- The Hon. Dominic LeBlanc, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs (recording)
- The Rt. Hon. Michael Gove MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster & Minister for the Cabinet Office

[11:45 AM EST // 4:45 PM BST] Session 6: Reports from BoG sessions

[12:45 PM EST // 5:45 PM BST] Session 7: Rapporteur's Summary by Laurie Stephens

[1:15 PM EST // 6:15 PM BST] Concluding Remarks

- Prof. David Cameron
- Anthony Cary
- Prof. Peter Loewen

// Adjournment //



The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC)

“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead”

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

- **The Hon. Anita Anand**, Minister of Public Services and Procurement
- **Dr. Daniel Béland**, Director of the McGill Institute for the Study of Canada
- **The Hon. Carolyn Bennett** PC MD MP, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations
- **Stephanie Bertolo**, Junior Fellow, Massey College
- **Jennifer L. Bonder**, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Toronto
- **Dr. David Cameron** CM FRSC, Professor, Dept of Political Science, U of T
- **Dr. Mel Cappe** OC, CUKC Co-Chair & Former Clerk of the Privy Council
- **The Hon. Jean Charest** PC, former Premier of Quebec & Partner, McCarthy Tétrault
- **The Hon. David Collenette** PC LLD, Chair, NATO Association of Canada
- **Andrew Cook**, Political Officer, High Commission of Canada to the UK
- **Hélène Emorine**, Senior Policy Advisor, Future of Canada Centre, Deloitte Canada
- **Garth Frizzell**, President, Federation of Canadian Municipalities
- **Cam Galindo**, Junior Fellow, Massey College
- **Dr. Valerie Gideon**, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, First Nations & Inuit Health Branch, Indigenous Services Canada
- **H.E. The Honourable Ralph E. Goodale** PC, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Permanent Representative of Canada to the International Maritime Organization
- **The Honourable V. Peter Harder** PC, Senator, Senate of Canada
- **Goldy Hyder**, President & CEO, Business Council of Canada
- **Julie Jo**, Implementation Lead, Ontario Ministry of Health
- **Mary-Luisa Kapelus**, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
- **The Hon. Dominic LeBlanc**, President of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada & Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
- **Dr. Peter J. Loewen**, CUKC Co-Chair & Professor, Dept of Political Science, U of T
- **The Rt. Hon. Paul Martin** PC CC QC, 21st Prime Minister of Canada
- **Dr. Andrew McDougall**, Assistant Professor, Canadian Politics & Public Law, U of T
- **Dr. Jennifer Orange**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Ryerson University
- **Dr. Mireille Paquet**, Associate Professor, Political Science & Concordia University Research Chair on the Politics of Immigration
- **Dr. Tina J. Park**, C.E.O. The Park Group & Fellow, NPSIA, Carleton University
- **The Hon. Hugh D. Segal** OC O.Ont CD, Matthews Fellow in Global Public Policy, Queen’s University & former Associate Cabinet Secretary for Federal-Provincial Relations (ON)
- **Dr. Samir Sinha**, MD DPhil FRCPC PhD, Director of Geriatrics, Sinai Health System & University Health Network
- **Dr. Enid Slack**, Director, Institute on Municipal Finance & Governance, Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy, University of Toronto
- **Laurie Stephens**, Principal, Laurie Stephens Consulting & 2021 CUKC Rapporteur



- **His Worship John Tory** OOnt QC, Mayor of Toronto
- **Dr. Carolyn Tuohy** FRSC, Professor Emeritus & Distinguished Fellow, Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy, University of Toronto
- **Dr. Lori Turnbull**, Director of the School of Public Administration & Associate Professor of Political Science, Dalhousie University



The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC)

“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead”

UK PARTICIPANTS

- **The Right Hon. the Lord Alderdice**, former Leader of the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland and former Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly
- **Professor Linda Bauld** FRCPE FRSE FAcSS FFPH, Chair of Public Health at the Usher Foundation, University of Edinburgh
- **Jazz Bhogal**, Assistant Director, Health, Education & Youth, Greater London Authority, and former Head of the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Unit at the Cabinet Office
- **Dr. Andrew Blick**, Head of Dept of Political Economy, King’s College, University of London
- **Anthony Cary** CMG, Chair, Canada-UK Council & former High Commissioner to Canada
- **Brendan Donnelly**, Director, Federal Trust & former Member of the European Parliament
- **Sir Martin Donnelly** KCB, CMG, President of Boeing Europe. Former Permanent Secretary, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) and Department for International Trade (DIT)
- **Rt. Hon. Mark Drakeford** MS, First Minister for Wales
- **Cerys Furlong**, Chief Executive, Chwarae Teg, Welsh economic development agency for women, former elected Councillor and Lord Mayor of Cardiff
- **Dr. Mike Gill**, Senior public health adviser & Co-founder, Climate and Health Council
- **Right Hon Michael Gove** MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for the Cabinet Office
- **Juliette Guinier**, Head of UK Spending Policy, Cabinet Office
- **Andrew Haldane** FAcSS, FRS, Chief Economist, Bank of England, and Member, Monetary Policy Committee
- **Patrick Holdich**, Head of Research Analysts in the FCDO
- **Ben Houchen**, Metro Mayor, Tees Valley Combined Authority
- **Professor Richard Wyn Jones**, Director, Wales Governance Centre, and Dean of Public Affairs, Cardiff University
- **Peter Kellner**, former President of YouGov
- **Dr. James Kennedy**, Director, Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh
- **H.E. Susan le Jeune d’Allegeershecque** CMG, British High Commissioner to Canada
- **Professor Nicolas Maclean** CMG, Canada-UK Council & former Parliamentary Adviser on Devolution
- **Geoff Martin**, Head of the European Commission Office in Northern Ireland/later UK
- **Dr. Tony McCulloch**, Lecturer in North American Studies, UCL Institute of the Americas & Canada-UK Council
- **Prof. Nicola McEwen**, Co-Director, Centre on Constitutional Change, University of Edinburgh



