

150 YEARS OF GLOBAL CONTRIBUTION

CANADA

1867 - 2017

Celebrating Canada's 150th birthday and the progress our nation has made over the years

Exclusive content from Canadian governmental and non-governmental organizations

A closer look at Canadian heritage over the past 150 years and hopes for the next century and a half

150



A HISTORIC BIRTHDAY CALLS FOR A HISTORIC BOTTLE.



A taste of who we are.



Beer is one of our favourite national pastimes, and from 1961 to 1984, the stubby was our national beer bottle. It was introduced by the Dominion Brewers Association as an industry-standard bottle to replace the inconsistent shapes, styles and sizes that had been previously circling throughout the nation's brewing industry. The new bottle was easier to ship and transport, and allowed for more refills. The stubby was an instant hit. Its distinct shape resonated with Canadians across the nation, and over 150 million stubbies were produced during the 60's and 70's. The stubby saw its last year in 1984, when the longneck bottle was introduced by major breweries.

Now, we're celebrating Canada's 150th by bringing back one of our most beloved icons. Because there's no better way to celebrate a historic birthday, than with a historic bottle.



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Canada 150 ice sculpture at Winterlude in Ottawa, Ontario



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CELEBRATE **CANADA'S 150TH** SUMMER



WITH THE
LEGENDARY CAESAR
TASTE

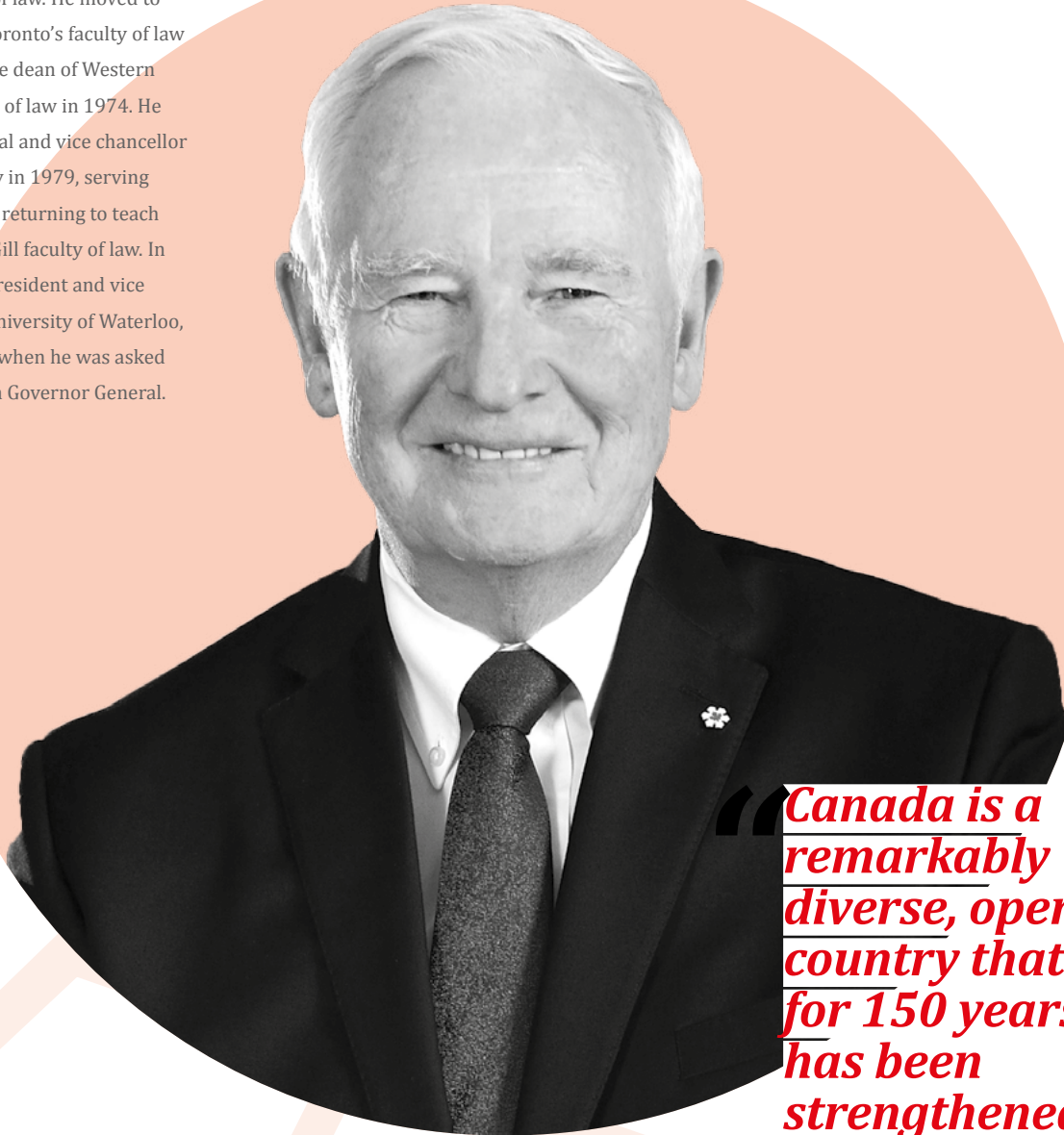
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DAVID JOHNSTON

Governor General of Canada

David Johnston's professional career began in 1966 when he was appointed assistant professor in the Queen's University faculty of law. He moved to the University of Toronto's faculty of law in 1968 and became dean of Western University's faculty of law in 1974. He was named principal and vice chancellor of McGill University in 1979, serving for 15 years before returning to teach full time in the McGill faculty of law. In 1999, he became president and vice chancellor of the University of Waterloo, serving until 2010 when he was asked to be Canada's 28th Governor General.



“Canada is a remarkably diverse, open country that for 150 years has been strengthened by participation on the world stage”

A GRAND NOTION TO INSPIRE THE WORLD

With its history of diverse groups striving to live in harmony, Canada displays an admirable approach to a shared sensibility, writes His Excellency the Right Honourable **David Johnston**, Governor General of Canada

Canada is a test case for a grand notion — the notion that dissimilar peoples can share lands, resources, power and dreams while respecting and sustaining their differences. The story of Canada is the story of many such peoples, trying and failing and trying again, to live together in peace and harmony — from ‘The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples’ (1992).

Canada: “a grand notion” indeed. We try, we fail, we try again, to live together in peace and harmony. This is the story of our 150-year-old confederation and, increasingly, it is the story of many nations and peoples in our diverse, globalized world. We are all testing this grand notion.

It is so important that we succeed and I believe Canada can continue to make a significant contribution to the international community by demonstrating how diverse peoples can share lands, resources, power and dreams while respecting and sustaining their differences.

Living as we do in a vast, challenging physical landscape of great natural and human diversity, Canadians had no choice but to build a country where people of different backgrounds helped each other and worked together. It is this spirit of collaboration and compromise that has lain at the heart of our engagement with the international community over the past 150 years. Canada is at its best when it mirrors its geography: broad, expansive, inclusive. Our confederation set the template, along with earlier advances in governance, such as the Royal Proclamation of 1763, with its guiding principles of peace, fairness and respect between aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples.

Given our history, we had no choice but to build an ambitious country. Canada is a bold experiment in cooperation, tolerance and diversity, and although it can be easy for Canadians to take this for granted, it represents a unique and valuable contribution to world civilization. This is not to say that Canada has not made mistakes in the past or that we have any cause for complacency. The disastrous residential schools policy,

for example, caused great and lasting harm to aboriginal peoples and communities and to Canada itself. The extent to which we can learn from our mistakes and continue to improve this experiment will determine our success in the years to come and our ability to contribute to an interconnected, globalized world.

Whether serving as a destination for immigrants and refugees fleeing war, hunger, oppression or lack of opportunity, or as a source of brave and capable soldiers serving in conflict zones, or as the home of countless people helping to build international institutions and contributing to global initiatives, Canada has long made its presence known on the world stage. From arts and

culture to technology, education, business, sports, politics, science, medicine and many other spheres, Canadian contributions to the world have been lasting and significant and are too numerous to mention.

Having visited many countries around the world in my former career as a university administrator and now as Governor General, I am struck by just how many Canadians are currently living and working abroad and helping others around the world. In official visits to

dozens of countries throughout Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, I have seen countless Canadians working with their international partners, learning as well as innovating closely together. I have also celebrated the brilliant successes of leading Canadian researchers and academics on the global stage. Truly, Canadian excellence is global excellence.

Canada is a remarkably diverse, open country that for a century and a half has been strengthened by its participation on the world stage and has in turn helped to create a better world. The 150th anniversary of our confederation is an opportunity to reflect on our past, on what has worked and what has not, and to inspire the world for generations to come. This is a moment of opportunity. More than a 150th anniversary celebration, this can be Canada’s moment. ●



THE TRUE NORTH STRONG AND FREE

Celebrating the great country of Canada in its 150th year as well as the diversity and inclusion that it represents, the Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** praises the element that makes Canada so wonderful — Canadians

“... As we mark Canada 150 over the next year, we will honour the generations of Canadians who have come together to create opportunities for one another. We will celebrate the courage and vision of those who came before us, and the hard work and ambition of Canadians — like you — who have made Canada the success story that it is today..”

Extracted from a speech to mark the new year on 31 December 2016

“One hundred years ago, on a gentle slope in France, the four divisions of the Canadian Corps fought for the first time as one. They were ordinary — yet extraordinary — men from all corners of the country: francophone, anglophone, new Canadians, indigenous peoples.

“On Easter Monday, April 1917, battling through snow, sleet, and constant machine-gun fire, they broke through an impregnable fortress and achieved a historic victory. They succeeded where other armies had failed — but at a great cost. Nearly 3,600 Canadians lost their lives. Over 7,000 more were wounded. The Battle of Vimy Ridge remains one of the bloodiest battles in Canada’s history.

“Despite these losses, Canadian bravery and ingenuity won the day and led to one of the most decisive victories in the First World War. The innovative fighting techniques used so effectively by our soldiers at Vimy Ridge would contribute to the final Allied victory a year and a half later.

“Many of the soldiers wearing the Canadian uniform that day were immigrants to this country. People of many languages and backgrounds, representing every region in Canada, fought for the values we hold so dear: freedom, democracy and peace. In the words of one veteran: ‘We went up Vimy Ridge as Albertans and Nova Scotians. We came down as Canadians.’

“Lest we forget.”

Extracted from a speech on the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge on 9 April 2017

“This year, as we celebrate the 150th anniversary of confederation, let us reflect on the achievements that the maple leaf flag represents: the hard work that has built this country, the sacrifices made by so many to keep it free, and the hard-won victories to ensure that compassion and diversity remain the cornerstones of our democracy.

“Few national symbols are as iconic as the maple leaf. Beavers and canoes may be just as enduring, but only the maple leaf has come to represent unity, hope, generosity, openness and respect — and the nation and its people who live up to those values every day. It is fitting that this cherished symbol is at the heart of Canada’s flag.”

Extracted from a speech on National Flag of Canada Day on 15 February 2017

“For the past 35 years, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms has helped build a country where people from all over the world can come together as equals and create opportunities for one another.

“The Charter protects the rights and freedoms that are essential to our identity as Canadians. It allows us to express ourselves as individuals and to celebrate our differences, while bringing us closer as a country.

“This year, we also mark the 35th anniversary of Section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982, which recognizes and affirms aboriginal and treaty rights. There is no relationship more important to our government than the one with indigenous peoples. We are committed to a renewed nation-to-nation, Inuit-to-Crown and government-to-government relationship based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership.

“Today, I remind Canadians that we have no task greater than to stand on guard for one another’s liberties. The words enshrined in the Charter are our rights, freedoms, and — above all — our collective responsibility.”

Extracted from a speech given on the 35th anniversary of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms on 17 April 2017 •

JUSTIN TRUDEAU

Prime Minister of Canada

The son of Pierre Trudeau, the 15th Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau had a career in teaching before entering politics in 2008. He became Canada's 23rd Prime Minister on 4 November 2015.



“*The maple leaf represents unity, hope, generosity, openness and respect*”

PATRICIA SCOTLAND
Secretary General
of the Commonwealth

The Right Honourable Patricia Scotland QC, who took office as Secretary General of the Commonwealth in April 2016, serves the 52 governments and 2.4 billion people of the Commonwealth. Born in Dominica and a lawyer by profession, she became the first black — and youngest ever — woman to be appointed Queen’s Counsel in the UK. She’s the only woman to have been Attorney General for England and Wales since the post was created in 1315.



“**Commonwealth connection can be seen as a family tree writ large**”

SHAPING AND SHARING

The Commonwealth family tree can trace its roots to the people and values of Canada, writes the Right Honourable **Patricia Scotland** QC, Secretary General of the Commonwealth

As we survey the historical panorama of 150 years of global contributions by Canada since confederation in 1867, the Commonwealth stands proud and perhaps pre-eminent as the multilateral institution to have been shaped and to have benefited from Canada's commitment and participation.

Commonwealth cooperation is based on priorities and values held dear by Canadians: it is people-oriented, consensual, committed to peace and prosperity for all, and founded on a fundamental respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

My predecessor Arnold Smith, a Canadian who held office from 1965 to 1975 as the first Secretary General of the Commonwealth, said:

"The Commonwealth is a living organism, not a political blueprint. It has developed over the years, not according to any written constitution or central plan, but as a product of a long series of courageous and sometimes very difficult decisions, on immediate and practical issues, by statesmen from many parts of the world."

Distinctly human in manifestation and expression, built largely on personal encounters and links, the Commonwealth connection can be seen as a family tree writ large, with roots going deep and branches spreading wide. Canada has always contributed to the health and vitality of that organism.

It was as long ago as 1884 that the term "Commonwealth of Nations" was first used in connection with what had until then been known only as the British Empire. Then, in 1949, the London Declaration marked a decisive change in the nature of the relationship, and the continuing strength and adaptability of the ever-evolving modern Commonwealth as a family of nations.

This vision opened up new chapters of opportunity for free association and voluntary cooperation among equal and sovereign countries with diverse yet related systems of governance and administration.

It is strikingly typical of the inclusive way in which the Commonwealth works that the principal architects of the London Declaration were a French Canadian, Prime Minister Louis St Laurent of Canada, and the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, together with Lester Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Clement Attlee.

Their sagacity and foresight laid foundations of respect and understanding, on which rising generations continue to build in a spirit of mutual support and goodwill, toward a fairer and more inclusive future for all.

Indeed, early in her reign, and having in 1952 at the age of only 25 succeeded her much-loved father King George VI as Head of the Commonwealth, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II said of the Commonwealth: "It is an entirely new conception, built on the highest qualities of the spirit of man: friendship, loyalty and the desire for freedom and peace."

Canada has generously hosted two Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, the biennial summits of our political leaders, in Ottawa (1973) and Vancouver (1987). As host in 1973 Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau introduced the "retreat," allowing prime ministers and presidents to meet in a relaxed and informal atmosphere without officials. This "statesmanship in shirtsleeves," as he called it, has become one of the most valuable and characteristic features of successive Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings.

I am fortunate to have an excellent group of thoroughly professional and dedicated Canadians working alongside me at the Commonwealth Secretariat — as there are in the many other Commonwealth organizations that connect the institutions and people of our member countries and enable them to work together for the common good.

A fine example of this is the Commonwealth of Learning, based in Vancouver, which pioneers the application of information and communications technologies for open and distance learning, bringing practical knowledge and vocational training to thousands of people, particularly in remote or isolated parts of the Commonwealth.

More than 40 years ago, Arnold Smith said that "the greatest dangers in the world today are: nuclear proliferation, isolationism and the growing gap between the rich and the poor." To these we must now add climate change and violent extremism.

With the involvement of the Government and people of Canada, the worldwide Commonwealth family works to overcome these threats and, in turn, advance a new, regenerative model of sustainable development helping to heal and restore our world. We do so by mobilizing to create a safer, more equitable and inclusive future, with fairer opportunities for the people of all our member states. ●

HOWARD DRAKE

British High Commissioner to Canada

Howard Drake was appointed High Commissioner in 2013. He had served as High Commissioner to Jamaica, as well as non-resident High Commissioner to the Bahamas. From 2005 to 2009 he served as ambassador to Chile. In London his posts included Assistant Director for Human Resources in HM Diplomatic Service.



*“The ties
uniting our
two countries
will only grow
stronger”*

ALLIES, PARTNERS, FAMILY

With shared values and close historical ties, Canada and the United Kingdom have much to celebrate, writes His Excellency **Howard Drake**, British High Commissioner to Canada

The 150th anniversary of Canada's confederation is a special moment indeed. For the United Kingdom, it is a moment to celebrate our long-lasting friendship with Canada and the many historical ties between the two countries.

These ties begin at the beginning. The British North America Act was, after all, an act of the British Parliament. However, the story goes that it was conceived far from London by Sir John A Macdonald (born in Glasgow) and Lord Carnarvon, the minister of the colonies, during a visit to Highclere Castle, the Carnarvons' ancestral seat. Highclere Castle is today best known as the setting for *Downton Abbey*, but the real drama of creating a new nation exceeds anything that the Crawley family managed to get up to in fiction.

Since that moment of creation, the United Kingdom and Canada have remained extraordinarily close.

As allies: our countries have a long and proud history of working together on foreign policy to confront global challenges. Canada and the United Kingdom are the only two countries that are members of the Group of Seven, the Group of 20, the Commonwealth and NATO. Our soldiers, airmen, airwomen and sailors have fought and died side by side for over a hundred years. Whether on the Western Front during the First World War or as part of the Global Coalition against Daesh today, British and Canadian troops stand together in defence of our shared democratic values.

As partners: the United Kingdom and Canada have a strong commercial and economic partnership. The United Kingdom is Canada's third-largest export market, and its second-largest destination for investment. Around 600 UK firms do business in Canada, in industries from oil and gas to aerospace to financial services. From the ends of the earth to outer space, and from low-carbon tech to life-saving medicine, our scientists work together every day to understand our world better. A shared history of scientific research makes the United Kingdom and Canada natural partners.

As family: from how we elect our governments to how our courts operate, Canadian and British institutions share a common and distinct heritage. The most precious link between our countries is the monarchy. For the past 65 years, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has served as both the Queen of Canada and the Queen of the United Kingdom. Millions of Canadians can trace their family history back to the nations of the United Kingdom. Today those traditions, brought from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, have become a valued part of Canada's cultural mosaic.

Allies. Partners. Family. As Canada looks ahead to its 200th anniversary and beyond, I know that the ties uniting our two countries will only grow stronger.

Happy birthday, Canada! •



Canadian Bank Note
COMPANY, LIMITED

Fast forward.

CBN's bright future—more than a century in the making.



The Canadian Banknote Company opens its doors, printing Canada's banknotes before the Bank of Canada was established.

Wins a major contract to supply currency to the newly independent Ukraine with 1 hryvnia banknotes. This doubles CBN's revenues.

Partners with Canada's Export Development Corporation to supply passports, a passport issuing system and travel document readers for the government of Romania.

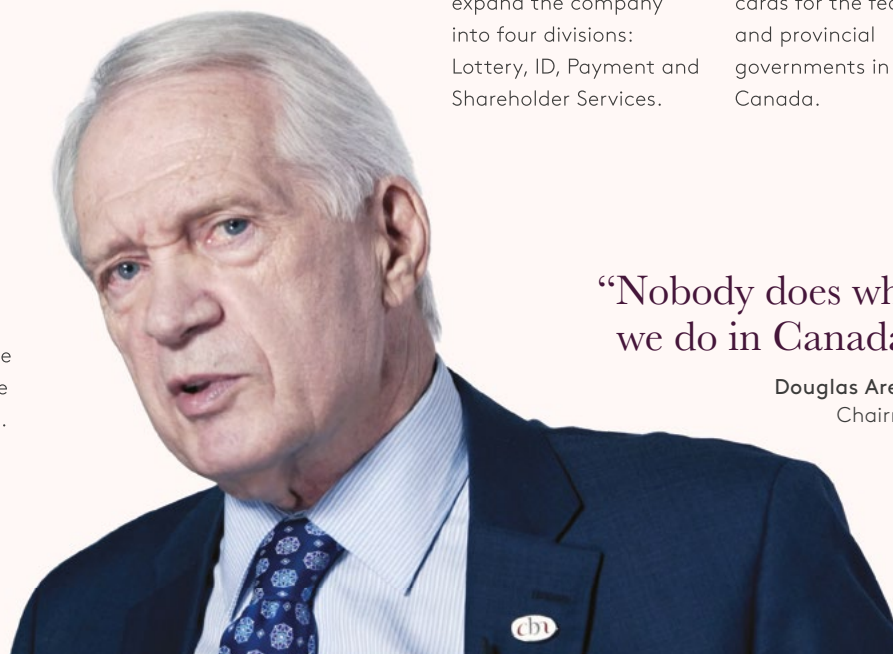


CBN creates and prints the first series of notes for The Bank of Canada (founded in 1934). There are English and French versions, and the series includes a \$25 and \$500 note.

Douglas Arends acquires CBN. The company is making \$7million a year in sales, producing banknotes, travellers' cheques, postage stamps and passports.

Ronald Arends joins CBN as President and Chief Operating Officer. The two brothers collaborate to expand the company into four divisions: Lottery, ID, Payment and Shareholder Services.

Establishes a secure service bureau to manufacture and personalize secure cards for the federal and provincial governments in Canada.



“Nobody does what we do in Canada.”

Douglas Arends
Chairman

What makes a company thrive for 120 years? Its ability to not just adapt to change, but to relish its challenges and seize its opportunities. CBN has a rich history as a currency printer, and we've leveraged that success to become a technology innovator that works with countries around the world to secure borders, protect citizens' identities, safeguard local currencies and generate revenue through charitable gaming.

This is our story.

Introduces Canada's first polymer currency. The next year, CBN becomes the sole supplier of banknotes to the Bank of Canada.



Develops border management systems for Bahamas, creating a central intelligence data base that verifies visa, residency and permit data in real time and integrates with INTERPOL. The system will manage 30 entry and exit points by the end of 2017.

Designs and produces Canada's first ePassport, continuing its work as Canada's sole provider of passport documents.



Creates the first live pilot program for a mobile driver's licence. Working in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, the pilot was developed to better understand the potential of this new technology.



Develops and delivers Canada's first facial recognition system for the government of Alberta

Partners with the Canadian Commercial Corporation to provide and manage a national lottery for the government of Nicaragua.



Designs and prints New Zealand's award-winning banknotes, with an initial production order of 320 million notes. CBN manages a team of industry partners from around the globe to introduce an unprecedented combination of security features.



An eye on the future. We have curiosity and innovative thinking built into our DNA. Throughout our history, we've put state-of-the-art technologies to use here in Canada and abroad. Today, we have 1,600 employees and work with customers in 80 countries around the world. And, as we look to the future, we'll continue to develop the new ideas that will see us thrive in the years to come.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE AROUND THE WORLD

Canada's 150th anniversary represents a perfect opportunity to review the country's many achievements both domestically and globally, write Editors **John Kirton** and **Madeline Koch**

As Canada commemorates the 150th anniversary of its confederation in 1867, it is time to consider and celebrate its many successes at home and contributions to the world. Starting with its indigenous peoples, successive waves of immigrants — as well as their skills in cooperating in a harsh environment — have made Canada the country with the most coastline and second largest territory in the world, with borders on three great oceans. It has used its privileged geographic and demographic position and the responsibility that comes with that, as a country of global relevance and reach to lead the world in many ways. These range from ecology, energy, the economy, trade, investment and innovation, through language, legal systems, culture, arts and sports, to security in hard and soft forms. As a country dedicated to peace, order and good governance, it has fostered these values with enduring success at home and also with a global community of which it has always been an integral part.

At the core of the Canadian success story and its global contribution lies inclusiveness. This book highlights an ever-youthful Canada's innovative accomplishments and challenges — past, present and future. It allows Canadians themselves and their friends abroad to present their version of the Canadian success story at home and abroad.

Canada was first settled by indigenous peoples, whose ancestors came from the North and the South as well as from the West. They were followed by Scandinavians arriving in Newfoundland and Labrador, permanent settlers from France, the British from the United Kingdom, the United Empire Loyalists from today's United States, Irish and Ukrainians in the 19th century, Germans and Italians after 1945, and then recent Chinese, Indians, other Asians and many more who constitute the diverse, cohesive, confident, creative Canada of today.

As Canada increasingly acquired legal independence from the United Kingdom, these communities came together to form the domestic political institutions that reflected Canada's diversity in language, legal systems and other ways. The great Act of Confederation in 1867 — 150 years ago — combined largely francophone Lower Canada, today's province of Quebec, with Upper Canada, today's Ontario, and a subsequently expanding array of provinces from Atlantic Canada, British Columbia on the Pacific coast, the western prairies and Newfoundland and Labrador in 1949. They were enriched by the northern territories of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. During this time Canada reached new milestones in advancing toward

its core constitutional commitment to peace, order and good government, including through the Constitution Act, 1982 and accompanying Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

One of Canada's greatest advantages has been its abundant natural environment and beauty, showcased in its growing network of national parks. Preserving this great inheritance has long required international cooperation. At the start of the 20th century, Canada and the US created the Boundary Waters Treaty and the International Joint Commission to protect the shared waterways along the longest and cleanest boundary in the world. Canada's environmental leadership continued through the Group of Seven, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN's Convention on Biological Diversity, whose secretariat is housed in Canada, and the Arctic Council.

The abundant natural environment formed the foundation of Canada's economy. It began with the teeming fish that brought Europeans to Canada's coasts and shores. It continued with the fur trade on which Canada's indigenous people depended in many ways, both in Canada's majestic forests and on and below the ice and waters too. As subsequent sections of this book show, Canada's internationally open economy expanded to embrace food and agriculture, finance, information technology and communications, manufacturing, transportation, energy, infrastructure and defence.

This enabled Canada to contribute to the world in many ways. Its young men and women went abroad in large numbers to fight for freedom in France and elsewhere in the First World War, the Second World War, the Korean War, and then in the post-Cold War era in the Persian Gulf, the Balkans and Kosovo, Haiti, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria and Iraq.

Canada also built peace, order and good governance abroad through its innovative contribution to creating and leading international institutions, notably the modern, multiracial Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the League of Nations and the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, NATO, the World Trade Organization and the Group of 20.

Canada is in spirit still a young country whose best years lie ahead. It's propelled by innovation and reinvention. With confidence, cohesiveness, commitment and creativity, it confronts its past failure and current challenge of reconciliation with the indigenous peoples who created Canada. As they are the custodians of the land, Canadians' shared commitment to environmental protection will guide this quest and help to shape tomorrow's world. ●



JOHN KIRTON

Editor, *Canada 150*

John Kirton is a Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto. A Research Associate at the Munk School of Global Affairs and a Fellow of Trinity College in the University of Toronto, he is also the Director and Founder of the Global Governance Program, which includes the G7 Research Group, the G20 Research Group, the BRICS Research Group and the Global Health Diplomacy Program.

“*Canada also built peace, order and good governance abroad*”

MADELINE KOCH

Editor, *Canada 150*

Madeline Koch is the Executive Director of the G7 Research Group, the G20 Research Group, the BRICS Research Group and the Global Health Diplomacy Program, based at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Trinity College at the University of Toronto.





WALK IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF YOUR ANCESTORS

From World Heritage Sites to ancient monuments, historic battlefields to cultural gems, Scotland is a holiday destination like no other. Walk in the shadow of prehistoric standing stones, explore enchanting medieval castles, or immerse yourself in Scotland's stirring traditions.

If you're lucky enough to have Scottish roots, start planning your own personal homecoming to Scotland at www.visitscotland.com/ancestry



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CANADA'S GROWING GLOBAL HERITAGE

Having lived on Turtle Island for millennia, First Nations, Métis and Inuit are the first protectors of what are now Canada's vast natural resources. So, reconciling the relationship between Canada and these sovereign nations is essential for shared prosperity. Pride in the environment is shared across all ethnicities and ages. So is the awareness of the need to create equal access to opportunities for all and integrate today's newcomers. Indeed, to say Canada is young is not only to say that Canada is 150 years old, for that overlooks the country's full history. Canada's is truly a heritage for the future, held in the hands of its youthful and growing population.

46%

of Aboriginal people aged under 25 in 2011



30%

of non-Aboriginal people aged under 25 in 2011

18.2%

of total Aboriginal population aged 15-24 in 2011



CREATING GROUNDBREAKING STRATEGY

Canada's clean-technology sector demonstrates the country's comprehensive commitment to combating climate change, writes the Honourable **Catherine McKenna**, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

“Action on climate change will make our economy stronger and more sustainable”

Our country is a magnificent land, rich in natural treasures. Our rivers, lakes, plains, forests and mountains are an invaluable heritage. As Canada marks 150 years of Confederation, we have an extraordinary moment: to reaffirm our commitment to preserving our natural environment.

This commitment is crucial. Today, our natural world is under threat. Two decades have passed since the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, where our political and business leaders began to heed the warnings about climate change and its implications.

Since Rio, the impacts of climate change have only worsened. Our world now needs innovative ideas and bold leadership. It is no longer a matter of whether we can afford to take action on climate change; it's a question of can we afford not to.

The annual economic impact of climate change on Canada could reach \$5 billion by 2020 and between \$21 billion and \$43 billion by 2050.

In Alberta and across the West, we see larger, longer-lasting wildfires than ever before. We see droughts in the Prairies and floods in the Atlantic provinces. In the Arctic, indigenous peoples can no longer predict the weather as their ancestors once did. Each year, Inuit hunters die after falling through ice that is perilously thin.

Indigenous and northern communities are among the most vulnerable to climate change challenges. As Canada works toward reconciliation— and a stronger nation-to-nation relationship with indigenous peoples — addressing climate change must be at the forefront.

In Paris, at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, an unprecedented moment occurred. Almost 200 countries — both developed and developing — agreed to act together. Global warming had to be stopped.

These countries took the step of signing the most ambitious climate accord in history. Canada was there as a major supporter of the deal.

Following Paris, we have seen a non-stop period of action on climate change. From Paris to Vancouver, from Marrakech to Ottawa, at national and international meetings, Canadians have led by example.

In December 2016, we created a made-in-Canada climate plan. Together, the provinces, territories and indigenous peoples of Canada agreed to price carbon pollution and drive innovation during the clean-growth century.



The Brilliant Dam, a hydroelectric dam on the Kootenay River near Castlegar, British Columbia

People across the country helped to inform this groundbreaking strategy: leaders from the business community, indigenous groups, environmentalists and individual Canadians.

Action on climate change will make our economy stronger and more sustainable. Our infrastructure will be more resilient, our public transit cleaner and our energy systems more efficient.

Canada's clean-tech industry best illustrates our commitment to innovation and climate action. It already employs more Canadians than the forestry, pharmaceutical or medical-device industries. Some analysts predict it could employ 100,000 people by 2022.

In 2014, the Canadian clean-technology market generated about \$11.6 billion in revenues. Exports accounted for half of those revenues. In fact, innovation-based companies now export \$14 billion to the rest of the world.

Canadian society is evolving. We are pursuing the opportunities of clean growth while taking steps to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Moreover, Canadians want their government to care for our many natural wonders. Take a moment to think of your favourite place in Canada. Which one comes to mind?

A lighthouse on Prince Edward Island, looking across the shimmering Northumberland Strait?

A cottage in Quebec or Ontario, surrounded by fall foliage of orange, crimson and gold?

A dusty Prairie road that seems to go on forever?

Or a lofty mountain peak in Banff National Park, looking down on the green waters of an alpine lake?

The legacy of Canada 150 will be the world that we give to our children and grandchildren.

While there are great challenges before us, there are even greater possibilities. ●

CATHERINE MCKENNA

Minister of the Environment and Climate Change



Catherine McKenna practised competition and international trade law in Canada and Indonesia and was Senior Negotiator with the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in East Timor. She also served as Senior Adviser on the review of Canada's military justice system. Catherine co-founded Canadian Lawyers Abroad, a charitable organization that works in developing countries and with indigenous communities. She served as Executive Director of the Banff Forum and taught at the Munk School of Global Affairs. She was elected on 19 October 2015 and appointed Minister of Environment and Climate Change on 4 November 2015.

The sun sets behind Peyto Lake and the Icefields Parkway in Banff National Park, Alberta



THE POWER OF SEVEN

To ensure that the next 150 years benefit all of Canada's population equally, we should learn from and apply the principles of the First Peoples, writes the Honourable **Carolyn Bennett**, Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs

At the Secret Path concert in Ottawa, Gord Downie spoke some wise words: "We have 150 years behind us to learn from, and 150 years ahead of us. We had better get to work."

We have to get to work righting the wrongs of devastating colonizing policies. We also need to look back way before Confederation to the values and to the wise practices of the First Peoples of this country.

Over the years that I have spent learning from indigenous peoples, I have realized that there are seven teachings.

For Canada 150's celebration to be truly about reconciliation, we need to heed those teachings: wisdom, love, respect, bravery, honesty, humility and truth.

As we look forward to the next 150 years in Canada, we need to redouble our efforts to decolonize and achieve the self-determination of First Nations, the Métis Nation and Inuit. The next 150 years of our country must mean that all Canadians are active participants in a new relationship that is soundly based on the recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership.



Inuit children on Baffin Island, Nunavut, in the 1990s

CAROLYN BENNETT
Minister of
Indigenous and
Northern Affairs



The Honourable Carolyn Bennett was first elected to the House of Commons in 1997 and was re-elected in 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2015, representing Toronto–St. Paul's. She has served as the Critic for Public Health, Seniors, Persons with Disabilities, the Social Economy and Aboriginal Affairs. In 2003, she was named Minister of State for Public Health. Prior to her election, Dr Bennett was a family physician and a professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the University of Toronto. On 4 November 2015, she was named Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs.

@Carolyn_Bennett @Min_INAC

1

THINKING SEVEN GENERATIONS OUT

The stewardship of the planet requires that we consider how the decisions of today will affect not only our children and grandchildren, but also the children who follow us seven generations from now. In fact, Canada is now suffering from the legacy of the decisions about the Indian Act and residential schools that were made about seven generations ago. Today's decisions on climate change and water and land and air need to be made with 7-Gen thinking.

2

THE MEDICINE WHEEL INSTEAD OF THE MEDICAL MODEL

Unfortunately, modern medicine developed a “repair shop” approach. Since the discovery of penicillin and insulin, we have thought we could just fix people when they got sick. The medicine wheel teachings were always about wellness — the importance of staying well, physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually. Medicare will only ever be sustainable if we can refocus on keeping people well.

3

PUTTING CHILDREN FIRST

The phrase “It takes a village to raise a child” is an indigenous way of sharing the responsibility for those who will follow after. When decisions are made through the lens of the well-being of children, they are good decisions.

4

LISTENING TO WISE WOMEN

Indigenous cultures held women — the life givers — in huge respect. When the settlers arrived and would talk only to the men, they totally undermined the role of women in indigenous communities. The Indian Act disrupted the matrilinear and matriarchal societies and women became more and more vulnerable. Restoring the voices of women will be a truly important indicator of decolonizing.

5

ELDERS NOT ELDERLY

I once asked a group of elders in Iqaluit why they were called “elders” and yet in the south older people were referred to as “elderly.” They explained that in their time “life was hard” and they were the survivors and therefore respected. It will be truly important to tap into the wisdom of those who have so much more experience.

6

LEARNING BY DOING

Indigenous pedagogy was interactive. It was on the land and the water. Physics was learned paddling a canoe in the wind. Tanning a deer hide with its brain chemicals was a chemistry lesson. Cleaning a fish taught biology. It has taken settlers a long time to learn that putting children in tidy rows in a classroom and asking them to copy from a blackboard does not work.

7

LEADERSHIP IS ASKING, NOT TELLING

Leaders want to hear from everyone. Leaders need to know if there is a consensus about a path forward. I am pleased that inclusive decision-making is now becoming recognized. ●



A senior men's dancer takes part in the 26th Annual Echoes Of A Proud Nation Pow Wow in 2016 in Kahnawake, Quebec



A young jingle dress dancer at the Grand River Champion of Champions Pow Wow in 2008 in Ohsweken, Ontario

CANADA'S GLOBAL CONTRIBUTION

Whether it is supporting peacekeeping efforts or leading the world in environmental measures, Canada can be very proud of its achievements, says **Chrystia Freeland**, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Is Canada an essential country at this time in the life of our planet? Most of us would agree that it is...

By definition, the path we choose must be one that serves the interests of all Canadians and upholds our broadly held national values. It must be one that preserves and nurtures Canadian prosperity and security, and that contributes to our collective goal of a better, safer, more just, prosperous, and sustainable world, one we can pass on to our children and grandchildren with a sense of having done the right thing in our time...

Since before the end of the Second World War, beginning with the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods in 1944, Canada has been deeply engaged in, and greatly enjoyed the benefits of, a global order. These were principles and standards that were applied, perhaps not perfectly at all times by all states, but certainly by the vast majority of democratic states, most of the time.

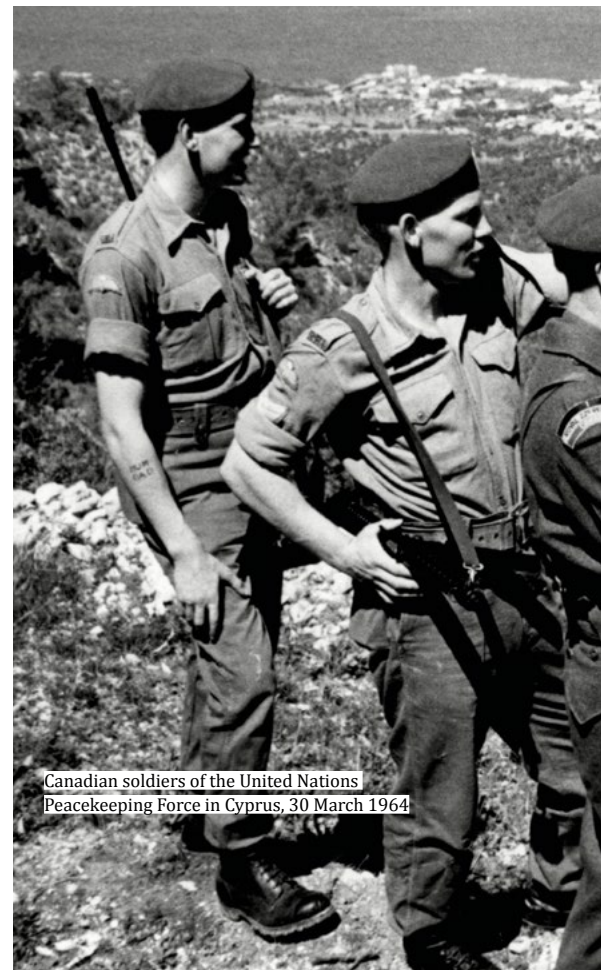
“*Today, it is worth reminding ourselves why we step up*”

The system had at its heart the core notions of territorial integrity, human rights, democracy, respect for the rule of law, and an aspiration to free and friendly trade. The common volition toward this order arose from a fervent determination not to repeat the mistakes of the immediate past. Humankind had learned through the direct experience of horror and hardship that the narrow pursuit of national self-interest — the law of the jungle — led to nothing but carnage and poverty.

Two global conflicts and the Great Depression, all in the span of less than half a century, taught our parents and grandparents that national borders must be inviolate; that international trading relationships created not only prosperity but also peace; and that a true world community, one based on shared aspirations and standards, was not only desirable but essential to our very survival.

That deep yearning toward lasting peace led to the creation of international institutions that endure to this day with the nations of western Europe, together with their transatlantic allies, the United States and Canada, at their foundation.

In each of these evolutions in how we humans organize ourselves, Canadians played pivotal roles. There was Bretton Woods itself, where the Canadian delegation was instrumental in drafting provisions of



Canadian soldiers of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, 30 March 1964

**CHRYSTIA
FREELAND**
Minister of
Foreign Affairs



Chrystia Freeland was first elected as the member of Parliament for Toronto Centre in 2013 and re-elected on 19 October 2015 as the member of Parliament for University–Rosedale. She served as Minister of International Trade until 10 January 2017, when she was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. A journalist and author, she worked for the Financial Times, the Washington Post, the Economist and the Globe and Mail before becoming US managing editor of the Financial Times and, later, managing director of Thomson Reuters before she decided to enter politics.

the fledgling International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A few years later, in 1947, a Canadian, Dana Wilgress, played a leading role at the meetings in Geneva that led to the development of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the precursor to the World Trade Organization.

It is a Canadian, John Peters Humphrey, who is generally credited as the principal author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. That was the first of what became a series of declarations to set international standards in this vital area.

Let us not neglect the great Canadian, perhaps best known for advancing the cause of humanitarian intervention, Lester B Pearson. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for his leadership during the Suez crisis of 1956, for the creation of modern peacekeeping.

These institutions may seem commonplace today. We may take them for granted. We should not. Seventy years ago, they were revolutionary, and they set the stage for the longest period of peace and prosperity in our history. It was the same appreciation of the common interests of the human family in caring for our common home that led us to the acid rain treaty of the Mulroney era. It was what led us to the Montreal protocol of 1987 to phase out CFCs and preserve the ozone layer. It is what led us, ultimately, to Paris [in 2015] with 194 signatories at our side. That is global cooperation.

It is important to note that when sacrifice was required to support and strengthen the global order, military power in defence of our principles and alliances, Canada was there. In Suez, in Korea, in the Congo, in Cyprus, in the first Gulf War, in the Balkans, in Afghanistan, up to and including today in Iraq, among many other places, Canada has been there. As the Prime Minister has often said, that is what Canadians do. We step up.

Today, it is worth reminding ourselves why we step up, why we devote time and resources to foreign policy, defence and development, and why we have sent Canadian soldiers, sailors, aviators, diplomats, aid workers, intelligence officers, doctors, nurses, medics and engineers into situations of danger, disaster and chaos overseas, even at times when Canadian territory was not directly at risk.

Excerpt from a speech delivered to the House of Commons on 6 June 2017. ●



BUILDING A BETTER WORLD FOR ALL

With a long history of reaching out to help others, Canada has a spirit of generosity and compassion that has transformed the lives of countless people around the globe, writes the Honourable **Marie-Claude Bibeau**, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie

Canadians believe that we have a collective responsibility to make the world a better place for everybody — including the poorest and most vulnerable.

This spirit of generosity and compassion manifested itself when Canadians welcomed with open hearts more than 40,000 Syrian refugees. Canada's 150-year history is replete with stories of Canadians working to build a better world.

In 1950, Canada supported the Colombo Plan to foster economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific — showing global leadership in international development.

In the 1960s and 1970s, countless young Canadians volunteered in developing countries. They returned full of fire. They became leaders in Canada: they started many of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) — such as the Canadian Co-operative Association and SUCO (Solidarity Union Cooperation) — that are still doing excellent work today.

They became the first cadre of leaders at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which was set up in 1968. CIDA advanced innovative ideas by working with cutting-edge Canadian NGOs. Canada was the first donor country to match funds raised by Canadian NGOs for small-scale programs with partners in developing countries. Proof that the model worked is that donors such as Sweden and Great Britain studied it before establishing their own programs.

Canadian leadership did not stop there.

On top of seeking long-term solutions to the world's development challenges, Canada became known for its responses to humanitarian crises. Canada still plays a leadership role in humanitarian assistance: saving lives, alleviating suffering and helping to maintain human dignity in the face of devastation. At last year's first World Humanitarian Summit, Canada committed to the New Way of Working to make its humanitarian assistance even more effective.

Canada is also on the cutting edge of innovations in development.

To respond to the huge number of deaths from malaria, the International Development Research Centre partnered the World Health Organization in the early 1990s to co-fund large-scale trials of insecticide-treated ►

“Canada was the first donor country to match funds raised by NGOs”



Prime Minister Justin Trudeau greets members of a Syrian refugee family during Canada Day celebrations, 1 July 2016



Nurses from Asia meet at McGill University under the Colombo Plan to discuss the medical conditions in their country

MARIE-CLAUDE BIBEAU

Minister of International Development and La Francophonie



The Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau was elected as the Member of Parliament for Compton–Stanstead in October 2015 and appointed Minister of International Development and La Francophonie on 4 November 2015. Before entering politics, she began her career at the former Canadian International Development Agency. She went on postings to Morocco and Benin. After settling down with her family in Quebec's Eastern Townships, she became a successful businesswoman and was actively involved in her community.



Two children under a PermaNet mosquito net in the Garki area of Abuja, Nigeria

mosquito nets. These nets have saved hundreds of thousands of lives in Africa and Latin America.

In the 1990s, the terrible loss of life from landmines and an NGO-led international awareness-raising campaign to ban them prompted Canada to launch an international political initiative to address the issue. In 1997, the Ottawa Treaty to ban the production and use of landmines was adopted. Today, 162 countries have signed the treaty, and nearly 30 previously contaminated countries are now mine-free. Estimates indicate that the treaty has saved tens of thousands of lives and prevented hundreds of thousands of crippling injuries.

Canadian scientists were among the first to respond to the global AIDS crisis of the early 2000s by developing vaccines to slow the disease's progress. Canada was also a founding donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which has saved more than 20 million lives since 2002.

To help the two billion people who suffered from mental and physical impairment because of iodine deficiency, Canada and the Micronutrient Initiative (now called Nutrition International) worked to scale up universal salt iodization – one of the most successful public health campaigns ever. Nutrition International,

a leading organization providing micronutrients to end hunger and malnutrition, has saved four million children's lives, protected tens of millions of newborns from mental impairment and allowed millions of women and girls to thrive.

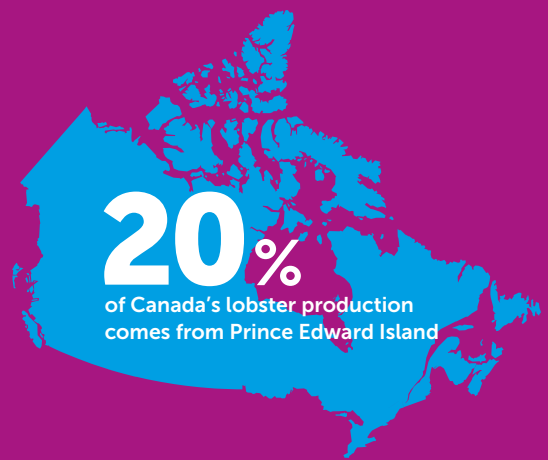
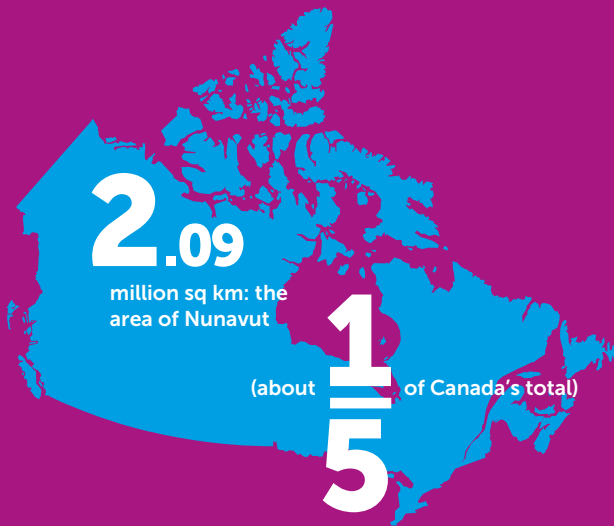
And, closest to my heart, Canada is a world leader in highlighting the importance of gender equality; maternal, newborn and child health; human rights; and sexual and reproductive rights to sustainable development. In adopting a new Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada is taking a bold step to advance the progressive values and key areas of action that will guide our international development and humanitarian assistance efforts in the years to come. We believe that a feminist approach, solidly anchored in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, is the best way to make a difference for everyone.

I am proud to advocate for these issues every chance I get. Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is key to alleviating poverty. It is key to achieving long-lasting and sustainable economic growth. And to building the more peaceful, prosperous and equitable world – the better world – that the Sustainable Development Goals envision and that Canadians have envisioned for 150 years. ●

“*Canadian scientists were among the first to respond to the AIDS crisis*”



Prime Minister Justin Trudeau speaks at the United Nations headquarters in New York at a meeting on gender equality, 16 March 2016

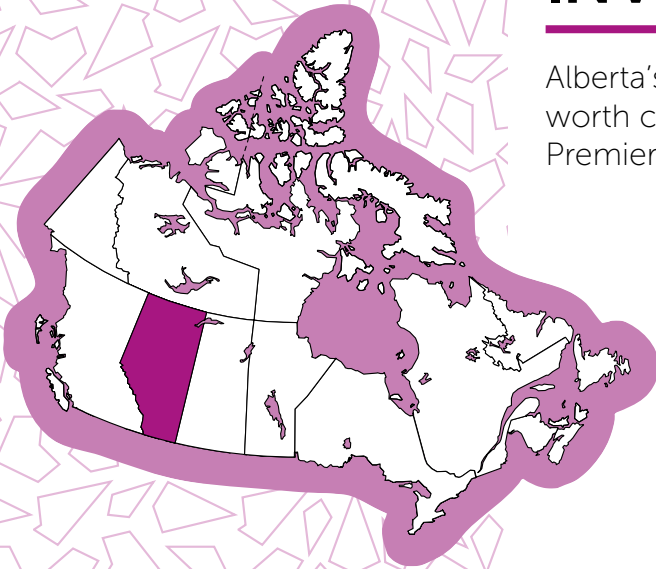


CANADA'S PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL BUILDING BLOCKS

Each province and territory has been key to Canada's success as a federal, bilingual, multicultural state and a rich, diverse society: from British Columbia's picturesque Pacific coastline, across the Rockies into the Alberta, through the open skies and the prairies of Saskatchewan to Manitoba — on through Ontario and the nation's capital of Ottawa and over into Quebec, home to most of Canada's French-speaking population, into the only officially bilingual province of New Brunswick and the other Atlantic provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, and of course Prince Edward Island, where the fathers of confederation met in 1867 — and up in the North, with Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Canada's newest territory of Nunavut, each with its own distinctive natural beauty.