- **Professor Martin McKee** CBE, MD, DSc, MSc, FRCP, FRCPE, FRCPI, FFPH, MAE, FMedSci, Professor of European Public Health and Medical Director at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- **Ben Okri** OBE, FRSL, Poet and novelist
- **Professor Peter Openshaw**, Founder, Department of Respiratory Medicine at Imperial College, London & Member of the New and Emerging Respiratory Virus Threats Advisory Group (NERVTAG)
- **Camilla Pallesen**, Joint Head of Intergovernmental Relations, Cabinet Office
- **Sir Emyr Jones Parry** GCMG, FInstP, former Permanent Rep. of the UK to the UN
- **Akash Paun**, Senior Fellow, Institute for Government
- **Philip Peacock**, former Chair, Canada-United Kingdom Council
- **Professor Murray Pittock** MAE FRSE, Scottish historian & Pro Vice-Principal, University of Glasgow
- **Baroness (Joyce) Quin** PC, Member of the House of Lords and President, Federal Trust.
- **Abyd Quinn Aziz**, Programme Director of MA in Social Work, Cardiff University & Chair of Plaid BME and Member of Plaid Cymru, National Executive Council
- **Dr Daniel Robinson**, Fellow of Policy at the Union Directorate in the UK Cabinet Office
- **Steve Rotheram**, The Metro Mayor of the Liverpool City Region
- **Michael Russell**, Retiring Member of the Scottish Parliament for Argyll and Bute, President of the Scottish National Party & Cabinet Secretary for the Constitution, Europe and External Affairs.
- **Dr Nick Sharman**, Local government management consultant & Research Fellow, University of Nottingham and Councillor for Hackney
- **Joe Simpson**, Co-operative Party Representative to the London Labour Regional Board and Director, the Leadership Centre for Local Government.
- **Lord (Clive) Soley** PC, former Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and of the Northern Ireland Select Committee & Vice-Chairman, The Devolution All-Party Parliamentary Group
- **Martin Vander Weyer**, Business Editor of *The Spectator* and regular contributor to *The Daily Telegraph*



The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC)

“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead”

Biographies of the Canadian Participants

The Hon. Anita Anand (@AnitaOakville)

The Hon. Anita Anand is [Canada’s Minister of Public Services and Procurement](#) and M.P. for Oakville. She is a scholar, lawyer, researcher, and mother of four children. Born and raised in rural Nova Scotia, she moved to Ontario in 1985. Minister Anand is a devoted leader with a proven record of service. For the past two decades, Minister Anand has been a legal academic, employed most recently as a Professor of Law at the University of Toronto where she held the J.R. Kimber Chair in Investor Protection and Corporate Governance. She served as Associate Dean and was a member of the Governing Board of Massey College and the Director of Policy and Research at the Capital Markets Research Institute, Rotman School of Management. She has also taught law at Yale Law School, Queen’s University, and Western University. Minister Anand has completed extensive research on the regulation of financial markets, corporate governance, and shareholder rights, and has appeared regularly in the media to discuss these topics. In 2019, the Royal Society of Canada awarded her the Yvan Allaire medal for outstanding contributions in governance relating to private and public organizations. Minister Anand holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Political Studies from Queen's University, a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Jurisprudence from the University of Oxford, a Bachelor of Laws from Dalhousie University, and a Master of Laws from the University of Toronto. She was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1994.

Dr. Daniel Béland (@danielbeland)

Daniel Béland is the Director of the [McGill Institute for the Study of Canada](#) and James McGill Professor at the Department of Political Science at McGill. A student of politics and public policy, he is currently working on research projects focusing on issues ranging from universal social policy and health care reform to the role of ideas in policy development and the relationship between fiscal policy and welfare state development. Professor Béland holds a PhD in Political Sociology from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris), where he returned as a visiting scholar in the spring of 2014. A Part-Time Professor at the University of Southern Denmark from January 2014 to December 2017, he has been a visiting scholar at Harvard University and the National University of Singapore, a visiting professor at the University of Bremen, the University of Helsinki, the University of Southern Denmark, and a Fulbright Scholar at The George Washington University and the National Academy of Social Insurance.

The Hon. Carolyn Bennett, PC MD. (@Carolyn_Bennett)

The Honourable Carolyn Bennett was first elected to the House of Commons in 1997 and currently serves as a Member of Parliament for Toronto-St. Paul's and as the [Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations](#). She has served in the past as the Minister of State for Public Health. She has also served as the critic for Public Health, Seniors, Persons with Disabilities, the Social Economy, and Aboriginal Affairs. Prior to entering politics, Minister Bennett was a family physician and a founding partner of Bedford Medical Associates in downtown Toronto. She also served as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the University of Toronto. In 1986, she received the Royal Life Saving Society’s Service Cross – a Commonwealth Honour Award recognizing her more than 20 years of distinguished service. In 2002, she was the recipient of the coveted EVE Award for contributing to the advancement of women in politics, and in 2003, she received the first-ever



Champion of Mental Health Award from the Canadian Alliance on Mental Illness and Mental Health. She was also the first recipient of the National Award of Excellence for Outstanding Leadership and Dedication to Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion in Canada, and was the co-author of *Kill or Cure? How Canadians Can Remake Their Health Care System*.

Stephanie Bertolo

Stephanie is a Junior Fellow at Massey College. She recently completed her Master of Public Policy Program at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy. In 2018, she graduated from McMaster University with a Bachelor of Arts and Science and Minor in Community Engagement Studies. Following her graduation, she served as the Vice-President Education of the McMaster Students Union, leading the organization's government relations and advocacy efforts at all three levels of government. She has also been heavily involved in urban policy, previously working as a Constituent & Research Assistant for Councillor Wilson and as a graduate fellow for the Munk School's Urban Policy Lab.

Dr. David Cameron, CM, FRSC.

Dr. David Cameron (CUKC Presiding Chair) is a [Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto](#). A long-time student of Canadian federalism, Quebec nationalism and constitutional reform, in recent decades he has turned his attention to political change and constitution-making in conflict and post-conflict situations in Sri Lanka, Iraq, Somalia, the Western Sahara, and Jerusalem. From 2013-19 he served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Toronto. He has served in many other roles at the University of Toronto, including: Vice-President, Institutional Relations and Chair of the Department of Political Science. In addition to extensive advisory and administrative work for the Government of Canada, Professor Cameron has served in a series of senior positions for the Government of Ontario, including: Deputy Minister, Intergovernmental Affairs; Deputy Minister and Special Advisor to the Premier on Constitutional Reform; and Special Constitutional Advisor to the Premier of Ontario. He is a member of the Order of Canada, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and a recipient of the Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies, the University of Toronto's Ludwik and Estelle Jus Human Rights Prize, the Carolyn Tuohy Impact on Public Policy Award, and the Adrienne Clarkson Public Service Laureateship.

Dr. Mel Cappe, oc.

Mel Cappe (CUKC Co-Chair) is a Professor at the [Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy](#). From 2006-2011, he was President of the Institute for Research on Public Policy. Prior to that, he served four years as the High Commissioner for Canada to the United Kingdom, and worked as the Clerk of the Privy Council, Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of the Public Service in Ottawa. Earlier in his career, he held senior economic and policy positions in the Departments of Finance and Industry. He was Deputy Secretary to the Treasury Board, Deputy Minister of the Environment, Deputy Minister of Human Resources Development, Deputy Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Employment Insurance Commission. He did graduate studies in Economics at the Universities of Western Ontario and Toronto and has honorary doctorates from both. He is an Officer of the Order of Canada.



The Hon. Jean Charest, PC.