INVENTION IS IN OUR DNA

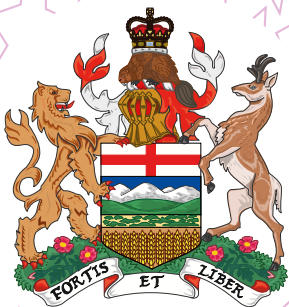
Alberta's proud history of innovation and cooperation is worth celebrating, writes the Honourable **Rachel Notley**, Premier of Alberta



The capital of Alberta is Edmonton and the largest city is Calgary



The design of the Alberta flag was adopted on 1 June 1968



On 30 July 1980, Queen Elizabeth II augmented the armorial bearings by Royal Warrant with a crest, supporters and a motto

Albertans have been innovators since day one. Some Albertans delve the earth, others explore the stars. Albertans praise their teams, rather than take credit for themselves. All have helped make life better for regular Alberta families.

Many innovations by Albertans have become so globally ubiquitous that their origins are rarely considered.

The first workable sonar was developed in 1917 by Robert Boyle. All commercial airlines carry Harry Stevinson's invention: the crash position indicator, which is a precursor to the black box.

Interactive SMART Boards in millions of boardrooms and classrooms around the world are an invention of David Martin and Nancy Knowlton.

Charles Noble invented one of the most important agricultural innovations of the 20th century. The Noble plow cuts weed roots beneath the soil, while leaving crop stubble in place above ground to protect precious topsoil from wind erosion. This game-changer gave Prairie farmers a key weapon as they battled the effects of the severe drought in the Dirty Thirties.

Alberta's oil sands sat undeveloped until Karl Clark spawned a new industry when

he used steam to separate the oil from the sand. As the industry has evolved for almost a century, so too has Alberta-based technology to make production cleaner and ensure reliable, long-term environmental monitoring. With these innovations and our government's Climate Leadership Plan, Alberta has become one of the world's most forward-looking, progressive and environmentally responsible energy producers.

Although other Alberta-based innovations may not be as widely known, they are helping people.

Chemist Raymond Lemieux was the first to synthesize sucrose in 1953. His work revealed how carbohydrates bind to proteins, a phenomenon crucial to everything from immunology to cancer research.

In 1982, the University of Alberta started what would become the Edmonton Protocol, which transplants islet cells to treat insulin-dependent Type 1 diabetes.

Lorne Tyrrell began research in 1986 that led to the world's first antiviral therapy drug for hepatitis B. Today, Michael Houghton continues the innovation with his work on hepatitis C.

Robert Burrell's Acticoat, a silver-coated treatment for burns and other wounds with a high risk of infection, became the

**RACHEL
NOTLEY**
Premier, Alberta



Rachel Notley was sworn in as Alberta's 17th Premier on 24 May 2015. She was first elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the New Democratic Party in 2008, serving the constituency of Edmonton–Strathcona. She was re-elected in 2012 and became party leader on 18 October 2014. On 5 May 2015, she led the party to a historic win that swept the Progressive Conservative party from office after almost 44 years.

world's first commercial therapeutic application of nanotechnology.

Mike Belosevic improved drinking water quality and public health

around the world by developing innovative tests for waterborne infectious microorganisms. To meet urgent global need, he chose not to patent the tests, which are now routine on four continents.

Even space is no limit to Albertans' innovations.

Garry Lindberg led the development of the Canadarm that went into use on the space shuttle Columbia in 1981. Since 1992, Lloyd Pinkney's Space Vision System has been essential on the International Space Station. David Naylor led Canada's contribution to the world's largest telescope, launched on the spacecraft Herschel in 2007. And Robert Thirsk became the first Canadian to complete a long-term stay in space when he lived aboard the station for six months in 2009.

All these achievements in space provide benefits back on earth. Just one example is the University of Calgary's microsurgical robot called NeuroArm that incorporates technology from the Canadarm.

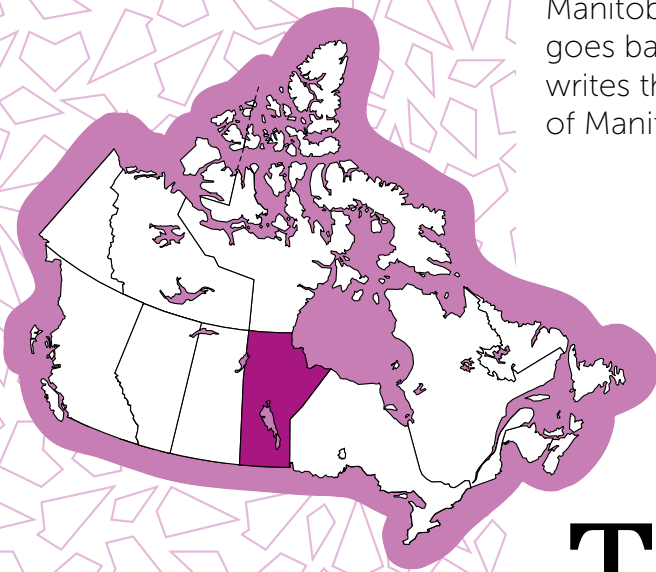
As we reflect on the last century and a half, don't forget our Canadian flag's elegant maple leaf design was proposed by Calgary-born George Stanley in 1964!

Cooperation and innovation built this province. They will build its future. And we will continue to share the benefits with the world, because that is how we make life better for people. ●

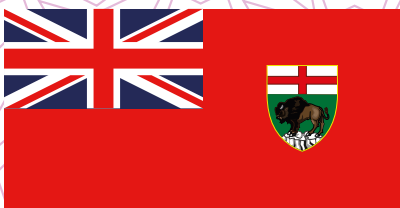
“*Our Canadian flag's elegant maple leaf design was proposed by Calgary-born George Stanley in 1964*”

THE HOME OF HOPE

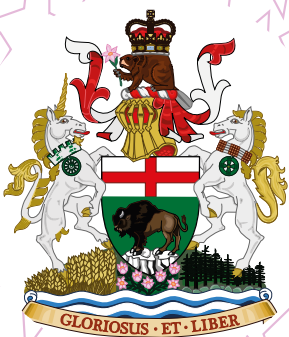
Manitoba's tradition of welcoming new arrivals goes back even further than Confederation, writes the Honourable **Brian Pallister**, Premier of Manitoba



Winnipeg is both Manitoba's capital and largest city



The design of the Manitoba flag was adopted on 12 May 1966



The coat of arms was augmented on 23 October 1992 by a Vice-Regal Warrant of Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn to include a crest, supporters and motto

This year marks the 150th anniversary of Canada's confederation as well as the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Selkirk Treaty, which was the legacy of an extraordinary friendship between Lord Selkirk and Chief Peguis. It laid the foundation for what would later become Manitoba. The events that led to the signing of the treaty tell a story of partnership, generosity and compassion.

Between 1812 and 1815, groups of people from Scotland and Ireland arrived in what is now Manitoba. The Selkirk Settlers, as they are now known, were woefully unprepared for the harsh conditions they encountered and soon found themselves in dire need of food, shelter and protection. Peguis befriended them, providing food and guiding them to the Hudson's Bay Company post at Pembina for shelter. He and his band protected the settlers from violent confrontations with local fur traders, who did not want them in the region.

The importance of Peguis's contribution to the future of both our province and our country cannot be understated. The Selkirk Settlers would not have survived without his help and the Selkirk Treaty would have never existed if not for his actions and willingness to enter into that agreement. Without the Selkirk Treaty, there might not have been a Manitoba as we now know it.

Since the signing of the Selkirk Treaty, men and women from all over the world have made Manitoba their home of hope. They chose Manitoba to build a better life. They sought a new direction for themselves and their families and they found it here.

They found a tolerant society that welcomes people from all regions



BRIAN PALLISTER
Premier, Manitoba

Brian Pallister entered politics in 1992 as the MLA for Portage La Prairie and became Minister of Government Services in 1995. In 2000, he was elected as the Member of Parliament for Portage-Lisgar and served as chair of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and the Minister of International Cooperation. On April 19 2016, he became Manitoba's 22nd premier.

of the world, regardless of their age, gender, religion or sexual preference. A compassionate society that consistently leads the country in volunteerism and support of charities. An inclusive society that is a vibrant and growing mosaic of cultures, customs and languages.

Their story is our story and it is the story of the 10,000 immigrants who become Canadian citizens each year in our province.

As we look to the future, Manitoba will continue to grow as a place of hope and opportunity for those living here and for those who will come to our province in the future. With our talented and educated workforce, our diversified economy and our commitment to sustainable economic growth, our province will continue to be the envy of the world.

I often say that the only thing better than today in Manitoba is tomorrow in Manitoba. Manitobans of all races and religions are working together each day to build an even brighter future for themselves, their families and for future generations of Manitobans.

Manitoba is and will always remain the home of their hope. ●

THE LEGACY OF BEING ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S FOUNDING PROVINCES

Canada began with an idea – and that idea began in New Brunswick, writes the Honourable **Brian Gallant**, Premier, New Brunswick

Strength through unity and diversity has been at the core of the Canadian ideal since the country's founding. That idea found expression in the words of Arthur Gordon, New Brunswick's lieutenant-governor in the 1860s, who first suggested the notion of uniting Britain's North American colonies for their mutual benefit. That idea inspired the Charlottetown Conference of 1864, the Quebec Conference shortly after and the London Conference in 1866, each important steps on the way to Confederation. Then, on 1 July 1867, four provinces created the Dominion of Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

New Brunswick is a hidden gem with natural wonders. As Canada's only officially bilingual province, New Brunswick participates in both the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie and the Commonwealth.

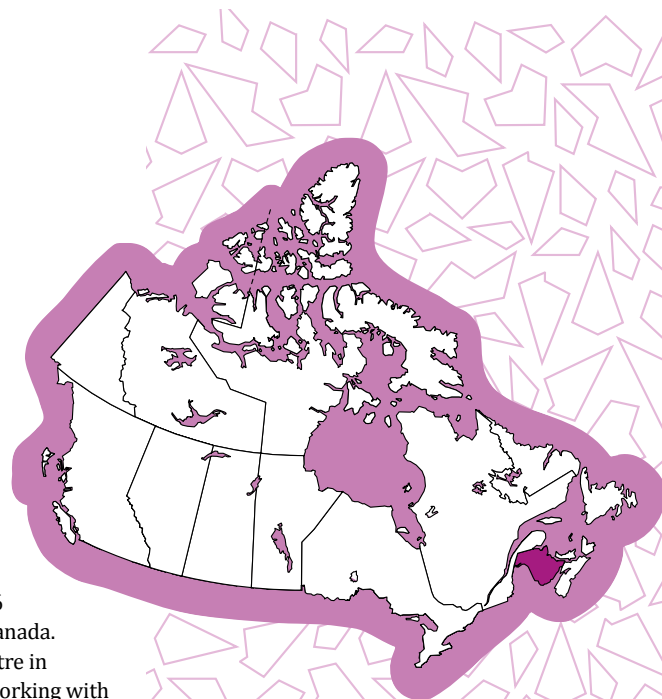
It is rich in diversity and culture. New settlers have come to our province for more than 300 years. The Mi'kmaq and Maliseet saw Europeans arrive in the 17th century, then Loyalists and Acadians in the 18th century. Victims of the Irish potato famine found a home in New Brunswick in the 19th century. And last year, New Brunswick took in the largest per capita share of Syrian refugees of any of the provinces in our country.

This diversity means New Brunswickers have had an impact on the world.

New Brunswick is Canada's most export-driven economy. We have the largest, most sophisticated oil refinery in Canada; we are the most forestry-focused economy in the country; and we have a long history of mining. We are the world's third-largest producer of maple syrup. Oysters from our north shores are being served in restaurants across the globe. One third of the world's french fries are produced in our province. If you haven't eaten any of those products, perhaps you have had some chocolate that Ganong has produced in St. Stephen or drank a beer that was made at Moosehead Breweries in Saint John.

New Brunswick is a world leader in innovation. Two of the largest ICT exits in Canada in the last decade happened in New Brunswick and our capital city, Fredericton, was named the 2016 Startup Community by Startup Canada. IBM is helping us build an epicentre in cybersecurity while Siemens is working with local New Brunswick partners to encourage renewable energy through the development of smart grid technology.

The University of New Brunswick is the oldest English-language public university in North America. Mount Allison University was the first university in the British Empire to award a baccalaureate to a woman and is known today as one of the best universities in the country. Over the last 150 years, New Brunswick has made considerable contributions to make Canada the best country in the world. New Brunswickers will work hard over the next 150 years to continue to strengthen and promote the idea that is Canada. ●



The capital of New Brunswick is Fredericton and the largest city is Moncton



The design was adopted on 24 February 1965, just nine days after the adoption of the national flag design



BRIAN GALLANT
Premier, New Brunswick

Brian Gallant was sworn in as Premier of New Brunswick on 7 October 2014. He is also President of the Executive Council, Chair of the New Brunswick Jobs Board, and Minister responsible for Innovation, Women's Equality and Rural Affairs. He worked in the private practice of law until being elected leader of the Liberal Party in 2012.



The achievement of arms was augmented with crest and motto by an Order in Council of Lieutenant Governor John Babbitt McNair in 1966

CHANGE IS THE ONLY CONSTANT

With self-determination and devolution growing in scope, the evolution of the Northwest Territories reflects that of Canada's own development, writes the Honourable **Robert McLeod**, Premier, Northwest Territories

As we celebrate the 150th anniversary of our country this year, it is important to remember that Canada is not and has never been a static thing, a country that was founded once and forever in a particular moment of time. Rather, Canada is an evolving and dynamic country, whose chief strength is in the flexible political and social institutions that have allowed it to grow and adapt to meet the needs and aspirations of Canadians as the face and shape of the country have continued to evolve.

Look at a map of Canada from 1867: it is readily apparent that the Canada we know today is nothing like the Canada that came into being 150 years ago. For one thing, Canada and the Northwest Territories (NWT) — which then made up most of the land mass that we now call Canada — were neighbours, not part of the same country.

It was 1870 before the NWT entered Confederation, marking the first of several evolutions that have made Canada the country it is today. Canada evolved again when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created out of a then-bigger NWT in 1905 and again with the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

Canada has not only evolved geographically; it has also evolved politically. In the Northwest Territories, that has meant a steady growth of self-determination as Northerners have taken on more power to make decisions for themselves. This was demonstrated most visibly in 1967 — Canada's centennial year — when the Government of the Northwest Territories was relocated from Ottawa to Yellowknife.

That, of course, was only a beginning for Northerners, who have seen their government steadily take on greater responsibility for public programs and services such as education, social services and healthcare, culminating most recently with the devolution of responsibility for public lands, resources and water in 2014.

**ROBERT
MCLEOD**
Premier,
Northwest
Territories



Robert McLeod was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories on 23 November 2015, for a third term representing the constituents of Yellowknife South. He has served as Premier and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations, Women, New Energy Initiatives, Human Resources, and Industry, Tourism and Investment among other roles. He served as Co-chair of the Northern River Basin study, Director for the Canadian Tourism Commission and Chair of the Canadian Diamond Strategy Working Group and the Mackenzie River Basin Committee, as well as Vice-President of the Fur Institute of Canada and Chair of the Canadian Wildlife Coalition.



Yellowknife is both Northwest Territories capital and largest city with a population of 19,234 (2011)

“*Residents of Filipino, German, Chinese, Japanese and African origins live and work together*”

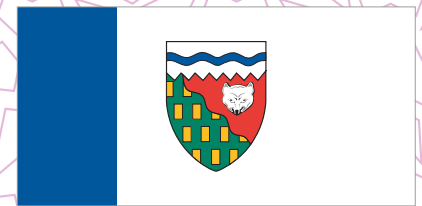
Equally as important as the development of a public government elected by and serving the people of the territory has been the ongoing rise of indigenous governments in the NWT. Today, the indigenous people of the NWT actively participate in the political, cultural, social and economic life of the territory: every premier of the NWT since 1999 has been an indigenous person; we have 11 official languages; indigenous knowledge and history are part of our standard school curriculum; our land and resource management regime is founded on a principle of co-management; we are home to five of only 25 modern treaties negotiated in Canada; we have two self-governing First Nations and more in negotiations.

But that is not all. We exemplify many other Canadian values. We embrace diversity. Residents of Filipino, German, Chinese, Japanese and African origins live and work together, contributing to a dynamic, multicultural population. We are generous and welcoming. Our residents recently came together to provide a new home for a Syrian refugee family. We are a territory that does more than talk about protecting the environment: we make the tough choices required to do it.

Yes, we have much to be proud of. And much more to do.

This year is Canada’s 150th birthday, and the 50th anniversary of the very first sitting of the NWT legislature on our own soil. This presents us with an opportunity: an opportunity to celebrate the NWT and Canada for what they are, a work in progress, and an opportunity to invite all Canadians to learn more about our home and what makes it unique.

It is also an opportunity to look forward — to talk about the challenges we face, the problems that need to be addressed and the kind of future we want to build together grounded in an ongoing tradition of transformative change that has been a Canadian hallmark from the very start. ●



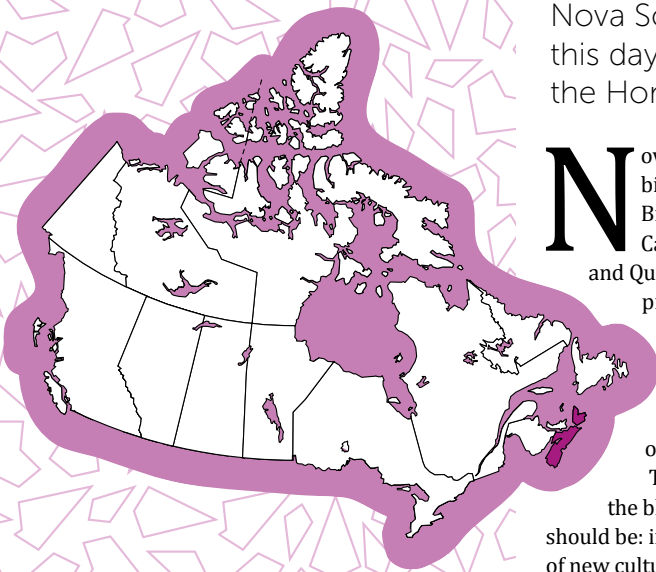
The flag of the Northwest Territories was created in 1951 and adopted in 1969



The coat of arms was designed by the Canadian heraldry expert Alan Beddoe in the early 1950s

BLUEPRINT FOR A NATION

Nova Scotia's history of welcoming newcomers continues to this day and has been adopted by Canada as a whole, writes the Honourable **Stephen McNeil**, Premier, Nova Scotia



Halifax is both Nova Scotia's capital and largest city

Nova Scotia was there at Canada's birth on 1 July 1867, joining New Brunswick and the Province of Canada (divided into Ontario and Quebec) as one of four founding provinces in Confederation.

Our first confederation goes back well over 400 years, when Grand Chief Membertou and the Mi'kmaq nation welcomed our Acadian ancestors.

That gesture set a tone and created the blueprint for how this province should be: inclusive, welcoming, embracing of new cultures, willing to learn from others and celebrating of diversity.

Those ideals now burn brightly in Nova Scotia and are reflected across the country.

We have seen them in the compassionate response to the refugees who fled the war in Syria and in our welcoming response to new Canadians who are now calling Nova Scotia home. More than 1,500 Syrian refugees have come to Nova Scotia, some of the more than 5,000 newcomers who moved here in 2016 as part of the largest group of immigrants to arrive since the end of the Second World War.

Nova Scotian communities have welcomed and supported newcomers as they settle into their new homes. We celebrate their successes, from the pastry chef at a bakery in Chester to the family in Antigonish and their thriving Peace By Chocolate business.

Immigration has always been an important part of Nova Scotia's past. We think back to the Acadians and the returning Acadians, the Loyalists — including 3,000 Black Loyalists — who came here in the wake of the War of Independence, African-American refugees escaping slavery through the Underground Railroad, and so many more.

Between 1928 and 1971, about one million immigrants entered our country through Nova Scotia's Pier 21.

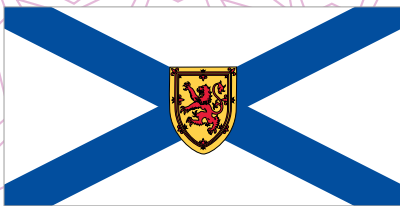
Earlier this year, I launched Nova Scotia's Culture Action Plan at Pier 21. We want all of our citizens to see themselves in that plan, not only to recognize and celebrate the past and our heritage, but also to build on it as our culture continues to evolve.

Nova Scotia is woven deeply into the multicultural fabric of Canada, and our accomplishments have resonated globally.

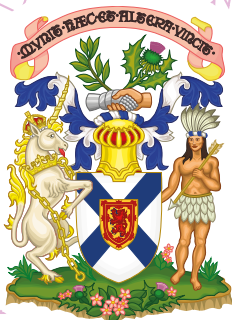
Our history of shipbuilding is a reputation that still holds today. Did you know a sailor from Yarmouth invented the propeller? Kerosene and the process for making paper out of wood pulp were both invented in Nova Scotia. Fishery has sustained families and communities for generations and continues to be a pillar of our province's economy. What could be more Canadian than hockey? A sport that was born in Windsor in the early 1800s.

Our universities, including the renowned Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, established in 1887, the first degree-granting art school in Canada, and Dalhousie University, whose institute for big data analytics is the first of its kind in the country.

Our country, and our province, has seen many changes since that July day in 1867. Thanks to the ingenuity of Nova Scotians — including those who were born here, those who chose to come here and those future bluenosers we have yet to meet, many exciting and innovative opportunities lay ahead. We look forward to continuing to contribute to our country, and making the most of Canada. ●



Despite continuous use of the flag since 1858, it was only recognized as the official provincial flag in May 2013



The coat of arms was granted in 1625 by King Charles I for the first Scottish colony on the Canadian mainland



STEPHEN MCNEIL
Premier,
Nova Scotia

Stephen McNeil was elected to Nova Scotia's Legislative Assembly to serve the people of Annapolis in 2003. After winning re-election in 2006, he became leader of the Nova Scotia Liberal party. He served as leader of the official opposition for four years before being elected Premier on 8 October 2013. Before becoming involved in politics, he graduated from Nova Scotia Community College and put down roots in Bridgetown, where he owned and operated a small business for 18 years.

NUNAVUT: OUR LAND

Although it is Canada’s youngest territory, this remarkable region is testament to a history spanning thousands of years, writes the Honourable **Peter Taptuna**, Premier of Nunavut

Nunavut is more than the name of our province. The word means “our land” in Inuktitut, and it is a reflection of Canada from its distinctive culture and way of life to its vast and beautiful expansiveness. Nunavut’s greatest assets are its welcoming communities that have banded together to conquer the simultaneously awe-inspiring and often harsh northern landscape.

Nunavut is the youngest territory in Canada, recognized through the Nunavut Act and the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act in 1999, yet its history spans thousands of years and plays a unique and vital role in Canada’s success as a federal, bilingual, multicultural state and diverse society.

Nunavut is home to a young and growing population; the fastest growing provincial and territorial population in Canada and one that has created an environment where tradition and innovation can come together. Yet Canada’s North has a wealth of untapped potential. Our territory is turning 18 years old this year and we are an emerging market, experiencing growth across multiple sectors.

Even as the territory evolves, tradition remains central to Nunavut and Inuit culture, and it weaves itself into many facets of life. Our unique customs are not only essential to

our way of life, but they contribute to Canada’s vast and rich culture.

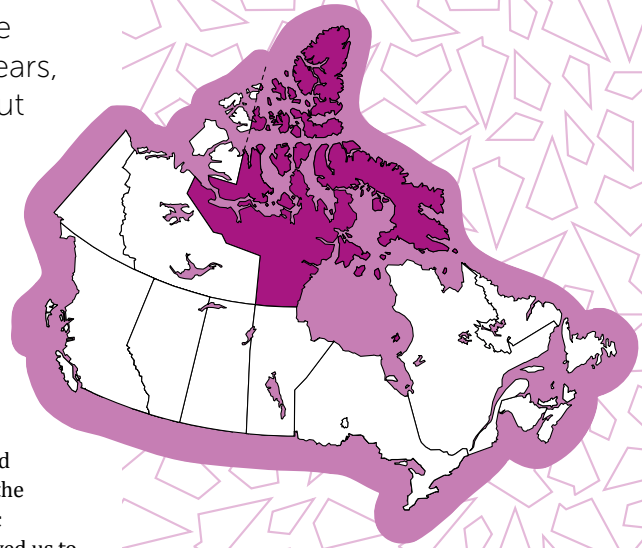
Inuit lifestyle and traditions are ingrained in our environment, helping us to adapt to extreme conditions in the North. To meet the basic needs for food and warmth, Inuit have relied on the land, fish, birds and mammals it provides. Everyday life in modern Inuit communities, some established only a few decades ago, still reflect the 5,000-year-old history of a nomadic hunter-gatherer tradition that allowed us to achieve one of the most remarkable human accomplishments of all time — the successful population of the Arctic.

The connection between Inuit and our environment has always been strong. Traditional values shape today’s guiding principles of hunting in Nunavut: it must be sustainable and humane, and must use the entire animal as a locally sourced resource for food, clothing and art.

The North has become a compass for Canada, with Inuit communities playing a key role in the country’s claims of sovereignty in the area. Our people have endured sacrifices to help past Canadian initiatives, such as the High Arctic Relocation that moved Inuit from communities including Baffin Island to Resolute Bay. Today, the Canadian Rangers combine traditional Inuit knowledge with modern military techniques to patrol and protect the Far North, playing an indispensable role in asserting sovereignty, with Northern towns becoming home to three generations of Canadian Rangers.

Nunavut also adds to our country’s rich tapestry with a multilingual population, one that speaks not only French and English but Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun as well. These languages carry tradition and history that spans centuries, helping give light to the Canada of the past, while adding immense value to Canada’s diverse society today.

As we reflect on the past 150 years and celebrate Canada’s confederation, we celebrate our land, Nunavut, and the creation of a country that has continued to expand and evolve. Acknowledging the past that has allowed us to journey to where we are today, we look forward to tomorrow. ●



Iqaluit is both Nunavut’s capital and largest city



The official flag of Nunavut was proclaimed on 1 April 1999, along with the territory of Nunavut



The coat of arms was granted by a warrant of Roméo LeBlanc, Governor General of Canada, on 31 March 1999

PETER TAPTUNA
Premier, Nunavut



Peter Taptuna’s career in public service began in 1999, as Municipal Council and Deputy Mayor in Kugluktuk. From 2008 to 2013, he served as Minister of Economic Development and Transportation and held other portfolios. On 15 November 2013, Peter was re-elected to Nunavut’s fourth Legislative Assembly, and currently serves as Premier of Nunavut among other ministerial roles.



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As we celebrate Canada's and Ontario's 150th anniversary, Ontario Centres of Excellence looks forward to continuing to support the best and brightest people and the innovative ideas that make Ontario strong today – and in the future.



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DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY

As one of four original members of Confederation, Ontario has much to celebrate, writes the Honourable **Kathleen Wynne**, Premier of Ontario

This year, Canada celebrates a major milestone: its 150th anniversary. As one of the four original members of Confederation, Ontario is also proud to be celebrating its 150th anniversary. This special anniversary is an opportunity to reflect on our past, take stock of our achievements and think about the Canada we wish to build for future generations.

As a country, we have done much to create an enviable quality of life for our citizens. We have established a publicly funded healthcare system that provides care to us all. We have built a national pension plan that means a more secure retirement after a lifetime of work. We have safeguarded the rights and freedoms of citizens through the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. And we have become a global model of inclusiveness.

Ontario's past is made up of many great and inspirational moments. We cherish these moments and draw pride from them. But to move decisively and optimistically forward as a people, I believe we must also confront certain aspects of our past, learn from them and apply their lessons to today. That is why I felt it of great importance to apologize to residential school survivors for the harm caused by policies and practices supported by past Ontario governments, and to pledge our province's firm commitment to reconciliation with indigenous peoples — a commitment we have solidified in our plan entitled *The Journey Together*.

I am proud of Ontario's diversity. We represent all cultures, languages and beliefs — a phenomenon that has deepened our compassion and imbued us with an openness to the world. Our province's welcoming of refugees following the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and our continuing efforts to support Syrian refugees are just two examples. I believe that Ontarians, as a people who recognize the value of cross-cultural understanding, are natural proponents of building harmonious communities. And as Franco-Ontarians are part of our cherished diversity, I wish to say how proud I am that Ontario is home to Canada's largest francophone community outside Quebec. I am delighted that Ontario has been granted

observer status by the International Organisation of La Francophonie.

As we celebrate our 150th anniversary, it is the ideal opportunity to reiterate our commitment to protecting the environment for present and future generations.

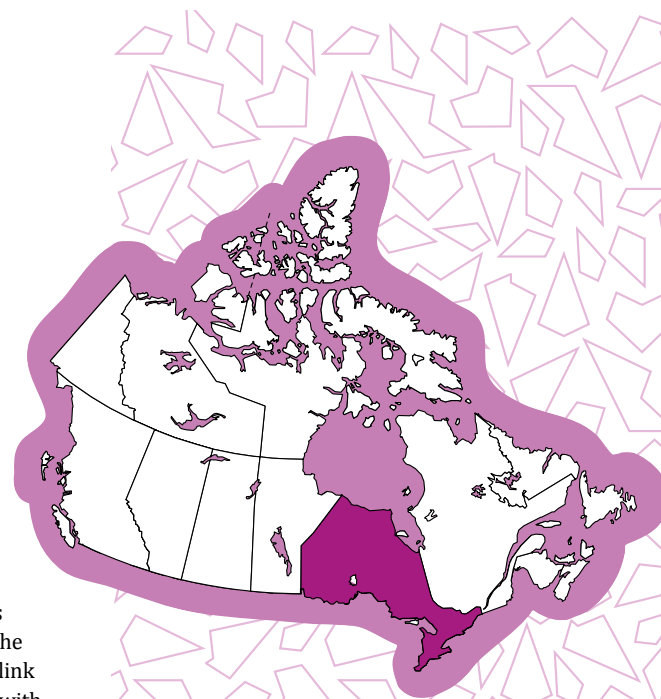
In offering my thoughts on our 150th anniversary, I would be remiss if I did not mention the evolution of the provincial economy. While Ontario's link to its economic past remains strong, with natural resources representing an important component of the economy, the economy of today is a highly diversified one, thriving through a unique combination of resource development, manufacturing expertise, exports and a drive for innovation.

I wish Ontarians, and Canadians everywhere, a memorable and joyous 150th anniversary celebration. ●

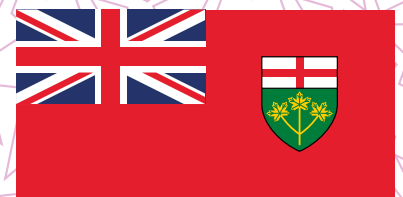


KATHLEEN WYNNE
Premier, Ontario

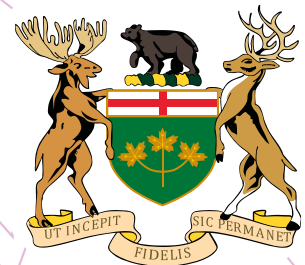
Kathleen Wynne is Ontario's 25th Premier. She was elected to the Ontario legislature in 2003 and then re-elected in 2007, 2011 and 2014. She became the leader of the Ontario Liberal Party in January 2013. Wynne currently serves as Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs. She has also served as Minister of Agriculture and Food. In the past, Wynne served as Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Minister of Transportation and Minister of Education.



Toronto is both Ontario's capital and largest city



The flag was introduced in 1965 in the wake of lengthy debates on replacing the Canadian Red Ensign with a unique Canadian flag



It takes the original arms granted by Royal Warrant from Queen Victoria and adds supporters, crest and motto. It was granted on 27 February 1909

SMALL BUT MIGHTY

Being the birthplace of Confederation is just one facet of Prince Edward Island's history and culture that the province should shout about, writes the Honourable **Wade MacLauchlan**, Premier, Prince Edward Island

On 9 April 2017, Canadians honoured the 100th anniversary of the commencement of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. Vimy most clearly defines Canada's evolution as an autonomous country. Canadians went to war in 1914 as colonials defending an empire, and signed the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as an independent contributor to the war effort.

The Canadian breakthrough at Vimy Ridge is instructive in terms of our country's evolution, self-image and role in the world. We punched above our weight class. We were scrappy, and made considerable sacrifice. If we had not believed in ourselves, no one else would have. We were not jingoistic in victory. We might be reminded of Stephen Leacock's quip: "I'm a great believer in luck, and I find that the harder I work, the more of it I have."

Canadians know that we are lucky, by any global standard. We have peace, prosperity, democracy, generous resources and a providential climate. Still, we have to work at making the most of our gifts and being the best we can be.

That pretty much describes Prince Edward Island's part in our country. I like to say that we are "small but mighty." Islanders gladly work at making our place in Canada and the world. We are proud to be "the birthplace" of Confederation, as the site of the 1864 Charlottetown conference. As a province, we participate in regional, national and international processes as contributors to a constructive outcome, not by virtue of our power or leverage.

**WADE
MACLAUHLAN**
Premier, Prince
Edward Island



The Honourable Wade MacLauchlan was sworn in as Premier of Prince Edward Island on 23 February 2015. Prior to entering provincial politics, he served as the University of Prince Edward Island President from 1999 to 2011. Previously, he was Dean of Law at the University of New Brunswick and a professor of law at Dalhousie University. Wade authored the political biography of Alex Campbell, Prince Edward Island's longest-serving premier, entitled *Alex B. Campbell: The Prince Edward Island Premier Who Rocked the Cradle*.

“*We must always be prepared to work for our international successes*”

But we have to work at it. In March 2016, I attended the Boston Seafood Show, the world’s second-biggest such exposition. While in Boston, New Brunswick Premier Brian Gallant and I paid a courtesy call on Massachusetts Governor Charlie Baker, who is one of the most popular political figures in the United States. We discussed family connections between the Maritimes and New England, the substantial amount of Atlantic Canadian seafood that is shipped through or consumed in Boston, and the significant number of Maritimers who are diehard fans of the Boston Red Sox.

I told Governor Baker about the large number of Atlantic Canadians who moved to “the Boston States” between 1880 and 1930, seeking work and opportunity in the face of global economic downturns and the dramatic decline of the wooden shipbuilding industry. At the time, Maritimers comprised a significant fraction of Boston’s population. That was news to Governor Baker, who knew in detail about the Irish, Italian and other

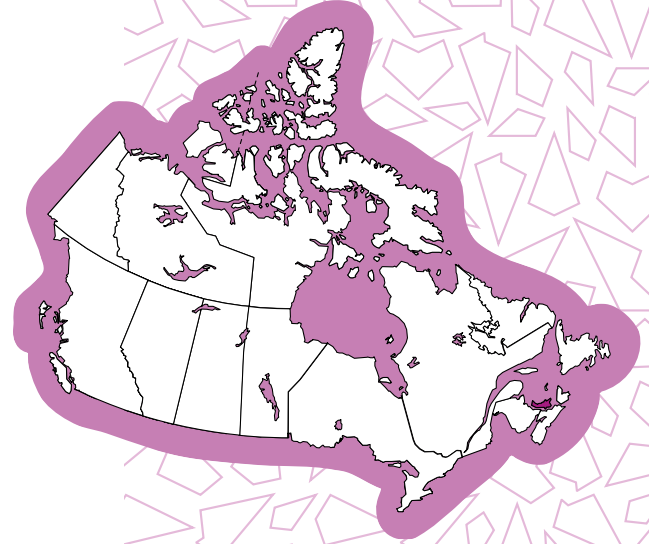
migrations; the Maritimers were less visible or vocal.

It would be foolish to assume a Bostonian knows as much about Maritimers as we know about Bostonians. Canadians can be unduly modest or we can be presumptuous. Neither serves us well. We must always be prepared to work for our international successes, and especially to tell our stories.

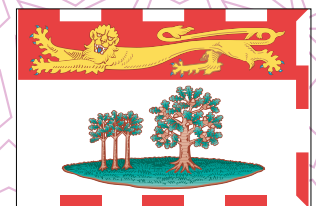
Culture is important. Few stories have touched Canada and the world with such an enduring impact as Anne of Green Gables. Whether as part of the curriculum in Japanese schools or as standard reading for Polish soldiers, Anne is one of Canada’s best-known figures. She is now becoming even better known — to a new generation — through a new high-quality television series broadcast internationally on Netflix.

It is deeply ingrained in Prince Edward Islanders to “stay connected” and in particular to keep track of family relationships or long-time friendships. It is an important aspect of storytelling. This in turn contributes to essential threads in the Canadian tapestry — staying in touch. We should never underestimate the part that interpersonal relationships and connections have played in helping Canada to succeed as a nation with our vast geography and diverse population and experience.

Just as Prince Edward Islanders respond well to the challenge to be “small but mighty” or “The Mighty Island,” it would do Canadians well to embrace the view that we are “vast and diverse but mighty,” especially if we are prepared to work at it. ●



Charlottetown is both Prince Edward Island’s capital and largest city



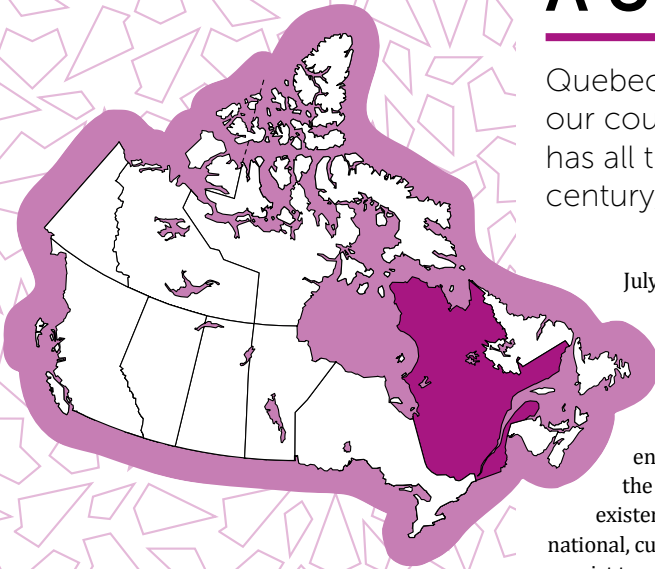
The design was adopted on 24 March 1964



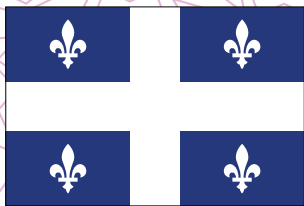
The coat of arms was granted in 1905 by Royal Warrant of King Edward VII

A UNIQUE IDENTITY

Quebec is an integral part of Canada and has helped shape our country through its history. Today, Québec is a state that has all the attributes needed to face the challenges of the 21st century, writes **Philippe Couillard**, Premier, Quebec



The capital of Québec is Québec City and the largest city is Montreal



Québec's flag was the first provincial flag officially adopted in Canada, first shown on 21 January 1948



The coat of arms was adopted by the Quebec government on 9 December 1939, replacing that assigned by royal warrant of Queen Victoria in 1868

July 1, 2017 marks the 150th anniversary of a federation that brought together nations and people from all walks of life in a vast territory. Canada was one of the first modern states to envision a form of federalism, one of the reasons for which is to allow the existence of a democratic space where national, cultural and linguistic identities coexist together.

Quebec is the only majority French-speaking state in North America. It is heir to a rich and strong culture of great diversity, which for more than 400 years has lived alongside the First Nations and Inuit. This unique identity, which is essential to protect, support and develop, is an integral part of Canada and has helped shape our country.

Within the Canadian framework, Quebec has given itself the tools to express its distinction and promote its political, economic, cultural and social development. A rich academic and scientific environment makes Quebec a centre of innovation for the development of industries with a strong technical content: aerospace, medical technologies, information and communications technologies, as well as clean technologies and a digital entertainment ecosystem. The same applies to its cultural industry, an important economic sector with significant potential for strategic collaboration. Through the dynamism of its local talent, Quebec culture now shines across America and the world.

Today Quebec's presence is embodied through a dynamic network of 28 representative offices spread throughout the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa. This is one of the most ambitious diplomatic networks in the world for an entity within a federation. Quebec has the ability to negotiate, sign and implement international agreements in the areas under its jurisdiction. It has concluded more than 750 international agreements with nearly 80 foreign states. It has also been a full member of the International Organisation of La Francophonie since 1971.



PHILIPPE COUILLARD
Premier, Quebec

Philippe Couillard became the 31st Premier of Québec on April 7, 2014. Elected MNA for the first time in 2003, he was re-elected in 2007, and became Health and Social Services Minister from 2003 to 2008. From 2009 to 2011, he was the director of research in Health Law at McGill University.

A key agreement concluded in 2006 with the federal government allows Quebec to participate in UNESCO's work.

As a nation open to the world and an exporter of its talents, culture and business, Quebec has helped shape Canada's international policy, through its leadership role in the fight against climate change, as one of the world's largest clean energy producers, as a prominent advocate of the cultural exception, as a bearer of the pacifist tradition and in the historically positive role it played in promoting free trade. These few examples illustrate what Quebec's diplomatic presence on the international stage can do to strengthen not only our image abroad but Canada's image as well.

In 2017, Quebec is a state that has all the attributes to face the challenges of the twenty-first century. Through its unique character and international reach, it intends to continue contributing to Canada's work in its global search for peace, people's development and environmental protection. ●

RECONCILIATION IN YUKON

In order to build a better tomorrow, the harms of the past and the inequalities of the present need to be acknowledged and addressed, writes the Honourable **Sandy Silver**, Premier of Yukon

Canada 150 not only celebrates the 150th anniversary of Confederation, but also acknowledges indigenous peoples in Canada and their stories. Reconciliation with indigenous peoples is one of the most important matters facing Yukon society today. As a government we are called upon to understand and acknowledge the harms of the past, to take action to repair our relationships and to build a future where all Yukoners are treated justly and equitably.

As the original peoples of Canada, indigenous Canadians hold constitutionally protected treaty and indigenous rights. We, as a society, have a moral and legal obligation to respect those rights and treat all Canadians with compassion and respect.

But the true promise of reconciliation is a practical one. If we can lessen the gaps in social, health and economic outcomes that exist between indigenous and non-indigenous Canadians, Canada can move forward as a more equitable, positive society.



SANDY SILVER
Premier, Yukon

Sandy Silver was elected to the Yukon Legislative Assembly on 11 October 2011, and re-elected on 7 November 2016. He is also the Minister Responsible for the Executive Council Office and the Department of Finance. He has been leader of the Yukon Liberal Party since 2014.

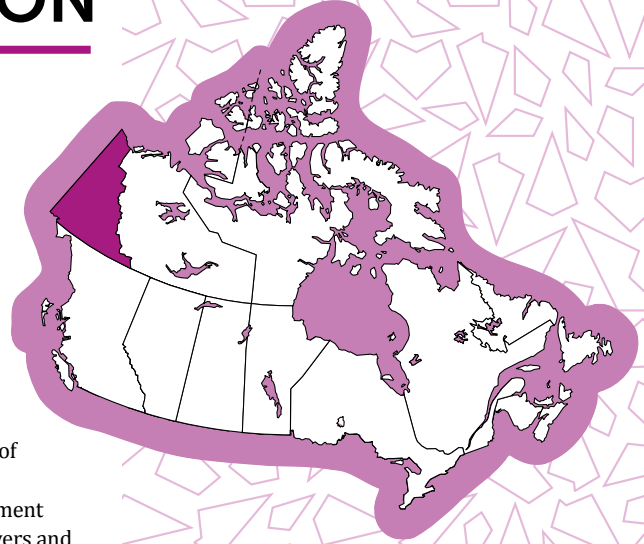
Our modern treaties and self-government agreements are significant and effective means to further reconciliation in the territory. Yukon is one of Canada's leaders in the negotiation of modern treaties.

The Yukon Final and Self-Government Agreements set out substantial powers and benefits for First Nations governments. The vision articulated by Yukon First Nations in their 1973 land claim document Together Today for Our Children Tomorrow continues to be a guiding force in our intergovernmental relationships.

As with any relationship, there are challenges, but we have a strong foundation on which to build. These agreements are instruments for collaborative nation-building, environmental protection and sustainable economic growth. They have contributed to positive change for all Yukoners. The extensive work the Government of Yukon and First Nations have undertaken to establish and implement these agreements serves as a model for other governments and indigenous peoples to move forward with their own agreements.

We all want the same things: a better life for all and positive improvements to our communities. The Government of Yukon is working with First Nations on a government-to-government basis to identify shared priorities and take collaborative action on those priorities. It is powerful to have First Nation governments and the Government of Yukon advocating for Yukoners with one voice as these interests are best addressed when our governments work together.

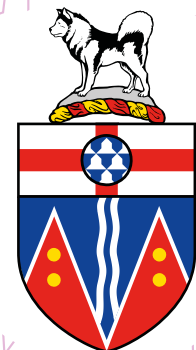
As governments across Canada and elsewhere move forward with reconciliation initiatives, the Yukon government supports and applauds their efforts. Yukon will continue to work diligently toward reconciliation along many paths because it brings real benefits to everyone. We must look to the next 150 years for further opportunities to build a better tomorrow for our country. ●



Whitehorse is both Yukon's capital and largest city



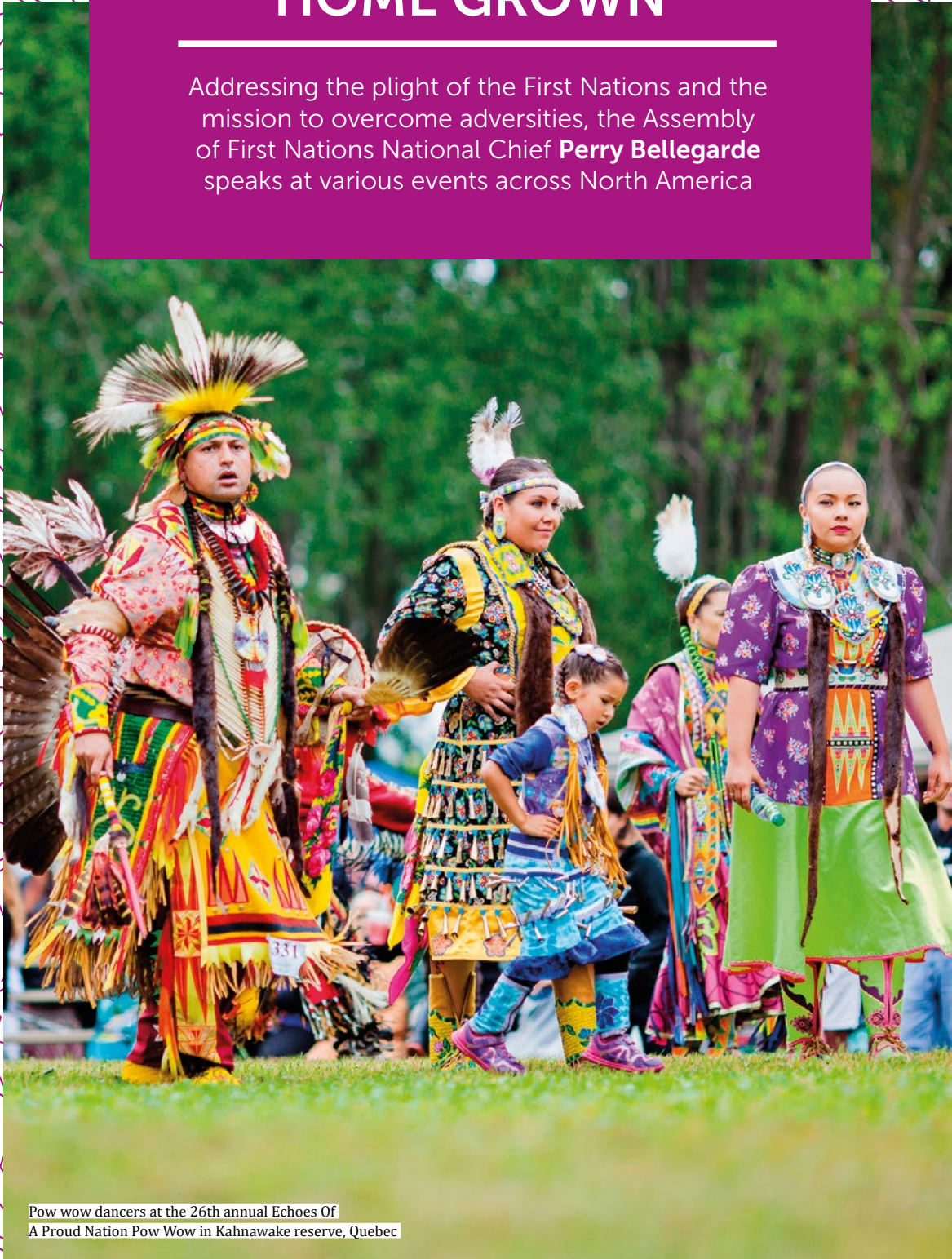
The flag was officially selected from a territory-wide design competition in 1967, with the winning design adopted on 1 March 1968



The coat of arms was commissioned by the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

STRENGTH OF HOME GROWN

Addressing the plight of the First Nations and the mission to overcome adversities, the Assembly of First Nations National Chief **Perry Bellegarde** speaks at various events across North America



Pow wow dancers at the 26th annual Echoes Of A Proud Nation Pow Wow in Kahnawake reserve, Quebec



A First Nation man wearing a uniform and medal shaking hands with a non-First Nation man, Northwest Territories, 1947



Crees at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, 1885

PERRY BELLEGARDE
National Chief,
Assembly of First Nations



Perry Bellegarde was named National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) on 10 December 2014. He is from the Little Black Bear First Nation, Treaty 4 Territory. He served as Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and Saskatchewan Regional Chief for the AFN. He has also served as the Tribal Chair of the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle Tribal Council, Councillor for the Little Black Bear First Nation and Chief of Little Black Bear First Nation.

The 150th anniversary of confederation raises a wide range of emotion among First Nations. As the First Peoples of this land, we have raised our families and practised our way of life here for thousands of years. We were and are nations, with our own unique laws, languages, lands, governance and spirituality.

In the earliest days, we welcomed the new arrivals to this land and showed them how to survive and thrive in our territories. The relationship was one of partnership, sharing, mutual respect and mutual recognition of one another as peoples belonging to strong nations.