As Deputy Prime Minister of Canada and Premier of Québec, Jean Charest is one of Canada's best known political figures. His government initiated an unprecedented labour mobility agreement between France and Québec and was best known for a major initiative for the sustainable development of Northern Québec called "Plan Nord". He is notably the initiator of the negotiation for the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA). Today, he is a [Partner at Canadian law firm McCarthy Tétrault](#).

The Hon. David Collenette PC, LL.D.

Mr. Collenette has served in Cabinet under three Canadian Prime Ministers, Pierre Trudeau, John Turner and Jean Chretien, and held several portfolios including Minister of Defence (1993-1996), Minister of Veterans Affairs (1993-1996) and Minister of Transport (1997-2003) among others. At National Defence he led the reorganization and restructuring of the department as the government confronted the enormous budgetary deficit. He was proud to work with his American counterpart, Secretary William Perry in developing and executing *Partnership for Peace* which welcomed former Soviet Bloc nations into the NATO alliance. As Minister of Transport on September 11th, 2001, Mr. Collenette led Canada's response to the complex challenge of shutting down Canadian airspace and landing all commercial flights in a matter of hours. Since retirement from parliament in 2004, Mr. Collenette has remained active in global strategic thought through positions in academic institutions such as Stanford University's Institute of International Studies; Glendon College, York University; Ryerson University; and more recently, the Bill Graham Centre, Trinity College, University of Toronto. During his career he has worked in a number of private sector fields and most recently as an advisor to companies dealing with transportation security and to government on rail policy. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons), Master of Arts, in political science and LL. D from York University, Toronto. He served as Chancellor of the Royal Military College of Canada from 1993-1996. He is the current chair of the [NATO Association of Canada](#).

Andrew Cook

Political Officer working on UK domestic politics at the High Commission of Canada to the UK.

Hélène Emorine (@HeleneEmorine)

Hélène is a Senior Policy Advisor at the [Future of Canada Centre, Deloitte Canada](#)'s thought leadership and public policy hub. She advises the firm on geopolitics, policy issues and contributes to thought leadership that focuses on Canada's most important national issues, with the aim of helping propel Canada into a new age of growth and competitiveness. Hélène is regularly interviewed by the media and speaks at international conferences as a public policy and global governance expert.

Garth Frizzell

Garth is the President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. He is a councillor for the City of Prince George, British Columbia. He was first elected to council in 2008, and is currently serving his fourth term. He chairs the city's finance and audit committee. Garth has been elected to FCM's Board of Directors 11 times. He has been a strong advocate for empowering local governments with the right tools to meet the needs of Canadians. Garth lives in Prince George with his wife Sue and their three sons. There, he co-founded an award-winning technology software company. A former president of the Prince George Chamber of Commerce, he also teaches business, economics and technology at the College of New Caledonia.



Cam Galindo (@Cam_Galindo)

Cam is a Master of Public Policy student at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy and a Junior Fellow at Massey College. As an elected trustee on Hamilton- Wentworth District School Board (HWDSB), Cam represents wards 9 and 10, is the current Chair of Policy Committee and helps balance a \$726.7 million annual budget, while serving 49,748 students, and supporting 7,096 staff members.

Dr. Valerie Gideon

Dr. Valérie Gideon is a member of the Mi'kmaq Nation of Gesgapegiag, Quebec and a proud mother of two young girls. She currently holds the position of Associate Deputy Minister of Indigenous Services Canada. From 2018-2020, she was the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada. From 2012-17, Valerie held the position of Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Operations, Health Canada. In 2011-2012, she was Director General, Strategic Policy, Planning and Analysis at FNIHB. From 2007-2010, she held the position of Regional Director for First Nations and Inuit Health, Ontario Region, Health Canada. Prior to working at Health Canada, her experience consisted mainly of working in First Nations health advocacy as Senior Director of Health and Social Development at the Assembly of First Nations and Director of the First Nations Centre at the National Aboriginal Health Organization. She was named Chair of the Aboriginal Peoples' Health Research Peer Review Committee of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research in 2004. She graduated from McGill University (Montreal) in 2000 with a Doctorate degree (Dean's List) in Communications (dissertation pertaining to telehealth and citizen empowerment). She previously completed a Masters of Arts in 1996 at McGill. She is a founding member of the Canadian Society of Telehealth and former Board member of the National Capital Region YMCA/YWCA.

H.E. The Honourable Ralph E. Goodale, PC. (@ralphgoodale)

Ralph Goodale assumed his responsibilities as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in April 2021. Raised on a family farm near Wilcox, Saskatchewan, Mr. Goodale received a Bachelor of Arts degree (WD) from the University of Regina in 1971, and a Bachelor of Laws degree (WD) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1972. He has practical experience in business, law, agriculture and broadcasting, as well as federal and provincial politics. Ralph Goodale was first elected to the Parliament of Canada in 1974 at the age of 24, representing Saskatchewan's sprawling rural riding of Assiniboia. In the 1980s, he served as leader of the provincial Liberal Party, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan in 1986. Mr. Goodale returned to the House of Commons in 1993 as the Member of Parliament for Wascana, and was subsequently re-elected seven consecutive times, becoming Regina's longest-serving MP. A member of the federal Cabinet under three Prime Ministers, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food (1993-1997), Minister of Natural Resources (1997-2002), Leader of the Government in the House of Commons (2002), Minister of Public Works and Government Services (2002-2003), Minister of Finance (2003-2006), and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (2015-2019). In March 2020, Mr. Goodale became a special advisor to the Prime Minister for Canada's response to Iran's shooting down of Ukraine International Airlines Flight PS752, which claimed the lives of 55 Canadian citizens, 30 permanent residents of Canada and dozens of others with Canadian links. This role is on-going in pursuit of transparency, accountability and justice for the families of the victims.



The Honourable V. Peter Harder, PC. (@SenHarder)

[Senator Harder](#) was summoned to the Senate on March 24, 2016 and was named Government Representative in the Senate at the time. He remained in this position until January 7, 2021. He now sits as a member of the Progressive Senate Group and represents the province of Ontario. From 2003-2007, he served as Personal Representative of the Prime Minister (Sherpa) to three G8 Summits. He is an expert on Canada-China relations and was elected President of the China-Canada Business Council in 2008.

Goldy Hyder (@goldyhyder)

Goldy Hyder is President and Chief Executive Officer of the [Business Council of Canada](#). Founded in 1976, the Council is a non-profit, non-partisan organization representing the chief executives and heads of 150 leading Canadian businesses, employing 1.7 million Canadians and composed of every major industry across the country. From July 2014 to October 2018, Mr. Hyder was President and Chief Executive Officer of Hill+Knowlton Strategies (Canada), providing strategic communications counsel to the firm's extensive and diverse client base. Prior to joining Hill+Knowlton in 2001, he served as Director of Policy and Chief of Staff to The Right Honourable Joe Clark, former prime minister and former leader of the federal Progressive Conservative Party. In addition to his achievements in business and public policy, Mr. Hyder has a long track record of service on behalf of several charities and non-profit organizations. He is chair of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada's Asia Business Leaders Advisory Council, a board member of the Business + Higher Education Roundtable, an executive committee member of the Century Initiative and co-chair of Canada's World Trade Organization Business Advisory Council. Mr. Hyder is a regular commentator in the Canadian media on business, politics and leadership.