For First Nations, the past century and a half has been marked by a tragic and avoidable shift in our relationship from partnership to colonialism. This led to the

“*We welcomed the new arrivals to this land*”

devastation of our people by the residential schools system, the oppression of the Indian Act, the injustices of the Sixties Scoop and the many harms that we are still working to address today.

And yet, despite decades of human rights abuses, First Nations have persevered. Our cultures and ceremonies persist. Our languages are still spoken. Our young ones are embracing our traditions and discovering renewed pride in being First Nations. Yes, there is much work to do, but our continued presence in this, our homeland, is a testament to the resilience and strength of our peoples, our cultures, our nations and our spirit.

Some First Nations will participate in Canada 150 events. But not all will choose to do so. However, we are a part of this country's history; the past, the present and the future. First Nations are an enduring presence in this land and have been since time immemorial. We honour those who want to mark this anniversary, just as we respect those who choose not to participate. We are here. We always have been, and we always will be. ●



A totem in Stanley Park, Vancouver

WE ARE RESILIENT PEOPLE

Hailing from the Inuit Nunangat, or Arctic, has forged the Inuit people's determination for respect and equality, says **Natan Obed**, President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami at the Senate Symposium on the 150th anniversary of Canadian confederation in May 2017



Pangnirtung Inuit village in Pangnirtung Fjord, Nunavut

What you may call the Arctic is what we call Inuit Nunangat. It is our homeland. I want to talk first about symbolism and history and the weight of those things on us as a people and on the imagination that Canadians have about our homeland and our Arctic. I'm struck when I come to Centre Block of the imagery... the portraits of former prime ministers, the ever-present pictures of the Queen at various years of her life, the lions and other regal images that associate this parliamentary process and the senate. And there are also indigenous people that are a part of the building, that are outside this

“We are still here wanting to partner with you, to create a better Canada”

very chamber and in other democracies. Arctic images, even in Europe, are part of royal seals, especially narwhal and polar bear. These are images that don't just run 150 years of Canadian mythology. They span Europe as well.

It makes me think of me as an indigenous person and how I fit. Indigenous people are not a part of the row of the former prime ministers that you see hallowing these halls. We are more like the animals or the cherubs or the imagination of Canada and what it is, versus an actual

part of this governance. It saddens me to think that these images, these pieces of our identity and our culture were here during the time of the residential schools, were here during the time that policies and legislation were put in



A Netselingmeut woman and child, Nunavut, early 20th century



A mother and daughter in a Cambridge Bay library, Nunavut



**NATAN
OBED**
President, Inuit
Tapiriit Kanatami

place that were specifically thought through to marginalize us, to take away our rights, to imagine us as less than human.

We're on this long path back. Reconciliation is only a part of what is happening across Canada and across the world when it comes to indigenous issues... We have the weight of the United Nations, the weight of human rights, the weight of a higher sense of the honour of the Crown that is with us as we assert our role for self-determination within this country of Canada...

We have only known a lack of basic infrastructure, a lack of respect for education services. This is the only reality that Canadian Inuit understand about the way in which the Canadian government and provinces and territories deliver services to Inuit. And yet we call ourselves proud Canadians. I think it speaks to our resilience. We are resilient people. If you fly to the Canadian Arctic and you look down and you have never been to the Canadian Arctic before, I guarantee you will wonder how people lived in the Arctic. But juxtapose that with the way that we see the world, when we fly over the world and the Arctic and we see places where we camp in the spring or the fall, or lakes where the Arctic char overwinter, or the places where caribou have calving grounds, or the inlets where there are polynyas, where we know even in the coldest day in winter there will be open water and there will be a chance to get a beluga or a seal. That is part of the difference in this country, when people and governments look past other people's realities and other people's knowledge and then also their political place in the world...

Our democracy is founded on modern land claim agreements. We already were

owners of Inuit Nunangat, even though we don't imagine ourselves in a capitalistic understanding of the word 'owners'. Our elders had to be convinced this was something we could even say to the government of Canada, that we somehow owned this land... What this country is founded on, the rules, the policies, the programs, have never ever considered the interests of Inuit... But we need to go beyond that and we need to recognize we do have land claim agreements and the implementation of those land claim agreements implicates the honour of the Crown, implicates the very basic nature of the relationship between Inuit and Canada. We also need to recognize that Inuit are Canadians and what we want for ourselves and families we also would like for other Canadians. That is a very Canadian thing to feel like you are part of...

I'm here to say we are still here wanting to partner with you, to create a better Canada, to lift up populations that need help to not only accept that there are indigenous people in this country but to respect our rights, respect our governments... There's an Inuit democracy that sits alongside the Canadian democracy and we have chosen to try to work with you, to work with Canada to make it all integrated.

Remarks delivered on 26 May 2017 at the Senate Symposium on the 150th anniversary of Canadian confederation. Transcribed by Madeline Koch ●

Natan Obed was appointed President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in September 2015 for a three-year term. He is from Nain, Nunatsiavut. Previously he worked for 10 years for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc as the Director of Social and Cultural Development in Iqaluit, Nunavut. Obed has devoted his entire professional career to working on behalf of Inuit representational organizations to improve the health and well-being of Inuit in Canada.



A small inukshuk, Jasper National Park, Alberta

FIGHTING FOR FAIRNESS

The struggle of the Métis Nation for recognition has its roots in the early years of Canada's confederation, writes **Clément Chartier**, President, Métis National Council



Canada as we know it today may very well have been very different but for Louis Riel and the Métis Nation. While the West was a far-off place for citizens in the four confederating provinces, its Métis inhabitants had emerged as a new aboriginal people with all the attributes that make a people a nation. This new nation was not a geographic part of the new Canada in 1867.

In 1870 the Métis Nation under Riel negotiated the admission of Manitoba into confederation as the fifth province under the Manitoba Act of 1870 as well as the Northwest Territories under the Rupert's Land Order of 1870.

The Métis Nation made a choice. It chose confederation with Canada over becoming part of the United States of America. The Métis Nation also defended Canadian sovereignty by helping repel the Fenians, who wanted to seize the West and make it a bargaining chip for Irish independence from Britain.

Canada's response within weeks of the Métis Nation joining confederation was to send an occupying military force to Manitoba, which engaged in a reign of terror against Métis Nation citizens, inflicting death, beatings, rapes and acts of terrorism. Thus began the marginalization of the Métis Nation that persists to this day.

With the dismemberment of the Métis Nation homeland in Western Canada through fraud-ridden land allotment schemes, coupled with the subsequent denial of any surviving collective Métis rights, ethnocide was the order of the day, including the removal of the Métis from the census in the 1940s.

This did not lead to the Métis being the "forgotten people", as some assert, because how can one forget a people against whom Canada waged two wars, in 1870 and 1885? Rather, the Métis Nation was ignored by the federal government turning its back on its citizens.

This policy of deliberate non-recognition is a policy of exclusion: from the majority of programs and services provided by the federal government to other aboriginal peoples; from the various land claims processes; from compensation provided to all veterans in Canada except for the Métis veterans who fought in the Second World War; and the exclusion of Métis residential schools from the 2006 Indian Schools

“*The Métis Nation was ignored by the federal government*”

of federal civil servants, the Métis waged decades of struggle to make a living and gain recognition, starting with their inclusion in section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982 followed by a decade of inconclusive constitutional negotiations with the governments of Pierre Trudeau and Brian Mulroney. The Supreme Court of Canada ended up being the catalyst for change with its positive rulings on Métis constitutionally protected rights between 2003 and 2016.

The new and meaningful engagement of the Métis Nation by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, marked by the Métis Nation–Crown Summit on 13 April 2017, and the signing of the Canada–Métis Nation Accord, is enabling the Prime Minister to finish what his father began with the inclusion of the Métis Nation in the Constitution Act of 1982.

We have at least two years to make potential progress prior to the next federal election. Much can be accomplished in two years of negotiating and co-developing

Settlement Agreement, the 2008 apology by Prime Minister Stephen Harper and the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its subsequent calls to action.

In the face of this indifference and hostility, still manifest in the attitudes

a whole of government institutional capacity for the Métis Nation’s governments in serving their citizens.

We hope that by 2020 – the 150th anniversary of the Métis Nation joining Canada – the Métis Nation and Canada can mark that anniversary with the pride of knowing that the Métis Nation and Canada have reconciled and that the rights and aspirations of the Métis Nation have been met and governments of the Métis Nation have been restored.

On the international scene, the Métis Nation has been actively engaged with other indigenous peoples from Canada pressing for recognition by the international community, as well as working with other indigenous peoples throughout the Americas to establish a better space for all indigenous peoples.

In 1975 with the founding of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), the Canadian International Development Agency provided fiscal support. In 2007, the United Nations adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This declaration was fully adopted by Canada in May 2016 at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The Métis Nation was active throughout the period leading to the adoption of the Declaration, especially as I served as president of the WCIP from September 1984 to July 1987. The Métis Nation was also active in negotiating the American Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the General

Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 2016. ●



Traditional Métis sashes



The then Prime Minister Stephen Harper (right) in 2008 just before he apologized in the House of Commons for residential schools. He is pictured with (from left) leaders Clément Chartier, Mary Simon and Phil Fontaine



CLÉMENT CHARTIER
President, Métis National Council

Clément Chartier QC is President of the Métis National Council, and has also served as the council’s Chair and its Ambassador on International Issues. He was called to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1980 and received the Queen’s Counsel designation in 2004. During his political career, he has also served as Executive Director of the Native Youth Association of Canada, Vice-President of the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, President of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples and President of the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan.



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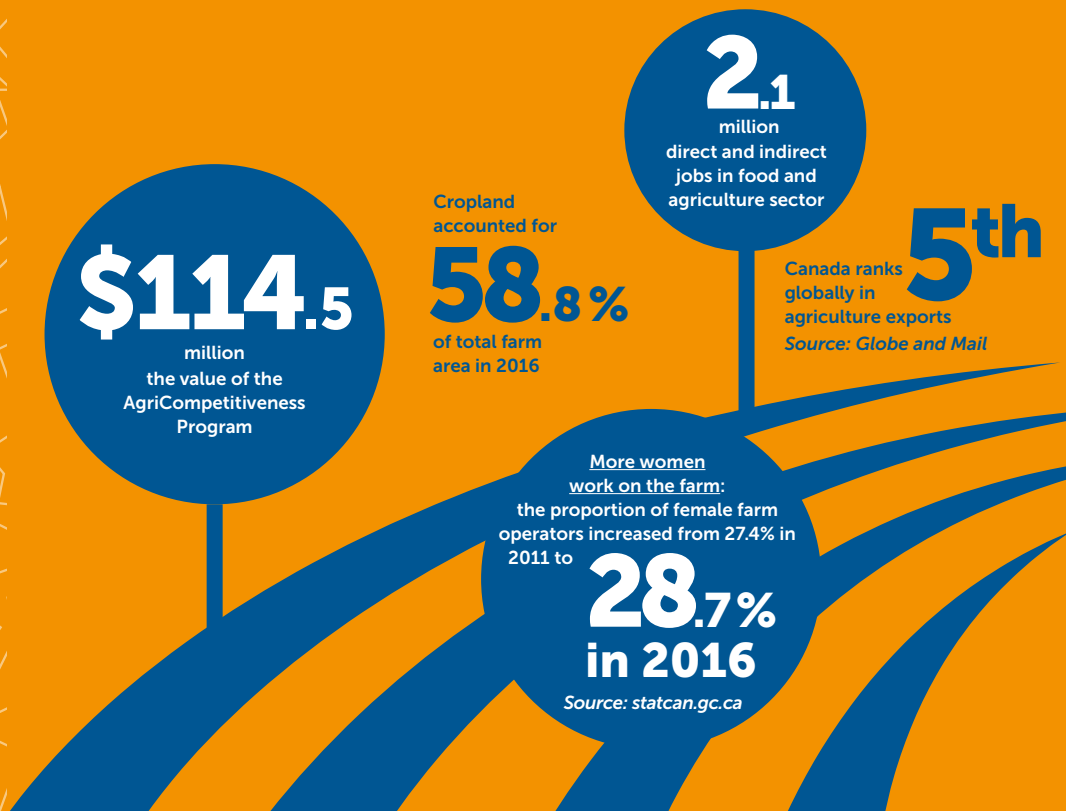
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AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Canada's impressive agriculture sector is growing in inclusiveness and innovation. More women are working on the farm and young people are finding green farming opportunities. Entrepreneurs and businesses are benefiting from government-led agri-innovation and agri-competitiveness initiatives. From its beautiful wheat-covered Prairies to its East Coast blueberry fields, Canada is "growing forward" to produce safe, nutritious and quality food — for people and the planet.



THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY BELONGS TO OUR AGRICULTURE

While Canada’s agriculture industry helps to feed the world, its scientists help solve global challenges

Canadians across the country are celebrating Canada’s 150th anniversary of Confederation, and a big part of that heritage is our dynamic agriculture and food industry. From our indigenous peoples who first turned the soil, farming has deep roots in our history, shaping our country and contributing to the health of Canadians and the health of Canada’s economy. Today, agriculture and food constitutes a \$100 billion industry from “gate to plate,” a leader in job creation and a supermarket to the world.

Driving this growth has been technological advance, whose pace has been nothing short of breathtaking. Since Confederation, farmers have gone from horse-drawn plows to GPS positioning systems that can link their tractors and combines to satellites, capturing big data in order to map fields and target inputs through precision farming systems that help them maximize production and minimize their environmental footprint.

Many modern farm innovations trace their roots back to discoveries by federal scientists at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), which also celebrates 150 years this year, it being one of the country’s original federal departments. Over the decades, AAFC research has made important and innovative discoveries that have transformed not only our dinner plates but also our history. Marquis wheat, an early-ripening variety developed by

Canadian scientists at the beginning of the 20th century, opened up the Prairies to agriculture and immigration, making Canada the “breadbasket to the world.”

Canadian scientists also brought a number of foods to our tables, including frozen berries, the Salish apple, the Shepody potato — and canola, Canada’s iconic golden crop that contributes more than \$20 billion to our economy.

Today, scientists are helping Canadian farmers reduce their carbon footprint through improved crop varieties that resist drought and pests, through reduced tillage so

“*We are the world’s fifth-largest exporter and sixth-largest importer of food*”

as to capture carbon in the soil, and through precision farming techniques to better target irrigation and fertilizers for the crops’ needs.

Our agricultural scientists also reach out to the global community, helping farmers around the world meet challenges and



The Canada 150 logo created in a Saskatchewan wheat field using a drone, global positioning software and agri-geomatics satellite data by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

strengthen food security. Recent examples include oat varieties developed by our scientist emeritus Vern Burrows that are adapted to the dry and saline soils in China; key discoveries in the global fight against Ug99, a potentially devastating wheat stem rust; and our leadership role on the G20’s GEOGLAM project, where we work with countries to share science and data on global crop conditions, helping to bring stability to commodity markets through timely and accurate information on crop production.

Innovation is also key to growing our agriculture and food exports. Canada is a trading nation. We are the world’s fifth-largest exporter and sixth-largest importer of food, and our agri-food exports hit new records every year.

Trade that is based in science is key to sustainably feeding a growing world population, while boosting incomes of farmers around the world. This is a message I bring to the world stage any chance I get.

Canada is working hard to strengthen ties with key partners, including Europe, through the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, and with our largest trading partner, the United States. Asia



**LAWRENCE
MACAULAY**
Minister of Agriculture
and Agri-Food



Lawrence MacAulay, the member of Parliament for Cardigan, was first elected to the House of Commons on 21 November 1988 to represent Cardigan in eastern Prince Edward Island. He won his ninth consecutive election on 19 October 2015. His Cabinet appointments have included Solicitor General of Canada, Minister of Labour, Secretary of State (Veterans) and Secretary of State (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency). He has served as Critic for Fisheries and Oceans and Seniors. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food on 4 November 2015.

also holds tremendous market potential for our farmers and food processors. Through our increased focus on improving relationships and expanding trade in the Asia-Pacific region, our government is working hard to promote our world-class products, create opportunities for Canadian farmers and grow our middle class.

I am excited about the future of Canada's agriculture and food industry. Global demand for food is expected to rise by 60% over the next three decades — and our producers and processors are well positioned to meet that demand. Dominic Barton, Chair of the Finance Minister's Advisory Council on Economic Growth, believes Canada's competitive advantages will help agriculture to forge a path to prosperity for the country over the coming decades.

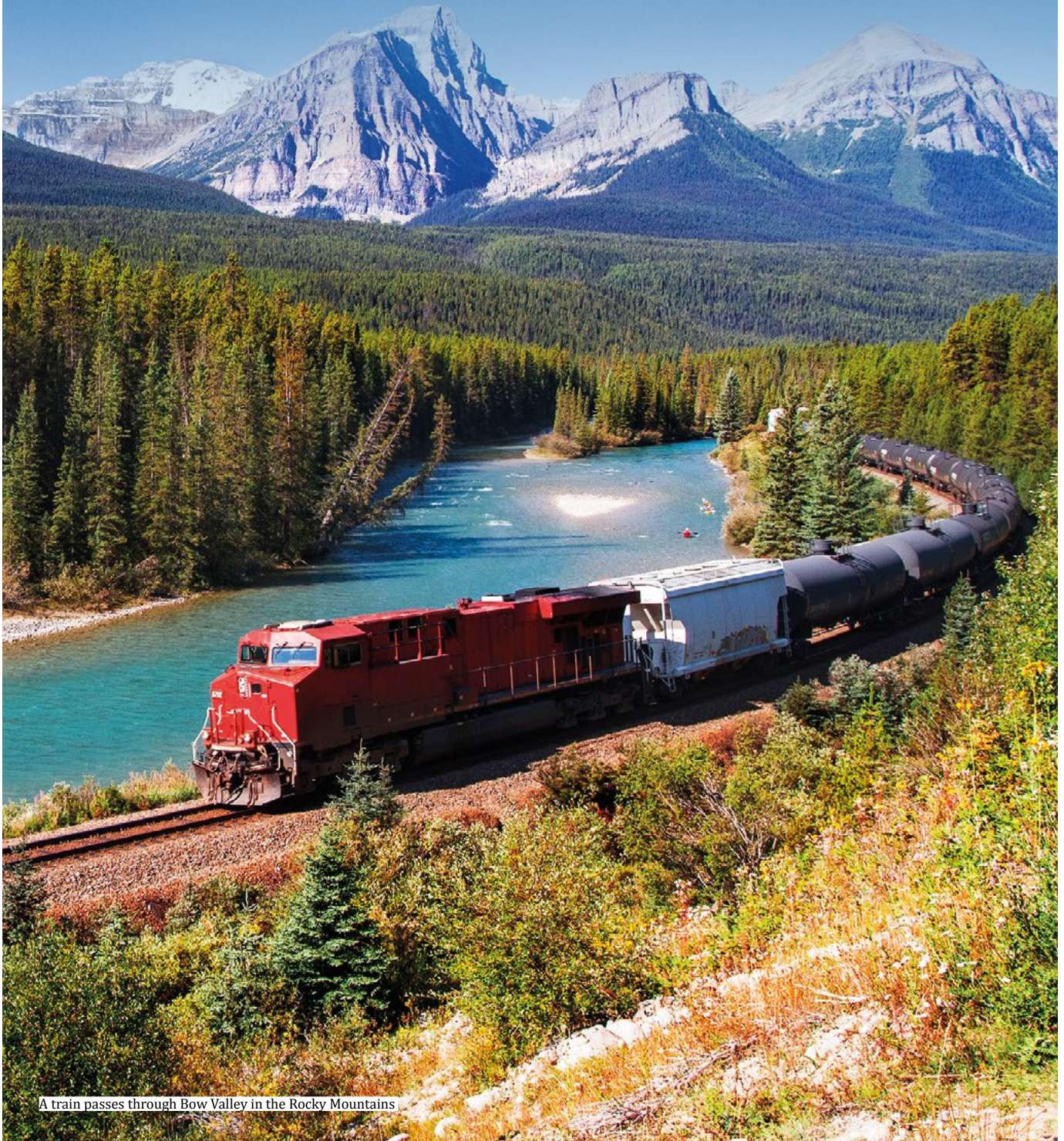
To help our producers and processors capture new opportunities in the global marketplace, we are now working to develop the next agricultural policy framework, to replace the current Growing Forward 2. Agriculture is a shared jurisdiction in Canada. Working with the provinces and territories, the agriculture industry and all Canadians, we will define and drive the future of agriculture in Canada through programs and initiatives to keep the sector innovative, grow the economy sustainably and create jobs.

Ministers have agreed on the Calgary Statement, to drive the sustainable growth, innovation and competitiveness of the sector by focusing on trade, science, risk management, the environment, food processing and public trust.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier famously said, "The 19th century was the century of the United States. I think we can claim that it is Canada that shall fill the 20th century." I firmly believe that the 21st century belongs to Canadian agriculture. ●

ONE GREAT CANADIAN LINE

Canada's history of ambitious railway development has made a major contribution to our pre-eminence in global trade, writes Michael Bourque, President and CEO, Railway Association of Canada



A train passes through Bow Valley in the Rocky Mountains

As the Railway Association of Canada celebrates its 100th anniversary — the same year that Canada marks its sesquicentennial — the industry is celebrating its place in our country’s history and taking stock of its contribution now and in the future.

In a debate in the House of Commons in 1881, Sir John A. Macdonald articulated his vision of Canada’s great future, built on the strength of its railways. “I know we can appeal to the patriotism of the people of Canada,” he said. “We can tell them that we want a line that will connect Halifax with the Pacific Ocean.”

By means of “one great Canadian line,” carrying as much traffic as possible north of the border with the United States, Canada would build up cities such as Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax and St. John. He acknowledged the enormous challenges and expenses posed by building over the Canadian Shield and through the Rocky, Selkirk and Coast mountains, but believed in connecting “the great counties composing the Dominion from sea to sea by one vast iron chain, which cannot and will never be broken.”

It is incredible to look back on his remarks and his foresight. He understood that the economic benefits to the lands in the immediate vicinity of the railway — the “prairie section,” for example — would far outweigh the \$25 million price tag for building the railway from coast to coast.

Considering the success of Canada’s agriculture sector, we can only imagine what our forebears would think of our success in global trade. What would they think of Canadian railways carrying Wyoming coal and Saskatchewan potash to world markets? What would they think about intermodal service and goods travelling by ship from Asia to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and onwards to Chicago and New Orleans on Canadian railways that are operating in the United States?

Today, Canada’s railway industry is the backbone of an advanced, integrated supply chain for global competitiveness. Close to 70% of all intercity freight and half of Canada’s exports are moved by rail, at some of the lowest freight rates in the world. Freight railways serve over 10,000 customers and transport more than \$280 billion worth of goods a year. Close to two thirds of our traffic crosses a border or touches a port.

Rail’s contribution to the development of Canada is supported by two fundamental pillars engrained in our country’s rail history.

The first area is our safety record. We are safe, in part, because of Canada’s robust regulatory, compliance and enforcement regime. Canada’s freight rail accident rate — a measure of safety in relation to workload — for example, stands at fewer than 1.5 accidents per billion gross tonne-kilometres. Rail safety is our top priority and we are continuously striving toward zero accidents.

The second part is Canadians’ love affair with rail, as evidenced by the nearly 82 million passengers moved in 2015, and by the new commuter railways being built in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Via Rail’s ambitious plan for high-frequency intercity passenger rail will further develop Canada’s passion for train travel.

In 1885, Donald Smith drove the “last spike” into the railway that would connect Canada’s populated centres in the east to the relatively unpopulated west. Today, Canada’s railways operate around the clock, 365 days a year, driving the next spike for safety, sustainability and supply chain competitiveness in global trade.

If Sir John A. Macdonald were alive today to celebrate Canada’s 150th birthday, perhaps as he rode the train to or from his hometown of Kingston, Ontario, he would witness the realization of his vision. ●

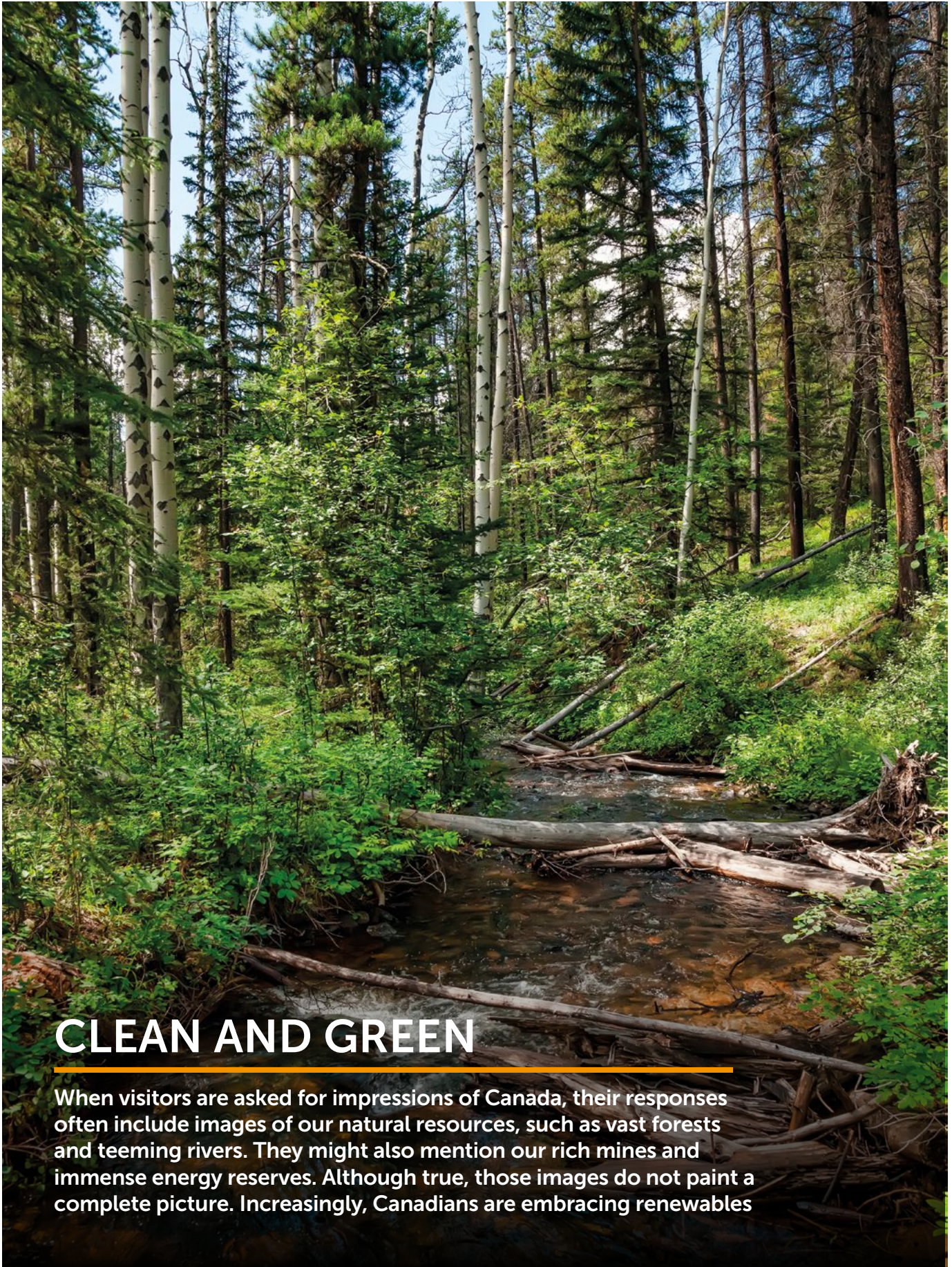


Sir John A. Macdonald, circa 1885-1889



MICHAEL BOURQUE
President and CEO, Railway Association of Canada

Michael Bourque is the President and CEO of the Railway Association of Canada (RAC), a post he has held since 2012. The association is the voice of the railway industry, representing Canada’s Class 1 rail companies, CN and CP, and more than 50 regional, local, commuter and tourist railway operators. The RAC also has more than 80 associate members who are suppliers and partners of its rail members. Michael Bourque is also the Chair of the Transportation Roundtable, which represents Canadian transportation interests, and a Board Member of Operation Lifesaver.



CLEAN AND GREEN

When visitors are asked for impressions of Canada, their responses often include images of our natural resources, such as vast forests and teeming rivers. They might also mention our rich mines and immense energy reserves. Although true, those images do not paint a complete picture. Increasingly, Canadians are embracing renewables

For 150 years, Canada's success has depended not only on the resources of our land but also on the resourcefulness of our people, on that unique Canadian combination of endowment and invention.

Our sesquicentennial finds Canada — and the world — at an inflection point. We have begun a global transition from traditional energy sources to renewables. For a resource-rich country such as Canada this poses both challenges and opportunities.

Not surprisingly, Canadians are rising to the occasion, applying some of our most innovative thinking to some of our most traditional industries. As Minister of Natural Resources, I am privileged to see this genius on display every day.

Our forestry industry is a global leader in sustainability, developing clean technologies, producing green energy, reducing its need for water and lowering both emissions and waste.

Our energy industries are shrinking their environmental footprint, with new extraction and processing techniques. The oil sands continue to be one large innovation project, with its largest producers voluntarily sharing proprietary breakthroughs in order to improve their environmental performance.

Our mining companies are developing new technologies that reduce their impact on the environment. Green mining is pointing the way to a future of increased production, lower waste and more efficient use of water.

Even as Canadians enhance the sustainability of traditional resource industries, they are embracing the possibilities of clean technology.

An Ontario company has grown to be one of the largest manufacturers of solar photovoltaics modules in the world. A company in Quebec is turning municipal garbage into clean fuels and renewable chemicals. And in British Columbia one of the world's largest lead and zinc mines is being converted into Western Canada's biggest solar project. ▶



JAMES GORDON CARR
Minister of Natural Resources, Canada

The Honourable James Gordon Carr was elected to represent Fort Rouge in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1988. He later went on to become the founding CEO of the Business Council of Manitoba. An active volunteer, he was the founding co-chair of the Winnipeg Poverty Reduction Council, and a former member of the boards of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Canada West Foundation, and the Arthur V. Mauro Centre for Peace and Justice at the University of Manitoba. He was elected to represent Winnipeg South Centre on 19 November 2015 and appointed Minister of Natural Resources on 4 November 2015.



Source: Natural Resources Canada (2015)

As Canadians navigate the historic long-term transition from fossil fuels to renewables, it is critical that governments also play their part in creating the conditions for success.

Together with the provinces and territories, we have developed a Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change — a blueprint that will put a price on carbon dioxide, reduce emissions, spur innovation, help Canadians adapt to climate change and create good jobs across the country.

The shift to renewable energy will not be completed overnight and the emerging economies of the world will rely on fossil fuels to meet their growing demand for energy for the foreseeable future. For Canada, the practical effect of this is the need to build infrastructure — including pipelines — to move Canadian energy to global markets.

“*Canadians have created a country of opportunity, inclusiveness and prosperity*”



Oil sands in Fort McMurray, Alberta

Such projects, however, will only be possible if indigenous communities are meaningfully engaged. Their unique connection to the land and their sense of responsibility, both to those who have preceded us and to those who will follow, must inform and inspire the way forward.

Although the transition to renewable energy may be long, its trajectory is clear, so it is equally important that we invest in the clean technologies of tomorrow. Canada is making those investments, exemplified by our becoming a founding member of Mission Innovation, a global partnership of 22 countries and the European Union committed to doubling national investments in transformative clean energy and technology solutions.

For a century and a half, Canada has demonstrated what is possible when you join an abundance of natural resources with the dogged resourcefulness of a people. Against enormous odds and an unrelenting landscape, Canadians have created a country of opportunity, inclusiveness and prosperity.

I can only imagine what's in store for us in the next 150 years. ●

An aerial photograph of a large dam structure spanning a wide river. The river flows through a lush, green forested landscape with rolling hills in the background. The dam has several spillways and a powerhouse building. The water is dark and turbulent as it flows through the spillways, creating white rapids. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

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G20 Research Group

The G20 Research Group is a global network of scholars, students and professionals in the academic, research, business, non-governmental and other communities who follow the work of the G20 leaders, finance ministers and central bank governors, and other G20 institutions. It is directed from Trinity College, the Munk School of Global Affairs and the Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto, which also host the G7 Research Group and the BRICS Research Group.

Our mission is to serve as the world's leading independent source of information and analysis on the G20. As **scholars**, we accurately describe, explain and interpret what the G20 and its members do. As **teachers and public educators**, we present to the global community and G20 governments the results of our research and information about the G20. As **citizens**, we foster transparency and accountability in G20 governance, through assessments of G20 members' compliance with their summit commitments and the connection between civil society and G20 governors. And as **professionals**, we offer evidence-based policy advice about G20 governance, but do not engage in advocacy for or about the G20 or the issues it might address.

Background Books and eBooks With Newsdesk Media in the United Kingdom, for each summit the G20 Research Group produces a "background book," freely available in print and online, outlining the perspectives of the leaders and key stakeholders and offering analysis by leading global experts. It also works with Newsdesk Media to produce free eBooks and analysis available at G7G20.com.

Compliance Assessments For each summit the G20 Research Group, working with the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), assesses each G20 member's compliance with the previous summit's priority commitments. Cumulative compliance assessments are compiled on key issues.

Pre-summit Conferences With a local partner in the country hosting the summit along with a core group of international partners, the G20 Research Group produces a conference in the lead-up to each summit analyzing the institutional workings of the G20 and the issues, plans and prospects for the summit.

Field Team The G20 Research Group sends a field team to each summit and some ministerial meetings to assist the world's media, issue its own reports and analyses, allow students to witness world politics at the highest level at close hand, and collect the documents and artifacts uniquely available at the summit, to build the G20 archives at Trinity College's John Graham Library and online at the G20 Information Centre website.

G20 Information Centre @ www.g20.utoronto.ca

The G20 Information Centre is a comprehensive permanent collection of material available online at no charge. It complements the G7 Information Centre, which houses publicly available archives on the G20 as well as the G7 and G8, and the BRICS Information Centre, as well as Newsdesk Media's G7G20.com.

Speaker Series The G20 Research Group hosts occasional speakers in its efforts to educate scholars and the public about the issues and workings of the G20. Past speakers have included senior officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and scholars and policy makers from Mexico, Turkey, China, Australia, Brazil, Italy and elsewhere.

Research The G20 Research Group conducts research on the causes of summit and system performance and the G20's relationship with the G7/8, BRICS, United Nations and other formal multilateral institutions.

Publications include:

- *China's G20 Leadership*, by John Kirton (Routledge)
- *The Global Governance of Climate Change: G7, G20 and UN Leadership*, by John Kirton and Ella Kokotsis (Routledge)
- *Mobilising Climate Finance*, by John Kirton (Newsdesk Media)
- *G20 Governance for a Globalized World*, by John Kirton (Routledge) (also available in Chinese)
- *The G20: Evolution, Interrelationships, Documentation*, by Peter I. Hajnal (Routledge)

G20 Research Group

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TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

By investing in green infrastructure and a new transportation plan, Canada is paving the way for a sustainable transportation and infrastructure sector. With innovations in electric car charging and low-emission fuels, spurred by Canada's top-tier science and technology, and a world-class marine corridor, Canada is high on the list of path-breaking countries. International trade in Canada's transportation sector exceeded \$1 billion in 2015, so the smooth flow of goods across borders is a key priority. Indeed, Canada is a proud pioneer, catalyzing economic growth while ensuring environmental integrity to the benefit of all Canadians.

4.3%

proportion of Canada's GDP made up by transportation and warehousing in 2015

\$680

billion

Canada's trade with the US in 2015

\$138.2

million

tonnes of freight handled via the Port of Vancouver in 2015



BRIDGES TO THE FUTURE

The current wave of ambitious construction and transport development projects looks set to continue Canada’s venerable heritage in transformative infrastructure for the next 150 years, writes the Honourable **Amarjeet Sohi**, Minister of Infrastructure and Communities

“*As we celebrate Canada’s 150th anniversary, we are reminded of the very important role infrastructure has played in our national history*”

Over the past 150 years, our country has made important investments in Canadian infrastructure. The national railway and the Trans-Canada Highway connected us, brought us closer together and made us a country. We continue to build and rebuild infrastructure and find innovative ideas to tackle social, environmental and urban mobility challenges as our cities expand and get more diverse. This important work is happening in communities across Canada.

The Government of Canada is proud to be making transformative investments in our communities, in our great country and in our future.

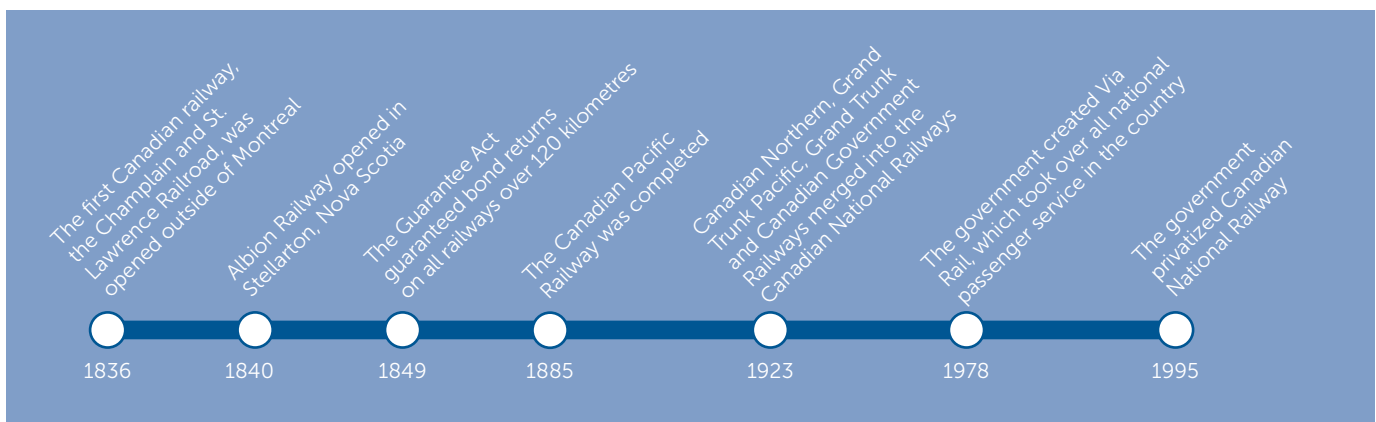
Through the Investing in Canada long-term infrastructure plan, the Government of Canada is more than doubling infrastructure investments. We are investing more than \$180 billion over 12 years to support public transit, green and social infrastructure, trade and transportation and rural and northern communities.

We are advancing new and ambitious initiatives: the Smart Cities Challenge, which will look at original and innovative ideas for city planning, and the Canada Infrastructure Bank, which will help our partners undertake transformative infrastructure projects.

Our work on two major bridge projects is well under way: the new Champlain Bridge project in Montreal, which is set to open to traffic in December 2018, and the Gordie Howe International Bridge project, the largest and most ambitious binational infrastructure project on the Canada-United States border which has been named Engineering Project of the Year by CG/LA Infrastructure.

These investments and initiatives are helping build up our communities, the bases of our society, and where we instil values of inclusiveness and diversity.

Ask anyone who has come to Canada from somewhere else and they will tell you that our public infrastructure helped them to realize their full potential.



AMARJEET SOHI
Minister of Infrastructure
and Communities



The Honourable Amarjeet Sohi is the member of Parliament for Edmonton–Mill Woods and the Minister of Infrastructure and Communities. Prior to being elected to Parliament, he was a three-term Edmonton city councillor. He represented the city on the Canadian Urban Transit Association and at the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association and led the City Council’s Immigration, Multiculturalism and Racism Free Edmonton initiatives. He was elected on 19 October 2015 and was appointed minister on 4 November 2015.

I know this from personal experience.

I moved to Edmonton from India as a teenager in 1981. It was a difficult time. I spoke almost no English. It was all very shocking: a new country, a new climate and a new language.

What got me through those early days were places such as the public library, which was a warm, welcoming place where I could read and learn about my new home. What helped me were community centres, where I could make new friends and meet with other newcomers. What helped me get settled were city buses, which took me to my English classes, to the library and to work.

Each of these places unlocked a world of opportunity for me. Not just for me, but for anyone who has had to move from one city to another or from another country to Canada, and for anyone who lives in any of Canada’s communities.

Infrastructure is so much more than roads, bridges, transit, water and sewers.

Infrastructure is really about people. It is what connects them to their communities and brings them together as active participants, both socially and economically.

Infrastructure is about making sure everyone has an affordable place to live. It is about safe and nurturing places that provide childcare, facilities for seniors to live in dignity and comfort and shelters for women fleeing domestic abuse. It is having recreational and cultural facilities where people — both young and old — families and new Canadians can gather, learn, play and grow.

As we celebrate Canada’s 150th anniversary, we are reminded of the very important role infrastructure has played in our national history. From the railroad to broadband access, investments in infrastructure have connected Canadians across our vast country, fostered growth and contributed to a quality of life admired around the world. As Minister of Infrastructure and Communities, I am proud to help build 21st-century infrastructure that prepares our communities to meet today’s unique challenges and prosper for generations to come. ●



Montreal's Champlain Bridge spanning the St. Lawrence River

TRANSPORTS OF DELIGHT

As Canada celebrates the 150th anniversary of Confederation, a bold and far-reaching transportation plan will help to establish the country's future growth and prosperity



An Air Canada airplane takes off from Vancouver International Airport

This year, we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of Canada's confederation. It is a perfect time to look back and reflect on what we and our forebears have accomplished so far as a country.

From my admittedly biased perspective, it is the achievements in transport that really stand out.

Some of our defining undertakings as Canadians have been motivated by our transportation needs. In the 19th century, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway tied this country together, connecting people across vast distances and bringing new provinces into Confederation.

In the 20th century, the development of the automobile made it necessary to create the Trans-Canada Highway. Another huge national project was the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway in the 1950s. This allowed deep-draft ocean-going ships to travel from Montreal into the Great Lakes and the heart of the continent.

Our country's 150th anniversary is also a time to look forward, and this is what we are doing as a government.

Last year, we held consultations with a broad range of stakeholders in the transportation system, including members of the public at large.

The themes discussed were:

- the traveller;
- safer transportation;
- green and innovative transportation;
- waterways, coasts and the North; and
- trade corridors to global markets.

Transportation 2030 is based on those consultations. It is an integrated strategy to support the Canadian traveller and deliver a safe and innovative transportation system that promotes trade and economic growth and a cleaner environment.

This strategy will guide our efforts to prepare the transportation system for the challenges of the future.

The launch of this strategic plan is only the beginning. We have turned our efforts to implementing the initiatives we have already announced, and defining further actions to come, in close collaboration with other levels of government, industry and indigenous partners.

The safety of Canadians across all modes of transportation is a top priority. We have taken many steps to make the system safer, but there is more that can be accomplished. New risks are always emerging and

protection of our citizens requires our constant vigilance.

For Canada’s economy to succeed, we must be able to get Canadian products, services and people to key markets. Advanced gateways with integrated infrastructure and logistics are critical to meeting Canada’s trade needs.

That is why, as part of the Transportation 2030 plan, the Government of Canada will invest \$10.1 billion over the next 11 years in trade and transportation infrastructure initiatives to support projects that will help get products to market and grow Canada’s economy.

Countries around the world today are looking to advanced technology to create smart roads, smart cars and, ultimately, smart cities.

It is clear that if Canada is to keep up with our competitors, we will need to continue to innovate.

Of course, economic interests and growth must go in tandem with protecting the environment.

Last year, Canada signed the historic Paris Agreement, in which the member

MARC GARNEAU
Minister of Transport, Canada



Marc Garneau began his service to Canada as a Navy Combat Systems Engineer. He was promoted to Naval Captain in 1986 and retired from the Navy in 1989. He became the first Canadian astronaut to fly in space in October 1984. He later became President of the Canadian Space Agency. In October 2008 he was elected as the member of Parliament for Westmount–Ville-Marie, re-elected in May 2011 and re-elected again in 2015 to represent Notre-Dame-de-Grâce–Westmount. On 4 November 2015, he was named Minister of Transport.

states of the United Nations agreed to set limits on greenhouse gas emissions.

Currently, the transportation sector accounts for almost a quarter of all air pollution in Canada — and 80% of these emissions come from cars and trucks.

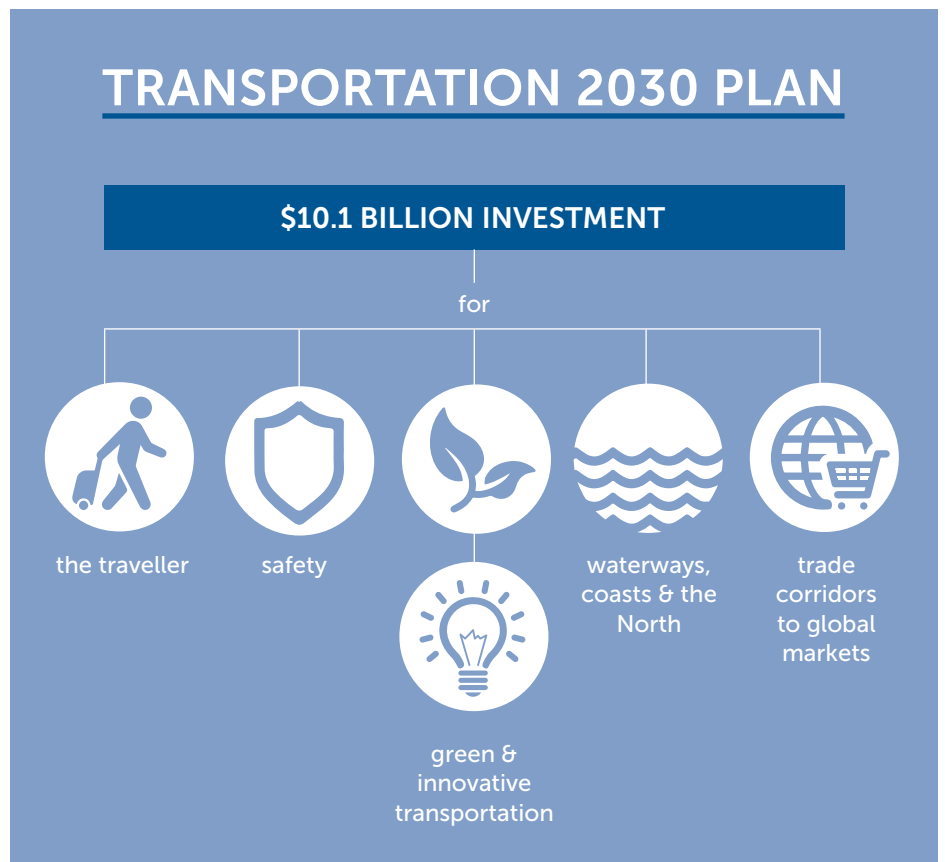
The future of road transportation will be in vehicles using electricity or zero-emission fuels, such as hydrogen. In the meantime, the Government of Canada will encourage the development and use of new technologies to reduce emissions.

Another key measure announced by our government last year is the \$1.5 billion Oceans Protection Plan. With this initiative, Canada will have a truly world-leading system for marine protection and emergency preparedness.

The Oceans Protection Plan is just the beginning of the transformation of a key component of our transportation system.

Canadians have achieved many great things over the past 150 years. Now, with the plan that our government has developed, we can build a transportation system that will serve our country for decades to come. ●

“*The future of road transportation will be in vehicles using electricity or zero-emission fuels, such as hydrogen*”



CANADA: LEADING THE WORLD IN TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Pioneering intelligent transportation has placed Canada at the forefront of traffic-control technology, writes **Chris Philp**, Chair and CEO, Intelligent Transportation Systems Society of Canada

Intelligent transportation systems (ITS) involve the application of technologies to the transportation network that improve safety and efficiency. ITS has been around since the advent of the first traffic signals, but only in the last 30 years has it been known as ITS.

Canada can boast that we are one of the pioneers of ITS. In the late 1950s, the city of Toronto began operating the world's first computerized traffic-signal control system. It had the ability to synchronize traffic-signal displays and therefore move the city's traffic more efficiently. Today, these systems are commonplace in many urban centres around the world.