Julie Jo

Julie is an Implementation Lead at the Ontario Ministry of Health as part of the Ontario Health Teams modernization efforts in relation to funding and improvement of province-wide home care and community care delivery, with a particular focus of frontline health workforce development and improvement of their working conditions, including Personal Support Workers. She is currently on path to become a certified Local Economic Developer (Ec.D) recognized by the Economic Developers Association of Canada. She is also a member of the Executive Committee of the University College Alumni Association at the University of Toronto.

Mary-Luisa Kapelus

Mary-Luisa Kapelus is the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. Mary joined CIRNAC from Indigenous Services Canada, where she had held the position of Assistant Deputy Minister, Education and Social Development Programs and Partnerships, since June 2019.

The Hon. Dominic LeBlanc

The Hon. Dominic LeBlanc is the [President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs](#). First elected in 2000 and re-elected six times since, the Honourable Dominic LeBlanc has represented the riding of Beauséjour for more than 20 years. He has served as Minister of Intergovernmental and Northern Affairs and Internal Trade, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard, and Leader of the Government in the House of Commons. He previously served as Senior Advisor to former Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Deputy Government Whip, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence. Before entering politics, Minister LeBlanc attended the



University of New Brunswick and later Harvard Law School, before beginning a career as a lawyer with Clark Drummie in Shediac and Moncton, New Brunswick. Minister LeBlanc is a proud Acadian and is married to Jolène Richard, a judge of the Provincial Court of New Brunswick.

Dr. Peter Loewen (@PeejLoewen)

Peter Loewen is a [Professor in the Department of Political Science and the Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy](#). He is also the Associate Director, Global Engagement at the Munk School, Director of PEARL, a Research Lead at the Schwartz Reisman Institute, a Senior Fellow at [Massey College](#), and a Fellow with the [Public Policy Forum](#). For 2020-2021, he is serving as a Distinguished Visitor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Tel Aviv University. He received his BA from Mount Allison University (2002) and his PhD from l'Université de Montréal (2008). He held postdocs at the University of British Columbia and the University of California at San Diego. Since coming to Toronto in 2010, he has held visiting positions at the Melbourne School of Government at the University of Melbourne, the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics at Princeton University, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. From 2016 to 2018, he was the Director of the School of Public Policy & Governance, which he led into a merger with the Munk School of Global Affairs to create the Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy.

Dr. Andrew McDougall

Andrew McDougall, LL.B., Ph.D. is an [Assistant Professor of Canadian Politics and Public Law](#) at the University of Toronto Scarborough. He is interested in constitutional law and politics, federalism, intergovernmental relations, and Quebec-Canada relations. He is currently working on a book on the stabilization of Canadian federalism after 1995.

Dr. Jennifer Orange (@jenorange)

Dr. Jennifer Orange is an incoming Assistant Professor at the Lincoln Alexander School of Law at Ryerson University and a [member of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal](#). Jennifer teaches in the areas of constitutional law, international law and human rights. Her research focuses on the ways that cultural institutions partner with governments and communities to promote human rights and truth and reconciliation.

Dr. Mireille Paquet (@mireille_paquet)

Dr. Mireille Paquet is [Associate Professor of Political Science at Concordia University](#) and the Concordia University Research Chair in the Politics of Immigration. Her research interests include comparative immigration politics, the role political institutions and bureaucracies affect the content of immigration policy and the role of these institutions in immigration politics as well as innovation in the immigration sector.

Dr. Tina J. Park (@jiwontina)

Dr. Tina J. Park is the CEO of [The Park Group](#), a boutique consulting agency which specializes in high-level conference management on issues of global governance. She is also a fellow at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University and the Executive Director of the Canadian Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. Since 2010, Dr. Park has taught undergraduate students at the University of Toronto and Ryerson University on Canadian foreign policy, Asian-Canadian history and the history of espionage. As one of Canada's top experts on Korea and the Asia-Pacific region, Dr. Park serves as a voice of authority on Northeast Asia, Canadian foreign policy and NATO in the media.



The Hon. Hugh D. Segal, OC, O.Ont, CD.

The Hon. Hugh D. Segal currently serves as a Matthews Fellow in Global Public Policy at Queen's University. He is also a Senior Strategic Advisor at the [Aird & Berlis LLP law firm](#), and a Distinguished Fellow at both the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, and the School of Policy Studies at Queen's University. Dr. Segal has also served as Chief of Staff to Prime Minister Mulroney, Associate Cabinet Secretary for federal-provincial relations in Ontario under Premier William Davis, President of the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal, and Principal at Massey College. During his service at the Senate, he was the Chair of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Special Senate Committee on anti-terrorism. His other notable foreign policy engagements include serving as the Chair of the NATO Association of Canada, and Co-Chair of the Democracy 10 International Strategy Forum, and as a member of the Eminent Persons Group dealing with human rights and rule of law in Commonwealth countries. Dr. Segal is globally recognized for his work on guaranteed annual basic income. He has written seven books on public policy, and holds honorary doctorates from the University of Ottawa and the Royal Military College. He is an Honorary Captain of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Dr. Samir K. Sinha, MD, DPhil, FRCPC PhD. (@drsamirsinha)

Dr. Samir Sinha is the [Director of Geriatrics at Sinai Health System and the University Health Network in Toronto](#) and an Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Toronto and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. A Rhodes Scholar, Samir is a highly regarded clinician and international expert in the care of older adults. He has consulted and advised governments and health care organizations around the world and is the Architect of the Government of Ontario's Seniors Strategy. In 2014, Maclean's proclaimed him to be one of Canada's 50 most influential people and its most compelling voice for the elderly.

Dr. Enid Slack

Dr. Enid Slack is the [Director of the Institute on Municipal Finance and Governance \(IMFG\)](#) at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the University of Toronto. Enid has written extensively on local taxes, intergovernmental transfers, metropolitan governance, and other municipal issues. She consults with governments and international agencies around the world. In 2012, Enid was awarded the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal for her work on cities.

Laurie Stephens

Laurie Stephens is a dynamic communications professional with 35+ years' experience on both sides of the news. She began her career as a reporter/editor for the Canadian Press, covering a variety of beats over a 10-year span, including sports (she was CP's first full-time female sports reporter), news, business and politics at Queen's Park. Following the 1990 Ontario election campaign that swept Bob Rae to power, she entered the world of government and politics, serving the Premier in two high-profile advisory positions: as his Press Secretary in the Office of the Premier and as his Executive Coordinator of Communications in the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs. Her post-government career includes senior positions in a number of public- and private-sector organizations, including the University of Toronto, Credit Union Central of Ontario, Toronto Community Housing (TCHC), the Real Estate Council of Ontario, Tarion, and Parkbridge, a land lease developer. [Laurie A Stephens Consulting](#) is the culmination of her vast and varied experience in the world of communications and the media.