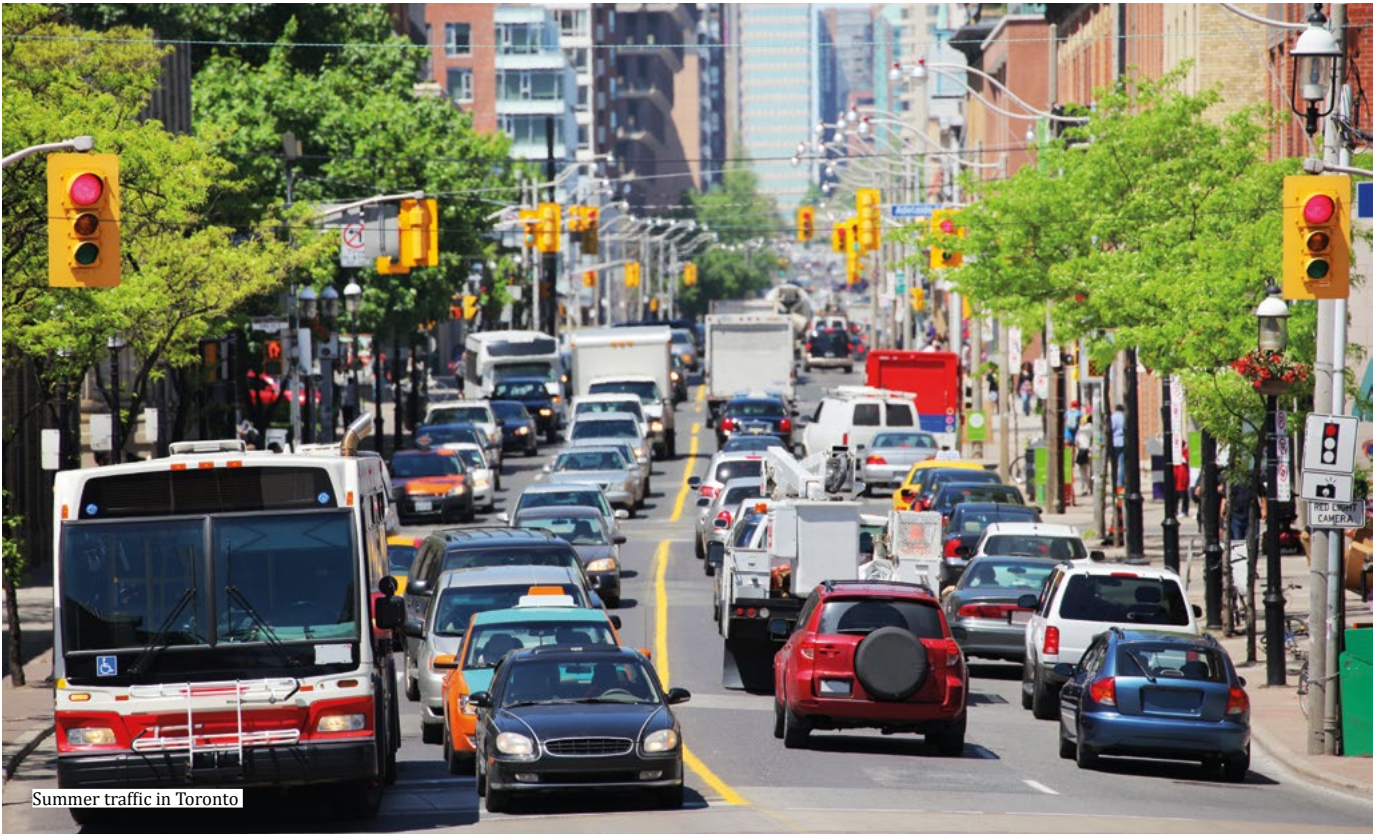
And Canadians continued to contribute to ITS throughout the world. The development of a freeway traffic management system (FTMS) for the Ministry of Transportation in Ontario in the 1980s and 1990s is another example of Canadian innovation and ingenuity. Other agencies throughout the world purchased this system and used Canadian expertise to instal it. The result was the successful control of traffic on expressways and the ability to respond to incidents more



CHRIS PHILP
Chair and CEO,
Intelligent
Transportation
Systems Society
of Canada



Chris Philp was appointed Chair and CEO of the Intelligent Transportation Systems Society of Canada on 1 September 2016. A senior executive with CIMA+, he has been involved in intelligent transportation systems and with ITS Canada for over 25 years.



Summer traffic in Toronto

effectively. The FTMS was another great example of the respect provided by the global community to Canada.

ITS is now considered at every stage of the planning and design of upgrades to our infrastructure. There are ITS systems to manage traffic for bridges, tunnels, ports, airports and highways. ITS applies to all modes of surface transportation.

Canada is very well positioned to lead in ITS in the future. We have very active research institutions across

the country involved in the development of self-driving and connected vehicles (vehicles that communicate to each other and to the traffic control devices along the roadway). Canada is also home to many recognized innovation-based companies offering new ways of collecting and providing information to drivers. We have a strong network of consultants, and our governments at all levels

continue to integrate ITS into their operations programs.

The ITS industry is served through a non-profit organization called ITS Canada. ITS Canada has over 700 individual members from academia, manufacturing, consulting and the public sector. Our goal is to provide a forum for a continuous exchange of ideas and information and to advocate the ITS industry within Canada.

This year is particularly special for ITS Canada. Our organization is now 20 years old and continues to grow. We are proud of our many accomplishments and the respect we receive from our fellow societies around the world and have signed bilateral cooperation agreements with many of them, including Malaysia, Hong Kong, France, Ireland, Australia, India, the Netherlands and the United States. Our agreements with these other ITS agencies make it possible to inform the world of Canada's ITS expertise.

Every year, ITS Canada organizes several trade missions. Canadian companies travel together to promote their businesses. This year, our missions will travel to Asia and Europe and we will receive delegations from all over the world.

Additionally, this year Canada will host the ITS World Congress. This special event is held in Canada only once in a generation. We will welcome the world to Montreal from 29 October to 2 November and will showcase the strong and dynamic ITS industry here. This important conference will provide visibility for the society both nationally and internationally and for its members and other Canadian participants. It will be a tremendous opportunity for our members to market their ITS products and services, conduct trade activities and develop international partnerships.

Canada's 150th birthday is the perfect opportunity for us to feel proud not only of our vast and beautiful country but also of all the great things that we, as Canadians, have done to lead the world. ●

“Our goal is to provide a forum for a continuous exchange of ideas”

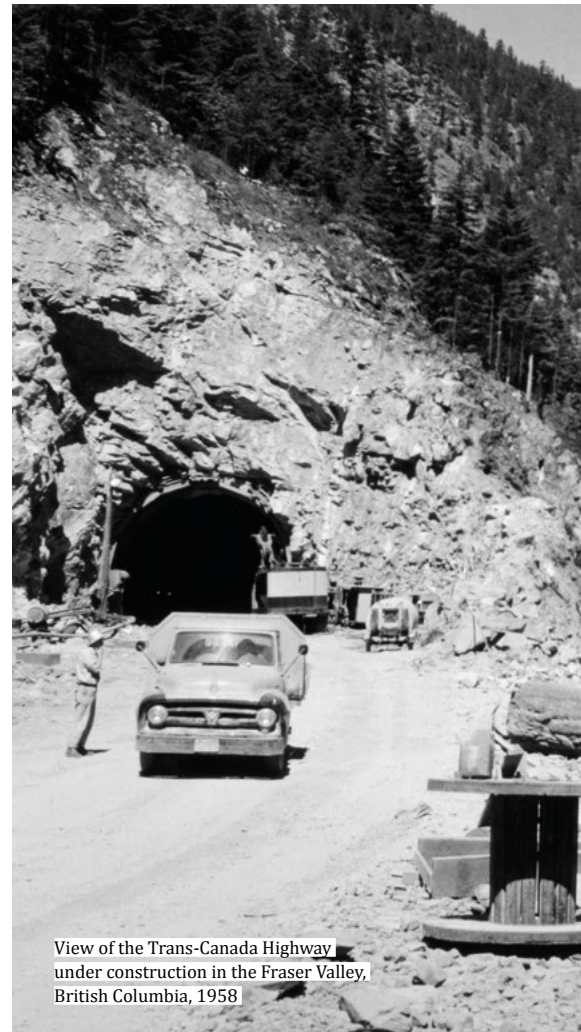
TRANSPORTATION BUILDS A COUNTRY

“*Canadians continue to demonstrate their capacity to meet challenges and be leaders in transportation research and development*”

Building a country from coast to coast to coast was no small feat for Canada’s founders. The tremendous expanse of the land meant transportation was critical to access remote areas, to define the country’s borders and to connect people and markets. Waterways, natural and human-made, provided transportation for the indigenous people and allowed for early exploration by colonists. In time, settlements followed the construction of the railroads. Then roads broadened access to yet more land. Eventually air travel opened up even the most remote locations to those wishing to visit, live and do business here. Transportation played a key role in Canada’s historical development and it continues to be important to our present and future.

Canada has always been fortunate to be able to draw upon the determination and ingenuity of its people to overcome challenges faced along the way to establish a transportation system that supports our economic and social well-being.

The construction of the transcontinental railroad rightfully holds a place in the annals of Canadian nation building. Engineer Sandford Fleming led teams of surveyors to plot alternative routes, over huge distances and rugged terrain, for the railroad. No less a challenge, the Canadian Pacific Railway company was formed when the



View of the Trans-Canada Highway under construction in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, 1958

British-based Grand Trunk Railway Corporation declined the opportunity to build the railroad. Construction was under way by 1881 and the last spike was driven home in 1885, realizing the dream of connecting Canada from east to west.

Construction of roads across Canada was also an important milestone for our developing country. In the mid 1900s, plans were being made to construct the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH). The objective was to connect all provinces

by a paved road before the centennial in 1967. When the original TCH was completed in 1971, it stretched 7,821 kilometres from St. John’s on the East Coast to Nanaimo on the West Coast and, at the time, was the longest continuous highway in the world.

Remarkable challenges were faced and overcome in building the TCH. In areas with muskeg and clay, millions of tons of rock and earth had to be brought in to build roads where walking was hardly possible. Working in areas that receive significant annual snowfall — in some cases over eight metres a year — was, and remains, a maintenance as well as a construction challenge. In Canada’s mountainous regions, research and innovation led to avalanche prediction and defence systems to ensure that roads remained open for workers and the travelling public. Tunnelling to



cross the St. Lawrence River east of Montreal was also a feat achieved in the construction of the original TCH. More recently, building the Confederation Bridge presented its own engineering and environmental challenges to provide a fixed link that now carries the TCH between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Canadians continue to demonstrate their capacity to meet challenges and be leaders in transportation research and development. Working with domestic and international partners has advanced the state of transportation practice around the world. Canada's contributions to the global community include respected expertise in safety, mobility, asset management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and myriad other transportation matters.

The future looks no less challenging than the past. Innovation and technological developments will have potentially profound impacts on demand for, and construction, operation, maintenance and delivery of transportation infrastructure and services. Modern connectivity, intelligent systems, automated and connected vehicles, unmanned aerial vehicles, and electrification initiatives will change transportation as we know it. Challenges undoubtedly lie ahead that will call upon Canada's commitment and creativity to overcome but that, in doing so, promise opportunities to evolve our transportation system with social, environmental and economic benefits for all. The Canadian determination, ingenuity and innovation that saw the building of a great confederation across vast territory and through tremendous challenges will persevere. ●

TCH TIMELINE

- 1881 — Construction of the transcontinental railroad begins.
- 1885 — The "last spike" of the railroad connecting east and west is driven home.
- Mid 1900s — Plans were made to construct the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH).
- 1967 — The centennial was the date planned for the completion of the TCH.
- 1971 — The actual completion date of the TCH, which stretched 7,821 km.
- 1997 — The new Confederation Bridge joins the TCH with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.



SARAH WELLS
Executive Director,
Transportation
Association of Canada

Sarah Wells is Executive Director of the Transportation Association of Canada, a not-for-profit technical association focused on road and highway infrastructure and urban transportation. In this capacity, she fosters a collegial and collaborative network for senior government officials, private sector leaders and industry stakeholders to facilitate sharing and building transportation knowledge. She has contributed to, and led, national transportation research projects and managed the development of numerous publications for transportation professionals. She has also been a sessional lecturer for graduate courses in Civil Engineering at Carleton University.

REACHING FOR NEW HEIGHTS

Few people would dispute that air transportation is essential. So now is the time to review air taxes, which impose an increasingly large burden on Canadian airlines and consumers alike, writes **Massimo Bergamini**, President and CEO, National Airlines Council of Canada

Canadians have been moving people and goods over great distances in harsh conditions since before Confederation. It is what helped to forge our country.

Since the days of voyageurs' canoes to Confederation and 1885's last spike, Canada has depended on transportation to bind the country together, join distant markets and connect people, families and opportunities.

And we were always trying to make transportation easier, more efficient and safer. That is why, when aviation arrived, it quickly found a home here.

Six years after the Wright brothers' flight in 1903, JAD McCurdy flew the Silver Dart from frozen Bras d'Or Lake, near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, in the first powered, heavier-than-air flight in Canada.

By the 1930s, a viable commercial aviation industry had begun to emerge. The era of scheduled flights had begun, and there was a new national airline, Trans-Canada Airlines.

Where once we relied on railroads to connect the country from sea to sea, aviation extended those connections, linking east and west, north and south, and making worldwide passenger travel possible.

Today, commercial aviation has become the only practical way for millions of people to travel in our country. And travel they do.

Statistics Canada reports that the total number of passengers enplaned and deplaned in Canada rose from 104.8 million in 2009 to 133.4 million in 2015, an increase of 27.3%.

The era of elite jet-setters is long past, as people of all walks of life book flights as readily as they drive cars. Flying is now a part of life, the lifeblood of an open, diverse society where the freedom to travel is considered a given, and airlines have become



Toronto Pearson International Airport

MASSIMO BERGAMINI
 President and CEO,
 National Airlines
 Council of Canada



Massimo Bergamini brings more than 30 years' experience in government relations, public affairs and association management to his role as President and CEO of the National Airlines Council of Canada. He has worked on both sides of the government relations table: as special assistant to an opposition member of Parliament, as press secretary and director of communications for two federal cabinet ministers, and as a senior government relations and public affairs executive for a number of national associations.

“*Air travel is not a luxury and should not be taxed like one*”

bridges that help connect people and communities to economic opportunities and bring families together.

As Canadians celebrate the country's 150th anniversary, we can reflect on the role that efficient transportation has played in shaping who we are.

In a country this vast and sparsely populated, we still rely on transportation to bind the country together. Today, much of that transportation is by air, and it supports our unprecedented freedom and opportunity.

By making travel from coast to coast to coast a ready option available to more and more people, airlines contribute to what it means to be Canadian: the universal opportunity to share in the bounty of our country.

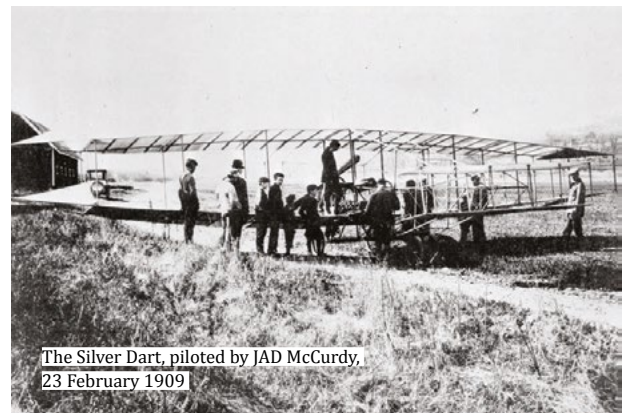
This may also be a good time to ask why something as essential as air travel is treated as a luxury in Canada and taxed accordingly. And why, when Canada officially made aviation user-pay in the 1990s, are governments still taking a cut?

Canada's approach to user-pay adds to the cost of air travel. Users support the full cost of aviation infrastructure and operations, but governments collect air transport fees and taxes in excess of their investments in the sector. This is one reason why air travel prices in Canada are far higher than comparable countries, including competitors located just across the international border.

Competitive air transportation is key to Canada's overall competitiveness, as well as to Canadians' quality of life and prosperity. Our relatively small population, great distances and extreme climate make it difficult enough to keep costs down, without governments piling on fees and taxes.

The continuing growth in the number of people flying is a testament to the efforts of Canadian airlines to keep their costs down — the cost of a base domestic fare is the lowest in six years — and pass on the savings to customers. Any increase in the cost of air travel arising from government policy or fees is effectively an additional tax — a tax on Canada's middle class.

Air travel is not a luxury and should not be taxed like one. As we celebrate the achievements of the past 150 years, including the development of a world-class commercial aviation sector, let's also have the full and open debate we need on how to improve air transport and keep our country and our citizens connected and prosperous. ●



The Silver Dart, piloted by JAD McCurdy,
 23 February 1909

OCEANS OF OPPORTUNITIES

Shipping continues to play a vital part in connecting Canada with the rest of the world, writes **Volker Kluge**, Chair, Shipping Federation of Canada



The cargo ship *APL Spain* is pulled away from Centerm in the Port of Vancouver

Shipping has been an integral part of the Canadian economy ever since the first settlers arrived from the Old World. Today, trade moves by ship both domestically and internationally. The shipping industry has been instrumental in ensuring that Canadian raw materials and finished products reach world markets — and without it the economic lifeblood of Canada would grind to a halt. At the same time, ships have made goods from different parts of the world available to Canadian consumers.

There are many aspects to the shipping industry and it comes in many forms, including container ships, bulk vessels, tankers, car carriers and — what people are most familiar with — cruise ships. All these different vessels are essential links between



VOLKER KLUGE
President, ZIM Integrated Shipping Services

Volker Kluge has been President of ZIM Integrated Shipping Services (Canada) Co Ltd since 2007. Previously he worked for CP Ships and Cast Shipping in Montreal in various trade and sales management capacities. He also worked in Düsseldorf and Munich, and started his shipping career at Cast Shipping in Chicago. He sits on the board of directors of the Shipping Federation of Canada and has been Chair since 2016.

“*We look for ways to make marine transportation more efficient and environmentally sound*”

ports in Canada and ports overseas. In addition, shipping has helped develop the Canadian Arctic as well as deliver supplies to regions that would be inaccessible by other modes of transportation. Shipping is present across Canada, from the East Coast — to the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes — to the West Coast and Arctic. It is one of the most cost-effective modes of transportation and has allowed Canadian goods to be competitive on the open market. As an example, through the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, shipping has provided a direct and vital link to the North American industrial heartland that has served Canadian importers and exporters for over half a century.

We have world-class port facilities in Halifax, Montreal, Vancouver and Prince Rupert that are connected by rail and road networks, allowing cargo to flow smoothly to and from all provinces in Canada. Numerous other ports, such as Saint John, Quebec City, Hamilton, Churchill and Thunder Bay, to name just a few, also provide connectivity to the shipping industry and the cargo that is transported.

As an industry, we continue to evolve and look for ways to make marine transportation more efficient as well as environmentally sound. More fuel-efficient engines, low-sulphur fuel, ship-to-shore power and ballast water initiatives are all areas where the shipping community continues to make great strides. It is important to us that the goods we transport are shipped in a safe and efficient manner with limited environmental impact.

Happy 150th birthday, Canada! We are proud to have been able to contribute to the building and success of this great country over the last 150 years and look forward to the many opportunities that the future holds. ●



A Holland America Line cruise ship leaves Burrard Inlet in Vancouver for Alaska

FLIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP

The International Civil Aviation Organization warmly congratulates Canada on its 150th anniversary, writes **Fang Liu**, its Secretary General

As Secretary General of the only United Nations agency headquartered in this geographically and culturally diverse country, I am deeply honoured to congratulate the Government of Canada and all Canadians on the occasion of your 150th anniversary.

Canada has made important contributions to the United Nations over the years, and this has very much been the case in the domain of international air transport. Our global sector is governed by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) of 1944 and the 54 states that drafted that historic document also established the UN agency that I am currently privileged to serve, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Montreal was confirmed as ICAO's official headquarters in 1947, after a sufficient number of



An Air Canada passenger jet approaches Vancouver International Airport



FANG LIU
Secretary General,
International Civil
Aviation Organization



Fang Liu was appointed Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for a three-year term beginning in August 2015. Previously she served for eight years as the Director of ICAO's Bureau of Administration and Services. Prior to joining ICAO, she served the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, where over the course of 20 years she successively held the posts of Legal Counsel, Deputy Director, Director and Deputy Director General, Department of International Affairs and Cooperation.

ratifications of the Chicago Convention had been received. At the time, international delegates to ICAO applauded Canada's significant economic, scientific, technical and aeronautical aspects, its vast airspace, as well as the proximity of our host city, Montreal, to the UN headquarters in New York. The excellent hospitality offered to officials and state visitors by the respective federal, provincial and municipal governments, during ICAO's provisional period from 1944 to 1946, were also highlighted.

In the more than seven decades since we were officially established in Montreal, ICAO has been pleased to contribute to the local economy through the many events we host here. These attract many thousands of civil aviation officials from all over the world, and today contribute more than \$100 million annually. ICAO's presence here has also attracted many other very prominent international aviation organizations to this charming and vibrant city, a process that has led to Montreal becoming recognized

across the globe as the world capital of international civil aviation.

The ease by which we can now coordinate with so many of our international air transport colleagues is a testament to how welcoming and generous Canada has been to each and every one of us. The efficiencies that this new-found proximity permits will

be important for us in the coming years, especially given the challenges we now face because of the projected doubling of flight and passenger volumes. This means that by 2030 we will be

managing more than 20 million passengers and 200,000 flights globally every day.

This level of air transport activity, which is often taken for granted, points to how aviation plays such a significant role in fostering enhanced tourism, trade and many other socioeconomic advantages all over the world. Our sector today supports more than 63.5 million jobs, generating \$2.7 trillion in global gross domestic product, and well over half of the world's 1.1 billion

international travellers each year are travelling by air. Aircraft also move more than 35 per cent of world freight by value annually, most especially perishable and high-value items.

These dependable air transport benefits play a major role in helping governments to realize sustainable long-term prosperity for both their citizens and their businesses. This dynamic will be key to the overall success achieved by the United Nations under its recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals, and ICAO is working hard today so that all world governments understand and appreciate aviation's fundamental role in this process.

ICAO is very grateful to the Government of Canada for its dependable and generous support of our work over the past seven decades, assistance that has been instrumental to how effectively we have been able to encourage and generate the global consensus needed for effective international aviation governance. On the occasion of your 150th anniversary, it is my great pleasure to highlight our immense appreciation for this wonderful and promising country, and all its peoples.

The ICAO's staff, our resident delegations and I call Canada home, and I wish your great country continued success and a very prosperous and sustainable future. ●

“
Our sector supports more than 63.5 million jobs, generating \$2.7 trillion in global GDP”



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DEFENCE AND AEROSPACE

With few direct security threats, Canada has long sent its young men and women abroad to fight for freedom. And Canadians have been in United Nations peacekeeping forces since Canada's Prime Minister Lester B Pearson helped to create the UN Emergency Force in the 1950s. They are stationed with North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, they patrol the Atlantic and Arctic waters, and they contribute to the North American Aerospace Defense Command to protect Canada and the United States from attacks from the air and space. Canada remains focused on rules-based international order and the principle of collective defence and will rely on its defence and aerospace sector to contribute to cross-cutting issues including cybersecurity, climate change and Arctic security.

Source: Canada Unveils New Defence Policy

\$32.7

billion

annual defence spending by
2026–2027

40%

targeted reduction
in GHG emissions
from 2005 levels
by 2030 (excluding
military fleets)



25%

representation
of women in the
military by 2026

A LEGACY OF ENGAGEMENT

The last century and a half has seen Canada make a substantial contribution to the construction of a safe and peaceful world, a tradition designed to continue



This page: Canadian Snowbirds aircraft flying over Terrasse Dufferin, Quebec City

Opposite page, left: the landing party from the HMCS *Niobe* in Halifax, Nova Scotia

Opposite page, middle: squadron commander Raymond Collishaw speaks to fellow air ace Arthur Whealy (in plane)

Opposite page, right: elders and indigenous soldiers in the uniform of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, circa 1916





The 150th anniversary of Confederation marks an important milestone for our country and provides a unique opportunity

to strengthen our sense of what it means to be Canadian. A key part of this story is Canada's significant contribution to global defence and security over the past 150 years, particularly as we look ahead to future challenges.

The priorities of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces are to defend our country and protect our citizens, while advancing Canada's interests and values at home and abroad. What was true 150 years ago is true today. Every day, Canadians from all backgrounds proudly dedicate their lives to building a safe and peaceful world. Since 1867, two million Canadian sailors, soldiers, airmen and airwomen have served Canada overseas, with more than 110,000 of them making the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

As Canadians, we have always risen to the occasion, earning a voice in the councils of nations. Our contribution to defending our lands and waters and working to bring peace and security to those far and near has helped shape our national identity in many ways. In peace and conflict we honour our alliances and commitments, seek to bring security and stability, and to lay the groundwork for reconstruction and development.

Abroad we face new challenges and opportunities. We must build upon the invaluable experiences and lessons learned during the past 150 years, when Canadians have often been at the forefront of security and peace operations.

In this complex and fast-evolving environment, one thing remains the same: our commitment to protect Canadians, our communities and our waters, and to contribute globally as a good citizen of the world. We will continue to work alongside our allies and partners to bring security and stability where it is most needed.

Now more than ever, we know that Canada is strong because of our differences, not in spite of

them. As a country, we draw strength from our shared experiences, from the diversity that inspires us and from the way we treat each other. Our way of life, our two linguistic traditions, our laws and the things we hold to be worth protecting and

preserving have drawn people here from all over the world, creating the national mosaic we call home.

As we celebrate our history and heritage, we will have many opportunities to reflect on Canada's past contributions to global security and to consider how we want this contribution to evolve in the future.

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Confederation, we invite

Canadians from all backgrounds to join us in commemorating the sacrifice and dedication of past and recent Canadian veterans and their loved ones. Their legacy lives on in the freedom and security that we all enjoy today. ●

“

We'll continue to work alongside our allies and partners to bring security and stability”

HARJIT SINGH SAJJAN
Minister of National Defence, Canada



Harjit Singh Sajjan has served Canada and his community as both a soldier and a police officer. He continues his service to Canada as the member of Parliament for Vancouver South and as Minister of National Defence. He is a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces and a combat veteran. He was a police officer with the Vancouver Police Department for 11 years. He was elected on 19 October 2015 and appointed Minister of National Defence on 4 November 2015.

Serving our country one uniform at a time

“
We take great pride in supplying high-quality, innovative and functional garments”

O Canada, how we all cherish this land. And one can arguably suppose that, had Logistik Unicorp been in business back in 1867, it would have already been a loyal and trusted uniform supplier to the

new dominion. This little dash of humour illustrates how strong and enduring our commitment toward serving our country is, in our very own way. At Logistik, we take great pride in supplying high-quality, innovative and functional garments to various governmental organizations such as the Canada Border Services Agency, Correctional Service Canada and Parks Canada, to name a few.