His Worship John Tory OOnt QC. (@JohnTory)

Born and raised in Toronto, [Mayor John Tory](#) has spent his career giving back to the city he loves, through his tireless work in public, private sector and philanthropic roles. Elected as the 65th Mayor of Toronto in 2014, John Tory has rapidly made the city more livable, affordable and functional. Under his leadership, Toronto has attracted jobs and investment and emerged as an undisputed centre of innovation and opportunity on the world stage. Mayor Tory and his wife Barbara have been married for 39 years, and have four children and five grandchildren, all of whom live in Toronto.

Dr. Carolyn Tuohy, FRSC.

Dr. Carolyn Tuohy is Professor Emeritus and Distinguished Fellow at the Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy. She specializes in comparative public policy, particularly social policy. Her most recent book is [Remaking Policy: Scale, Pace and Political Strategy in Health Care Reform](#) (2018). She has recently published a study of long term care policy in Canada in comparison with other nations, and is currently working on a book on the power of narratives in the policy process. From 1992–2005 she held a number of senior administrative positions at the University of Toronto, including Deputy Provost and Vice-President, Government and Institutional Relations. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and was Founding Fellow of the School of Public Policy and Governance, a precursor of the merged Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy. She holds a B.A. from the University of Toronto, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science from Yale University.

Dr. Lori Turnbull (@LoriLturnbul)

Dr. Lori Turnbull is [Director and Associate Professor at the School of Public Administration at Dalhousie University](#). She is also a freelance writer with The Globe and Mail, a contributing writer with Policy magazine, a regular commentator on CBC and CTV news programs, and the deputy editor at Canadian Government Executive magazine. Her research and teaching focus on public institutions, politics and elections, and the role of the public service.



The 2021 Canada-United Kingdom Colloquium (CUKC)

“Devolution, Federalism & Covid-19: The Road Ahead”

Biographies of UK Participants

The Right Hon. the Lord Alderdice (@AlderdiceLord)

Born in Northern Ireland, [John Alderdice](#) was trained in medicine and practised as a consultant psychiatrist in psychotherapy. He has lectured in the Faculty of Medicine at Queen’s University, Belfast, He was appointed a Life Peer in 1996 and now chairs the Liberal Democrat parliamentary party in the House of Lords. In the last thirty years, Lord Alderdice has been involved in almost every aspect of the Irish Peace Process. Lord Alderdice’s main focus now is as Director of the Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict (CRIC) established in Harris Manchester College at the University of Oxford where he concentrates on analysing, understanding and engaging with the problems of religious fundamentalism, political radicalization and violent community conflict, including the intractable difficulties between First Nation populations and incoming people.

Linda C. Bauld, FRCPE, FRSE, FAcSS, FFPH. (@LindaBauld)

Linda Bauld holds the Bruce and John Usher Chair in Public Health in the [Usher Institute at the University of Edinburgh](#). Linda is a behavioural scientist whose research focuses on two main areas: the evaluation of complex interventions to improve health, and how research can inform public health policy. Since 2014, she has combined her academic role with a secondment to Cancer Research UK as their cancer prevention adviser. She is also currently an adviser to the Covid-19 Committee of the Scottish Parliament, a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh’s Post-Covid Futures Commission and co-investigator in a new MRC funded research programme to develop and evaluate asymptomatic Covid-19 testing in Universities and other workplaces.

Jazz Bhogal

[Jazz Bhogal](#) has spent her career in the health and care sector, working at all levels from managing a busy department in a major London hospital, right through to working at an international level overseeing the UK’s Overseas Territories preparations for Brexit. Having spent the last decade working as part of the UK Government on health and care policy and led the UK Government’s strategy to create a more diverse and inclusive Civil Service. In 2019 Jazz moved to regional government at the Greater London Authority, as the Assistant Director for the Health and Education Unit, responsible for the development and implementation of policy and strategy relating to the Mayor’s priorities on health inequalities and health improvement, the health and social care system, early years, education, and young people.

Dr. Andrew Blick

Dr. Andrew Blick is Senior Research Fellow, [Federal Trust](#). He is also Head of the Department of Political Economy and Reader in Politics and Contemporary History, King's College London. Before his academic appointment Andrew had extensive experience in Parliament, Number 10 Downing Street and think tanks. He was an adviser to the Welsh Government in its intervention in the landmark Supreme Court Article 50 case. Andrew served as Expert Adviser to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Reform, Decentralisation and Devolution, and its enquiry “Better Devolution for the Whole UK”, chaired by Lord Kerslake. In addition to being a Member of the Prime Minister’s History Steering Working Group, he has written extensively on political and constitutional matters in the UK; including the forthcoming publications [UK](#)



[Politics](#) (Oxford University Press, 2021); and [Electrified Democracy: the Internet and the United Kingdom Parliament in history](#) (Cambridge University Press, 2021).

Anthony Cary, CMG. (@antcary)

Anthony is Chairman of the Canada-UK Council. His career was in the FCO, where he was British Ambassador to Sweden (2003-2006) and High Commissioner to Canada (2007-2010). Other postings included Berlin, Kuala Lumpur and Washington DC. He served twice on secondment to the European Commission, latterly as Chris Patten's *chef de cabinet*.

Brendan Donnelly (@Brendandonn)

Brendan Donnelly is a Senior Research Fellow at the Global Policy Institute and the Director of the [Federal Trust](#) for Education and Research. He is a former Member of the European Parliament (1994 to 1999). He was educated at Oxford, where he obtained a double first in classics, and later worked in the Foreign Office, the European Parliament and the European Commission. He has written, spoken and broadcast widely on European topics. He speaks French, German and Spanish.

Sir Martin Donnelly, KCB, CMG.

Sir Martin read PPE at Oxford University and also studied international economics at the College of Europe in Bruges and at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris. He is a co-author of [Unwritten Rule: How to Fix the British Constitution](#). (published May 2021). In June 2019, Sir Martin was appointed as the [President of Boeing Europe and Managing Director of Boeing UK and Ireland](#). He is responsible for expanding Boeing's presence and pursuing new growth and productivity opportunities as the senior Boeing representative in Europe, the UK and Ireland. He was Permanent Secretary at the Department for International Trade from 2016 to 2017, and before that he spent six years as Permanent Secretary at the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills. He also worked on secondment to the French Ministry for Economy and Finance in Paris, and the European Commission in Brussels.

Rt Hon Mark Drakeford, MS.

Mark Drakeford has been First Minister and Leader of Welsh Labour since 2018. Before that he served as Cabinet Secretary for Finance (2016-2018), Minister for Brexit (2017-2018), Minister for Health and Social Services (2013-2016). He was first elected as a Member of the Senedd for Cardiff West in 2011. His last academic post prior to taking up full-time politics was as Professor of Social Policy and Applied Social Sciences at Cardiff University (2003-2013).

Cerys Furlong (@cerysfurlong)

Cerys is Chief Executive of [Chwarae Teg](#), Wales' leading gender equality charity and economic development agency for Wales. Prior to joining Chwarae Teg Cerys was Director for Wales of Learning and Work Institute. Cerys was previously a County Councillor in Cardiff and former Lord Mayor. She is a member of the Cardiff Capital Region Economic Growth Partnership and Investment Panel, a longstanding school governor of Fitzalan High School and owner of a number of successful hospitality businesses in Cardiff.



Dr. Mike Gill (@DrMikeWGill)

Dr. Gill served as the Regional Director of Public Health, South-East England for seven years, with national responsibilities for reducing the health effects of weather extremes (eg heat waves). As a member of the UK National Screening Committee, Dr.Gill led the roll-out of screening programmes. He co-founded the Climate & Health Council to promote leadership on climate issues by health professionals and collaborated with academic colleagues in publishing on aspects of pandemic management, particularly on how best to prevent mistakes being repeated, and to hasten the learning of lessons, not just as our scientific understanding accumulates but in the fields of governance and the devolution of control, such as in *The British Medical Journal*. He specifically pushed hard for a rapid review in May 2020 to prevent a second or subsequent waves of COVID-19.

The Right Hon. Michael Gove, MP.

The Right Hon. Michael Gove was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on 24 July 2019. He was also appointed [Minister for the Cabinet Office](#) on 13 February 2020. He has been MP for Surrey Heath since 2005. He served as the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2017-2019), Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice (2015-2016), Chief Whip in the House of Commons (2014-2015), Secretary of State for Education (2010-2014), Shadow Secretary of State for Children, as well as Schools and Families (2007-2014). He is formerly a journalist, born in Aberdeen and educated in Scotland and at Oxford.

Juliette Guinier

As the lead official on UK spending policy in the Devolution Strategy Division in the Cabinet Office, Juliette's role is to build a consistent approach to UK-wide spending policy across the UK Government, determining opportunities for investment in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and ensuring that existing and upcoming funding opportunities work for the whole of the UK. Prior to this Juliette worked on the review of intergovernmental relations in the Cabinet Office.

Andrew Haldane, FAcSS, FRS.

Andy Haldane is the former [Chief Economist at the Bank of England](#) and has latterly also been Executive Director, Monetary Analysis and Statistics. He will soon move on to become Chief Executive of the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. He is a respected broadcaster on economic trends, regional equity and "levelling up".

Patrick Holdich, FCDO.

Patrick leads a specialist cadre of over 60 London-based staff providing in-depth analysis on a full range of regional and thematic issues for the FCDO and wider UK government. A career specialist analyst on North America, he has held two diplomatic postings in Canada as Head of the Political Section at the British High Commission from 1992-97 and as British Consul General, Montreal from 2009-2014. Before joining the FCO, he was a lecturer in 20thC international history at London University and is an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of the Americas at UCL.



Mayor Ben Houchen

Ben Houchen is the Metro Mayor of the Tees Valley Combined Authority, which covers the five boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland, and Stockton-on-Tees. Ben is delivering on his plan to turn around the Tees Valley economy by bringing new jobs and investment to the region. He has delivered his manifesto pledge to bring Teesside Airport back into public ownership, and is now working with Stobart Group to restore its fortunes. Ben has secured the purchase of the majority of the developable land on the former Redcar Steelworks site, with negotiations to take back control of the remaining plots proceeding at an advanced stage. This site will soon be home to even more major companies. Ben has overseen the devolution of the Tees Valley's £30million annual adult education budget, and the creation of a world-leading work experience programme, to make sure Teessiders of all ages have the skills they need to get good jobs. He is now working to transform Darlington and Middlesbrough stations, and to get local businesses the investment they need. Ben has been instrumental in bringing major music and sports events to the area, including the Rugby League World Cup, BBC Radio One's Big Weekend, and the Great North City Games. He is the Conservative politician with the largest electoral mandate in the North of England and sees it as his job to promote the Tees Valley by banging the drum for investment and getting the region noticed on the national and international stages. Ben is Teesside born and bred. A qualified solicitor, he has worked for two local firms specialising in commercial litigation and employment law. In 2016 Ben founded BLK UK – an international sportswear business, which supplies clothing to amateur and professional clubs. Ben has stepped down from his position at BLK and is dedicating all of his time to his Mayoral role. Ben lives in Yarm with his wife Rachel, a French teacher at a local secondary school.

Professor Richard Wyn Jones

Richard Wyn Jones is Director of [Cardiff University's Wales Governance Centre](#) and Dean of Public Affairs. He has written extensively on contemporary Welsh politics, devolved politics in the UK and nationalism and is considered to be one of the founders of Critical Security Studies. His latest book (co-authored with Ailsa Henderson), [Englishness: The political force transforming Britain](#), was recently published by Oxford University Press.

Peter Kellner

Peter Kellner is a political analyst, Visiting Scholar at Carnegie Europe and former President of the pioneering online survey research company, YouGov. He was Chairman of YouGov from 2001-7 and President from 2007-16. He was named as Chairman of the Year in the 2006 Quoted Companies Alliance awards. He has written for a variety of newspapers and magazines, including the *Times*, *Sunday Times*, *Independent*, *Observer*, *Evening Standard*, *New Statesman* and *Prospect*. He has also been a regular contributor to Newsnight (BBC2), A Week in Politics (Channel Four), Analysis (Radio Four) and BBC TV election night results programmes. He has written, and contributed to, a variety of books and leaflets about politics, elections and public affairs. He was awarded Journalist of the Year in the British Press Awards in 1978. Peter has also been a visiting fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford, a distinguished visiting fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, London, and served as a member of committees set up by the Economic and Social Research Council to commission research into elections and social exclusion. He received a Special Recognition Award from the Political Studies Association in 2011. Before joining YouGov, he acted as a consultant on public opinion research to a number of organisations, including the Bank of England, Corporation of London, Foreign Office, National Westminster Bank and Trades Union Congress.



Dr. James Kennedy

James Kennedy is Director of the [Centre of Canadian Studies](#) and Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Edinburgh, with research interests in the study of nationalism, political sociology and comparative/historical sociology. He is author of [Liberal Nationalisms: Empire, State and Civil Society in Scotland and Quebec](#) (MQUP, 2013), the winner of the Canadian Sociology Association's John Porter Book Award.

H. E. Susan le Jeune d'Allegeershecque, CMG.

Susan has been [Britain's High Commissioner to Canada](#) since 2017. She was the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) desk officer for non-proliferation in 1985, a job which covered the Chernobyl nuclear accident and its aftermath. Then in 2012, she took up a posting to Vienna where she was concurrently Ambassador to Austria and permanent representative to the UN organisations there, including IAEA and CTBTO.

Professor Nicolas Maclean, CMG.

Nicolas served for 15 years as part-time Political Assistant to the Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher MP, Leader of the Conservative Party and from 1979 until 1990 Prime Minister. He drafted her first parliamentary speech on Devolution, having served on the Party's Policy Group on Constitutional Affairs chaired by the Right Hon. William Whitelaw KT, CH, MC, MP. From 1979-1990 he was three times elected a Councillor for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, chairing committees for Community Relations, Investment and Economic Development. Initiator of the UK prototype for the Japan Exchange and Teaching Programme, (JET), the world's largest international educational exchange programme, in which the UK and Canada rank equal second after the USA and ahead of 54 other countries. This year, he was appointed a Professor of Economic and Social Studies at the UN University in Europe.

Geoff Martin

Geoff Martin was the inaugural head of the European Commission Office in Northern Ireland 1979 – 1984, and was later Head of the European Commission Representation in the UK, 1993 – 2002. He has also worked in the Office of the Commonwealth Secretary General.

Dr. Tony McCulloch

Tony McCulloch is a Senior Fellow in [North American Studies at the UCL Institute of the Americas](#). He is responsible for the Canadian Studies Programme at UCL and is the editor of the London Journal of Canadian Studies, published by UCL Press. He is also the current President of BACS (the British Association for Canadian Studies). He has published various papers on Canadian politics and foreign policy in academic journals.

Nicola McEwen (@mcewen_nicola)

Nicola is Professor of [Territorial Politics at the University of Edinburgh](#), specialising in devolution, multi-level government and the politics of independence. Her current research, as Senior Fellow with the 'UK in a Changing Europe' initiative, examines the impact of Brexit on the Union. She published a book in 2006 comparing state and minority nationalism in the UK and Canada, maintains an interest in Quebec and Canadian territorial politics.



Professor Martin McKee, CBE, MD, DSc, MSc, FRCP, FRCPE, FRCPI, FFPH, MAE, FMedSci. (@martinmckee)
Martin qualified in medicine in Belfast, and was Founding Director of the European Centre on Health of Societies in Transition at the LSHTM, a WHO Collaborating Centre, which he led for over ten years. He is also [Research Director of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies](#), a unique partnership of universities, national and regional governments, and international agencies, and a Commissioner, and Chair of the Scientific Advisory Board, of the Pan European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development. Martin was formerly Chair of the UK Society for Social Medicine and President of the European Public Health Association. He has published over 1280 scientific papers and 46 books.

Ben Okri, OBE, FRSL.

Educated in Britain and Nigeria, Ben published his first novel [Flowers and Shadows](#) aged 21. He then served as Poetry Editor of the magazine “West Africa” and worked for the BBC World Service. His novel [The Famished Road](#) made him the youngest ever winner of the Booker Prize for Fiction, at the age of 32. Ben is an Honorary Vice-President of the English Centre for PEN International, a board member of the National Theatre, a Vice-President of the Caine Prize for African Writing, and member of the Advisory Board of the British-American Project for the Successor Generation. He is author of numerous books, short stories, essays and poems, and has been recognized by many awards and Honorary Doctorates.

Professor Peter Openshaw (@p_openshaw)

Peter Openshaw is a respiratory physician and mucosal immunologist, studying how the immune system both protects against viral infection but also causes disease. He has worked on RSV and influenza since the mid-1980s, leading a large Wellcome Trust funded national collaboration: Mechanisms of Severe Acute Influenza Consortium MOSAIC (2009-12), recruiting cases of severe influenza during the influenza pandemic of 2009-2010. He co-leads [ISARIC4C](#), a UK-wide consortium established in 2020 to study the COVID-19 pandemic.

Camilla Pallesen

Camilla has for the past three years been the lead official working on the review of intergovernmental relations from the UK Government’s perspective. This review is a joint project between the UK Government and devolved administrations, examining the structures and processes for engagement and aiming to improve relations. Prior to that, she worked on health and science policy outside the government.

Sir Emyr Jones Parry, GCMG, FInstP.

Physicist turned diplomat, his first overseas posting was Ottawa, where he spent five winters without witnessing a Federal Election. He specialised on European issues and later served as Permanent Representative to NATO and to the [UN](#). In retirement he chaired the All Wales Convention on the powers of the Welsh National Assembly, now renamed the Senedd or Parliament. Chancellor of Aberystwyth University (2008 – 2017) and President of the Learned Society of Wales (2014 -2020).



Akash Paun (@AkashPaun)

Akash manages the [Institute for Government's devolution research programme](#), leading research on the impact of Brexit on the Union and the history and performance of devolution for all parts of the UK. Recent publications include "Has Devolution Worked?", "Devolution at 20", "Governing England: English identity and Institutions in a changing United Kingdom" and "Four-nation Brexit". Akash regularly gives evidence to parliamentary committees in Westminster, Holyrood and the Senedd. Before his 13 years at the Institute for Government, he worked at the Constitution Unit, UCL.

Philip J. Peacock

Philip J. Peacock is the past Chair of the Canada-United Kingdom Council which is the British organising arm of the annual Canada-UK Colloquia, and before that he was for some years its treasurer. He is also a longstanding Member of the Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce. Philip is a solicitor and formerly a Consultant in the City firm RadcliffesLebrasseur and was previously a partner in Lovell, White & King (now Hogan Lovells) in London and the Middle East. He has acted for Canadian banks, investment houses, IT, manufacturing and business organisations for many years and has advised corporate clients in a wide variety of business activities, including mergers and acquisitions, banking, satellite telecommunications, power generation and healthcare innovation. Much of his time is now spent in providing pro bono advice to specific charities and NGOs in such areas as tax, charity law, copyright licensing, property redevelopment and corporate governance.

Professor Murray Pittock, MAE FRSE. (@P14Murray)

Murray is [Bradley Professor and Pro Vice-Principal at the University of Glasgow](#), where he has held senior management roles since 2008; outside the University he chairs the Scottish Arts and Humanities Alliance and is a Board Member and Scottish History Adviser for the National Trust for Scotland. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and was elected to the European Academy (*Academia Europaea*) for his research on Scotland and its global relations.

Baroness (Joyce) Quin, PC.

Former Member of the European Parliament for Tyne South & Wear and for Tyne & Wear, and former Labour MP in the House of Commons for Gateshead East & Washington West. Ministerial posts in the Blair Government (1997-2001), included Minister of State for Europe. Author of [The British Constitution, Continuity and Change-an Inside View: Authoritative Insight into How Modern Britain Works](#) and co-author of [Angels of the North-Notable Women of the North-East](#).

Abyd Quinn-Aziz

[Abyd Quinn Aziz](#), BSc, RSW, CQSW, PG Diploma in Social Work, M Phil, is a Registered Social Worker and Programme Director at Cardiff University. He sits on the BASW Cymru committee and is a member of the Race Alliance Wales steering group. He also chairs Plaid BME, a formally ratified section of Plaid Cymru, whose National Executive Council he sits on. He was born in Tanzania but has lived in Wales for 22 years.

Dr. Daniel Robinson

Examination Fellow in History at Magdalen; in 2017 Visiting Fellow, Rothermere American Institute, Oxford; eight years at Cambridge, studying for M.Phil and PhD in History, Peterhouse. Author of [Giving Peace to Europe: European Geopolitics, Colonial Political Culture, and the Hanoverian Monarchy in British North America 1740-1763](#).



Steve Rotheram

Raised in Kirkby in a family of eight children, Steve Rotheram left school at 16 to pursue a career as a bricklayer, starting out as an apprentice. In later years he went on to work for the Learning and Skills Council. Steve began his political career when he was elected to serve as a councillor in 2002, representing Fazakerley ward on Liverpool City Council and held the ceremonial title of Lord Mayor of Liverpool through the city's European Capital of Culture year in 2008. In 2010, Steve was elected as the Member of Parliament for the Liverpool Walton constituency. While in Westminster, he led campaigns for justice for the Hillsborough families; in support of blacklisted workers; for compensation for those suffering from mesothelioma and asbestosis; and to change the law on the use of old tyres on buses and coaches. In 2017, Steve was elected as the first ever Liverpool City Region Mayor, representing 1.6m people across the boroughs of Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and the Wirral. In his first term, he helped deliver 9,000 new jobs and 5,500 apprenticeships, set out plans for an integrated London-style transport system and set a target for the region to become net zero carbon by 2040. On 6 May 2021, Steve was re-elected to serve a second term as Mayor with an increased majority of over 132,000 – winning almost 60% of the vote across the region. On day one of his new term in office, he delivered a £150m COVID recovery fund to create jobs and support businesses as the region emerges from the pandemic.

Professor Michael Russell (@Feorlean)

Recently retired as Member of the Scottish Parliament for Argyll & Bute (2011–2021), and a long serving member of the Scottish Government in a variety of Ministerial roles including Environment, Education, and the Constitution. Writer and Commentator, Professor in Scottish Culture and Governance at the University of Glasgow. He served as MSP for South of Scotland Region 1999–2003 and 2007–2011.

Dr. Nick Sharman (@nicksharman)

Dr. Nick Sharman is Research Fellow at the University of Nottingham and a local Councillor in London. He is an economist and planner with extensive experience of urban regeneration and community development. He has had a variety of Board level positions in both private and public sectors, including Operations Director at the London Development Agency, Managing Director of Amey's local government division, and Deputy Chief Executive of the London Borough of Islington. Previously he was Corporate Director of Greater London Enterprise and Assistant Chief Economic Adviser at the Greater London Council.

Joe Simpson (@LocalLeadership)

Joe is [Director of the Leadership Centre](#), which he set up in 2004. He has also served as Principal Strategic Adviser at the Local Government Association. Starting his career in the third sector, Joe had a long career in broadcasting with Granada, Thames TV and the BBC, then became National Programme Director for the Millennium. In parallel he was a leading Councillor in Islington for 16 years.

Lord (Clive) Soley, PC. (@CliveSoley)

Member of Parliament for a series of West London seats: Hammersmith North; Hammersmith; and Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush, (1979–2005). Member of the House of Lords 2005. Chairman of The Parliamentary Labour Party, (1997–2001), and member of various committees, including Vice-Chairman, All Party Parliamentary Group on Devolution.



[Martin Vander Weyer](#)

[Martin Vander Weyer](#) is business editor and weekly “Any Other Business” columnist of *The Spectator*, for which he runs annual Economic Innovator Awards for UK entrepreneurs. He also contributes regularly to the *Daily Telegraph* and is the author of several books. He is currently an Academic Visitor at St Antony’s College, Oxford, where he is researching the evolution of capitalism and of public attitudes towards it. A Yorkshireman of Flemish ancestry, Martin is a former deputy chairman of the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester, former trustee of Opera North in Leeds, and former chairman of the Ryedale music festival in North Yorkshire. In his first career, Martin spent 15 years as an investment banker, including assignments in Brussels, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Eastern Europe. He is Chairman of the Advisory Board of the British-American Project for the Successor Generation.



Break-out Group Divisions (BoG 1&2)

BoG 1: Identity & Diversity: Borders, Immigration & Refugees	BoG 2: Pluralism: Indigenous reconciliationðnic minority issues
Canada co-chair: The Hon Peter Harder	Canada co-chair: Dr. Valerie Gideon
UK Co-chair: Baroness (Joyce) Quin	UK co-chair: Ms. Jazz Bhogal
Rapporteur: Brendan Donnelly	Rapporteur: Dr. Tony McCulloch
Professor Linda Bauld	Dr. Andrew Blick
Anthony Cary <small>CMG</small>	Dr. David Cameron
Right Hon. Mark Drakeford <small>MS</small>	Prof. Richard Wyn Jones
Prof. Nicolas Maclean <small>CMG</small>	Mary-Luisa Kapelus
Geoff (Thomas Geoffrey) Martin	Dr James Kennedy
Dr. Ayesha Nathoo	Prof. Andrew McDougall
Ben Okri	Prof. Jennifer Orange
Camilla Pallesen	Andrew Wagstaff
Prof. Mireille Paquet	<i>Britney Best - PPT/AV assistance</i>
Joe Simpson	
Dr. Samir Sinha	
Lord (Clive) Soley	
Laurie Stephens	



Break-out Group Divisions (BoG 3 & 4)

BoG 3: Digital Infrastructure & Data Sovereignty	BoG4: Economic Development & Regionalism
Canada co-chair: H�el�ene Emorine (PPT)	Canada co-chair: Goldy Hyder
UK co-chair: Dr. Peter Kellner	UK co-chair: Dr. Nick Sharman
Rapporteur: Cam Galindo	Rapporteur: Jennifer Bonder
Stephanie Bertolo	Prof. Daniel B�eland
Councillor Garth Frizzell	Dr. Mel Cappe
Patrick Holdich	The Hon. Jean Charest
Julie Jo	The Hon. David Collenette
Dr. Peter Loewen	Sir Martin Donnelly
Professor Peter Openshaw	Cerys Furlong
Philip Peacock	Dr Michael W Gill
Martin Vander Weyer	HC Ralph Goodale
	Juliette Guinier
	Nicola McEwan
	Martin McKee
	Sir Emyr Jones Parry
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