Among these prestigious clients is the Department of National Defence (DND), which we have had the honour of serving since 1996. Logistik’s very first web-based ordering system was actually developed in-house for the cadets of Canada. At the time, this approach was considered highly innovative. But, at Logistik, providing cutting-edge service and products is a driving force, and is what we have always been about. “Logistik’s immediate success in providing a managed clothing solution for Canada Post, our very first and ever-loyal client, led National Defence, our largest volume contract, to envision and adopt this approach,” mentions Louis Bibeau, founder and CEO. The managed services method consists of providing the complete range of program activities

tailored directly to the clients’ needs: R&D, design, production, subcontracting, procurement, quality assurance, secure warehousing and distribution. Personalized account management and customized information technology solutions

further enhance Logistik’s offer to National Defence as well as to its other clients. We can proudly say that we were providing managed services before managed services became the industry standard.

Military uniform suppliers must meet very strict requirements. This operational focus requires Logistik to be both well structured and flexible in order to flawlessly deliver millions of items annually to the Canadian military, at locations from coast to coast. For DND, Logistik’s proven managed clothing solution has clearly translated into uniformity of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) image and economic advantages: uniform consistency within each unit, a result of standardized colour and pattern specifications, and reduced management costs associated with lower stock holdings. Moreover, our Canadian warehouse and distribution centre uses RFID technology, enabling 99.9% order accuracy. The high level of service required by the CAF has proved beneficial in further developing our business in Canada and abroad.

True to our spirit of innovation and in tune with our commitment to sustainability, Logistik manages its worldwide operations out of LEED gold-certified headquarters

LOGISTIK’S MANAGED SERVICES

- 1 R&D
- 2 Design
- 3 Production
- 4 Subcontracting
- 5 Procurement
- 6 Quality assurance
- 7 Secured warehousing
- 8 Distribution



Logistik's headquarters in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec

located in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. Our proximity — a mere four kilometres — to the Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School constitutes an added value for the thousands of recruits who are trained there annually, with the possibility of same-day delivery. These recruits are part of the more than 150,000 individuals, military and cadets, to whom we provide uniforms. And each and every one of them is assured of receiving top-quality uniform components, whether service dress, ceremonial outfit or operational attire. For Logistik, contributing to the reputation of our country's military by making each individual look good and feel good and by helping them perform their duty to our country and to the world with the best technical gear is a privilege and an honour we do not take for granted.

Research and development are paramount to the long-term success of any uniform company but this aspect is particularly crucial for the military. In this field, Logistik has proven to be a choice strategic partner for National Defence, providing one-of-a-kind expertise. Logistik is working on improving the current combat clothing layering systems and is pursuing leading-edge research and development activities in areas such as moisture management, ergonomics, human factors and the use of smarter fabrics. Our intensive R&D efforts have shown that Canadian-grown hemp fibre can be a most viable alternative to cotton fibre, not only in terms of textile quality but from an environmental perspective. We are particularly proud and excited about this stimulating project, funded in part by Sustainable Development

**LOUIS
BIBEAU**
Company
founder,
president and
visionary



Louis Bibeau began his career in the banking industry before moving on to diplomatic postings, to which followed various functions in the federal public administration. He then ventured into the business world, first as the owner and president of Benart Cravat before founding Logistik Unicorp.

LOGISTIK 
UNICORP

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Technology Canada. We test garments in our very own Canadian lab and with the help of specialized partners, and also join soldiers in the field to assess the performance of technical apparel. Mawashi, a sister company of Logistik, has recently developed a passive exoskeleton, thus further establishing its worldwide reputation in military R&D excellence. For Logistik, the future is now.

Our success story is made possible by the contribution of our devoted Canadian suppliers, who comprise more than 75 small and medium companies from across the country. Their unwavering support is at the core of Logistik's patriotic track record: more than 85% of our sales consist of Canadian-made products. Needless to say, Logistik's enduring commercial relationship with the Canadian Armed Forces has a most positive impact on many of our Canadian suppliers. Our success reflects on theirs, from which stems mutual growth and other potential opportunities. Being the major uniform supplier of the Canadian Armed Forces, as well as of other major corporate and governmental clients, Logistik directly and indirectly supports Canada's garment industry, which has not been spared by globalization. Furthermore, Logistik believes in Canada's knowledge-based economy by investing locally in R&D, information technology and design.

Canada is a young country made up of hard-working, resourceful, imaginative, respectful and open-minded people, true Canadian values that Logistik shares and fiercely promotes through its business philosophy. Happy 150th anniversary, Canada! ●



Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting poster from the Second World War (1943)

PATHWAY TO THE STARS

The Royal Canadian Air Force serves as the guarantor of Canadian sovereignty, writes Lieutenant General **Michael Hood**, Commander, Royal Canadian Air Force

When the Silver Dart flew from the frozen surface of Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton on 23 February 1909, no one could have foreseen the impact that aviation would have on the opening of Canada's far frontiers or its impact on our country's defence.

Today, in Canada's 150th year, the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) serves as the guarantor of Canadian sovereignty, with the ability to reach, surveil and act across every square metre of Canadian territory and airspace — with speed unimaginable at our birth. We achieve this through AIRPower — by being Agile and Integrated with the Reach and Power to achieve government objectives.

The Royal Canadian Air Force came into being on 1 April 1924. Canadian airmen had served with distinction during the First World War — including at the Battle of Vimy Ridge — but they did so as members of the British air services. The Royal Flying Corps even came to Canada one hundred years ago to recruit and train Canadians for that service, the first time that pilot training conducted by the military had taken place in Canada.

The Second World War saw a similar but fully Canadian-led training endeavour. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan enabled Canadian airmen and, by this time, airwomen to serve for the first time during time of war as members of the RCAF. The Canadian identity, and Canadian airpower identity, were growing.

The RCAF and the strength it engenders served beyond armed conflict. After the First World War, former air force members became bush pilots and opened up the north. Names such as "Wop" May



The Avro CF-100 "Canuck" aircraft

and "Punch" Dickins continue to reverberate down the decades. The RCAF also photographed the far reaches of Canada. "By 1924," wrote historian WAB Douglas, "the precision and thoroughness of new aerial photo techniques had all but revolutionized map-making in Canada. For the first time it was feasible to map systematically the whole of the Canadian land mass."

The RCAF has a tremendous legacy of such innovation — as does Canada. One example: in the 1940s, the University of Toronto pioneer in aviation medicine Wilbur Franks developed the G-suit with the air



A Snowbirds pilot and a mechanic giving their salutes in CFB Bagotville, Quebec

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL
MICHAEL HOOD**
Commander of the
Royal Canadian Air Force



Lieutenant General Michael Hood joined the Canadian Grenadier Guards before enrolling in the Regular Force and receiving his Air Combat Systems Officer wings in 1988. He was Commanding Officer of both 429 and 436 Transport Squadrons as well as commander of 8 Wing Trenton. Following assignments as Director General Air Force Development and Deputy Director General of International Security Policy, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force in 2012. In 2013 he was appointed Director of Staff, Strategic Joint Staff. He became Commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force on 9 July 2015.

**“
We continue
to expand the
operational
capability
and reach
of our air
mobility force”**

force. It allowed pilots at high altitudes and high speeds to handle gravitational forces without blacking out. And innovation goes beyond technology. In 2013, RCAF Colonel (retired) Chris Hadfield pioneered innovative ways to talk about space when he commanded the International Space Station. And the RCAF is looking to accelerate exploration and implementation of innovative solutions for Canada’s airpower needs now and in the future.

From world wars to the Cold War to the war on terrorism to our current missions, the men and women of the RCAF have served with pride, professionalism and dedication. Search and rescue, aerial patrols, combat, peacekeeping, peacemaking and humanitarian and domestic and international disaster relief missions are all within our realm. Our mandate has also expanded to the stars, because the RCAF is now responsible for the space portfolio within the Department of National Defence.

Concretely, our role is a Canadian role, as the guarantor of Canadian sovereignty. It is why the North Warning System and our fighter force are so important. It is why we have long-range fuel tanks on our helicopters. It is why we continue to expand the operational capability and reach of our air mobility force. It is why, among the three services, the RCAF has the highest percentage of its force on high readiness. It is why our operational integration with the United States Air Force and with NORAD (the North American Aerospace Defense Command) is so important — NORAD is the most successful binational military alliance the world has ever seen.

Canadian geography, sovereignty and history are meshed with the RCAF’s own history and this drives our doctrine, our roles and our understanding of our responsibilities. As we celebrate 150 years of Canadian history and look forward to a bright future, sovereignty and innovation are the touchstones for the RCAF, through which we serve Canada and Canadians.

In the words of the RCAF’s motto “Sic itur ad astra” — such is the pathway to the stars. ●

Continuing a legacy of building and maintaining ships for Canada

For the next 30 years, Irving Shipbuilding will work closely with the Royal Canadian Navy to construct Canada's future naval fleet

As we celebrate Canada's 150th anniversary, Halifax Shipyard has now been at the forefront of Canadian shipbuilding for more than 125 years and involved in many of our country's significant milestones.

Our work with the Royal Canadian Navy dates back to its inception, with maintenance work for the Navy's first east coast ship, the former HMCS Niobe, being carried out in 1911 at what is now Halifax Shipyard.

One hundred years ago, on December 6, 1917, the Halifax Shipyard's facilities were badly damaged by the Halifax Explosion, the largest human-made explosion prior to the detonation of the first atomic bombs in 1945. The explosion occurred 300 metres from the shipyard's graving dock, killing many workers.

From 1939-1945, Halifax was on the front line throughout the Battle of the Atlantic, the longest continuous military campaign in World War II. Over the course of the War the shipyard's two facilities, in Halifax and Dartmouth, repaired 7,145 vessels – an astonishing average of more than 24 ships for every week of the War.

Today, the Royal Canadian Navy is in the midst of the most intensive and comprehensive period of fleet renewal in its peacetime history. At Irving Shipbuilding, we continue our focus on maintaining the Navy's current fleet, and constructing the future fleet of Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ships and the next class of Canadian Surface Combatants as part of the National Shipbuilding Strategy. This work will be done at Irving Shipbuilding's Halifax Shipyard – the most modern shipyard in North America.



The first Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ship under construction within the Halifax Shipyard's modern facility

Growing Canada's next generation of shipbuilders

To build and maintain the Royal Canadian Navy's current and future fleet, we have increased our workforce from 800 in 2011 to over 1,600 today. We've done this by actively recruiting across Canada to find experienced tradespeople, engineers, planners and other professionals to build a workforce that is 96% Canadian.

Through the Irving Shipbuilding Centre of Excellence at the Nova Scotia Community College (NSCC) two successful programs, Women Unlimited and Pathways to Shipbuilding, have been designed to provide training and employment opportunities for female and indigenous students, respectively, in the areas of welding and metal fabrication. Successful graduates who meet employment eligibility criteria will be hired by Irving Shipbuilding as positions become available.

Benefiting Canadians from coast to coast to coast

Building the Royal Canadian Navy's future fleet is a national endeavor, and the positive economic benefits associated with building combatant vessels at Irving Shipbuilding's Halifax Shipyard in Nova Scotia are being felt across the country.

The Halifax Shipyard has over \$1.7 billion in spending commitments with more than 250 organizations across Canada as a result of the National Shipbuilding Strategy. This includes organizations such as Glamox Canada in Newfoundland and Labrador, Bronswerk Group in Quebec, and Toolcomm in British Columbia. In fact, more than \$3.17 billion of economic activity is forecasted in Canada between 2013-2022 from the Halifax Shipyard's facility modernization and Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ship construction.

Investing in Canada's marine industry

Irving Shipbuilding has also committed to investing 0.5% of the Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ships contract value, approximately \$12.5 million dollars, to support a sustainable marine industry in Canada.

The Value Proposition funding includes investments like \$4.5 million in the Centre for Ocean Ventures and Entrepreneurship (COVE) in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. COVE is a collaborative facility for start-ups, small and large businesses, and education to facilitate applied innovation in the ocean sector.

Other recipients of Value Proposition funding to date include the Nunavut Research Institute, MEOPAR, NSCC, St. Francis Xavier University, University of British Columbia, Marine Additive Manufacturing Centre of Excellence, and Institute for Ocean Research Enterprise.

These projects will strengthen the marine industry and Canadians will benefit greatly.

Revitalizing Canada's shipbuilding industry

After a long period without building large naval ships, Canada is now well on its way to re-establishing the nation's shipbuilding and marine industries while ensuring our Navy and Coast Guard get the ships they need at a fair price.

Irving Shipbuilding is proud to be Canada's shipbuilding and in-service support centre of excellence, and look forward to continuing our legacy of building and maintaining ships for Canada.



Halifax Shipyard

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 www.ShipsforCanada.ca

“We have increased our workforce from 800 in 2011 to over 1,500 today”



Fifteen female graduates of the first Irving Shipbuilding-Women Unlimited program began full-time employment with Irving Shipbuilding in June 2017

A HERITAGE OF GLOBAL CONTRIBUTION

By sea and by land, the Royal Canadian Navy has upheld Canada's values for more than a century, writes Vice Admiral **Ron Lloyd**, Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy



Royal Navy sailors during the Second World War

In honour of Canada's 150th anniversary, the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) is extremely proud to share how it has remained, according to its motto, "Ready, aye, ready" to respond when called upon to protect and defend Canadian values and interests for the past 107 years.

Time and time again throughout our history, the RCN has been the government of Canada's first responders — from humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, to deterrence, counter-terrorism and full conflict operations.

Canada's 150th anniversary is the perfect occasion to highlight some of the RCN's greatest contributions to the safety and security of our country.

During the Second World War — perhaps the time of Canada's greatest peril — the sailors of the RCN answered the call to fight,



The Royal Canadian Navy ship HMCS Kingston arrives in Crawford Wharf in Kingston, Ontario, July 2016

and our young navy came of age. The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest campaign of the war, and certainly one of its deadliest. At the onset of the war, the RCN was already prepared when two West Coast warships sailed out of port, on their way to form the backbone of the convoy escort force that was gathering in the Atlantic.

By the end of the war, Canada would have one of the largest naval fleets in the world — 373 fighting ships and 90,000 members — and it played a key role in turning the tide of the war.

The RCN would continue to be at the forefront of the Canadian military response to conflict, by deploying ships into harm's way and acting as Canada's instrument of first resort in times of crisis.

In the Korean conflict, Canada's first response was to send three ships, sailing from Esquimalt in July 1950. RCN ships supported the United Nations forces by, among other duties, executing the dangerous bombarding of rail lines along the enemy coast, earning them the nickname "Trainbusters" while preventing enemy trains from delivering their supplies to the war effort.

In 1990, three ships were deployed, just 10 days after the United Nations condemned the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Just over a decade later, after the tragic terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, Canada sent five ships in response to NATO's declaration of Article 5.

“
We are proud to stand the watch at sea, on guard for thee”

In addition, the RCN provided humanitarian and disaster relief in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and following earthquakes in Haiti and, most recently, in New Zealand.

The RCN also works with Canadian government partners at home, supporting law enforcement activities, coastal security, search and rescue, environmental protection, and Arctic surveillance.

Despite the ever-changing threat and the increasing complexities of operations at sea there remains one constant — the exceptional professionalism, dedication and commitment of Canadian sailors and those who enable their success at sea. Our nearly 12,000 full- and part-time military members and 3,500 civilians are the foundation of our service, the very bedrock upon which our success is built. They come from all corners of this country and from a multitude of

different backgrounds, cultures, ethnic groups and religions. Our diversity is our strength and as the "One Navy Team" we remain committed to remain "Ready, aye, ready" for the next 150 years.

We are proud to stand the watch at sea, on guard for thee, and we do so following in the wake of those extraordinary Canadians who first charted the course that today's Royal Canadian Navy is so honoured to follow. ●



**VICE ADMIRAL
RON LLOYD**
Commander, Royal
Canadian Navy



Vice Admiral Ron Lloyd, CMM, CD became the 35th Commander of the Royal Canadian Navy and Chief of the Naval Staff on 23 June 2016. He served as Combat Officer in HMCS *Calgary*, Combat Officer Sea Training Pacific, Executive Officer HMCS *Ottawa*, Commanding Officer HMCS *Charlottetown*, Commanding Officer HMCS *Algonquin*, Commander Canadian Fleet Atlantic and Commander Canadian Fleet Pacific. At National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, his posts have included Executive Secretary to the Chief of Maritime Staff, Director General Maritime Force Development and Chief of Force Development.

A FORCE FOR GOOD

The Canadian Army's stalwart defence of our country's sovereignty and values, a role it retains to this day, predates Confederation, writes Lieutenant General **Paul Wynnyk**, CMM, MSM, CD, Commander of the Canadian Army



Canadian soldiers patrol in a street in Kabul, Afghanistan, 2004

“Canada was a founding member of both the United Nations and NATO”

Congratulations, Canada, on your 150th birthday! As we celebrate this important milestone, it is important to remember the sacrifices of those who have served, and in many cases fought, to defend Canadian values at home and abroad.

The Canadian Army predates Confederation and has been a vital part of the Canadian identity for more than two centuries. The Militia Act of 1855 allowed for troops to be raised, representing the beginning of the transition toward our own

self-defence and the sovereignty of an emerging country. Since Confederation, the deployment of our troops abroad has done much to underscore the Canadian identity; we are seen to be, inter alia, courageous, dependable and respectful of different peoples and cultures. These qualities are timeless and were exhibited by Canadian soldiers during the Boer War, the First World War, the Second World War, the Korean War, the Afghanistan conflict and the peace support operations around the globe.

During the Cold War, Canada's foreign policy emphasized international cooperation and true to its values, Canada was a founding member of both the United Nations in 1945 and NATO in 1949. To this day, the Canadian Army deploys troops to support operations that are sanctioned by these vital international organizations. We are able to do this because the Canadian Army generates well-trained, well-led and well-equipped soldiers, and our commitment to international peace and stability is as strong as ever.

On Operation Reassurance, we are deploying soldiers in Central and Eastern Europe as part of NATO's assurance and deterrence measures. As part of Operation Unifier, the Canadian Army is generating 200 soldiers per rotation to assist in training Ukrainian soldiers in NATO tactics and procedures. On Operation Impact, Canada's contribution to dismantle and ultimately defeat Daesh, Canadian Army members play an important role, alongside our partners, to set conditions for Iraqi security forces to achieve long-term success through self-sustainable security. Through these missions, and indeed over the course of the last 150 years, the Canadian Army has brought Canadians together. English Canadians, French Canadians, indigenous peoples and immigrants have united for a common purpose: the defence of our great country.

As we look to the future, the Canadian Army must be networked and ready to deploy with technology and equipment compatible with that of our allies. As such, the Canadian Army is scalable, agile and responsive and must be prepared to succeed at whatever mission is assigned by our government. We plan for future missions by conceptualizing what the army of tomorrow must be able to do, taking into account ever-evolving international dynamics as well as state and non-state adversaries in possession of sophisticated and lethal technology. As military missions continue to increase in complexity, there will be little or no room for error, and a heavy reliance on our soldiers to succeed. In this regard, I have every confidence that our soldiers will live up to the legacy of their forebears; Canadian soldiers are second to none.

There is a direct and entrenched relationship between Canada and its soldiers; like Canadian society, our soldiers are diverse, unified and proud of the country from which they hail. By understanding the history of Canada and its army, we can better appreciate how our country evolved, and why Canadians can be proud of the disproportionate contributions their soldiers have made to the development of not only our country, but also to world peace and security.

As we celebrate this great country that is Canada, I would ask that you reflect upon the dedication and sacrifice of Canadian soldiers — past and present — who have underwritten our freedoms. Canada's Army remains strong, proud and ever ready to defend these freedoms. ●

**PAUL
WYNNYK**
Lieutenant
General, Royal
Canadian Army



Lieutenant General Paul Wynnyk was appointed Commander of the Canadian Army on 14 July 2016. His appointments include Director of Operations for the Foreign and Defence Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister. He has served in Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and was the Assistant Commanding General overseeing the development of the Afghan Ministry of Defense and the Afghan National Army.



BRICS RESEARCH GROUP



The BRICS Research Group

The concept of the "BRICS" refers to the large emerging countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Today, the annual stand-alone summits of their leaders, which started in 2009, embrace a broad range of high-level issues requiring global governance, such as economics and finance, trade and investment, health, food and agriculture, development, energy, environment, climate change, social progress, peace, security and international institutional reform.

Led by Marina Larionova of Russia's Center for International Institutions Research at the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration and John Kirton of Canada's University of Toronto, the BRICS Research Group aims to serve as a leading independent source of information and analysis on the BRICS institutions, issues and its members' underlying interactions.

Together with international partners from the BRICS countries, the BRICS Research Group focuses on the work of the BRICS and diplomacy within the group as a plurilateral international institution operating at the summit level. Particular attention is paid to the relationship and reciprocal influence of the BRICS with other leading global governance institutions such as the G7, the G20 and those of the United Nations galaxy.

Documentation from the BRICS and relevant research and reports are published on the BRICS Information Centre website at www.brics.utoronto.ca. The BRICS Research Group also conducts analyses of the compliance of the BRICS members with their summit commitments. It also publishes relevant scholarly works and books.

Selected Publications

BRICS and Global Governance

edited by Marina Larionova and John Kirton (Routledge, forthcoming)

BRICS: A Very Short Introduction

Andrew F. Cooper (Oxford University Press, 2016)

BRICS in the System of Global Governance

Special issue of the International Organisations Research Journal, volume 10, number 2, 2015

<https://iorj.hse.ru/en/2015-10-2.html>

BRICS: The 2012 New Delhi Summit

edited by Marina Larionova and John Kirton, with Yoginder K. Alagh (Newsdesk Media, 2012)

www.brics.utoronto.ca/newsdesk/delhi

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FINANCE, TRADE AND INVESTMENT

At the core of Canada's economy is a sophisticated, stable, internationally eminent banking, insurance and financial services sector that has withstood successive global financial crises and led the global effort to develop stronger, fairer international regimes for financial regulation and supervision. Canada has four financial hubs: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Calgary. Each plays a dynamic role and together account for almost 60 per cent of Canada's banking-related employment. Ontario is poised to become a global hub for cybersecurity innovation, which will help to keep the financial services sector secure, as they are inextricably linked. That's just one way that Canada's financial services sector is increasingly innovative and adapting to constantly evolving technology.

Source: The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

53%

of Canadian working-age
adults with tertiary education
Source: OECD

2nd

best country in
the G20 in which
to do business
Source: Forbes

1st

Ranking of Canada's
economic growth of all G7
countries (2006–2015)



INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

Canada's bold infrastructure development and its expansion of social benefits will help create more equitable wealth and well-being for its citizens, writes the Honourable **Bill Morneau**, Minister of Finance



BILL MORNEAU
Minister of Finance

Bill Morneau was appointed Minister of Finance of Canada on 4 November 2015, following his election as the member of Parliament for Toronto Centre. He served as President of Morneau Shepell from 1992 until he entered politics. He was a member of the Government of Ontario's Pension Advisory Council and in 2012 was appointed as Pension Investment Adviser to Ontario's Minister of Finance. He was Chair of the board of Toronto's St. Michael's Hospital, Covenant House and the C.D. Howe Institute.

This year Canadians are celebrating the 150th anniversary of Confederation. This year also marks 150 years since the creation of one of the Government of Canada's original departments, the Department of Finance. What started out as a mandate to carry out the official bookkeeping of the new federation has evolved into a broader role: to promote the social and economic policies that can improve the standard of living and quality of life of all Canadians, their families and future generations. I am humbled to hold the position of Canada's Minister of Finance at this historic moment for our country.

There is no doubt that the challenges we face today are unique, but it is remarkable how some echo what we have faced before. Generations ago, Canadians built the railways and seaways that opened up our country to the world, and connected us from coast to coast to coast. These great public works united people, creating jobs and

economic potential that served Canadians well and left a legacy of transport, travel and trade that we still enjoy today.

In this century, governments around the world face a similar challenge and Canada is no different: how do we build massive public works projects that are efficient, dynamic, affordable and, most importantly, stand the test of time — to harness the potential we

have today in a way that transforms Canada for the next generation, and the one after that? The historic investments in infrastructure we

make today will pay dividends for years to come: delivering clean, sustained economic growth; building stronger, more inclusive communities; and creating more good, middle-class jobs for Canadians.

As we prepare to take full advantage of the opportunities in the economy of tomorrow, I am proud of what our government has already accomplished to help Canadians succeed. We introduced the Canada Child Benefit, which, compared to the previous system of child benefits, gives nine out of

“*We introduced a tax cut that benefited nine million people*”

10 Canadian families more help with the high cost of raising their kids. The new Canada Child Benefit is lifting hundreds of thousands of children out of poverty across the country. We raised taxes on the wealthiest, so that we could introduce a middle-class tax cut benefiting nine million Canadians. We expanded the Canada Pension Plan, to help people retire with more dignity. And we struck historic new health funding agreements that will help improve home care and mental health services.

The steps we have taken to date are having a real, positive impact on our economy — and on Canadians.

And forecasters are now expecting Canada's economic growth to pick up in the next two years.

Canadians want to be assured that their hard work will mean a better future for their kids and grandkids. That is why we will continue to make smart and responsible investments in our people, our communities and our economy to strengthen the middle class and prepare Canadians for the economy of tomorrow.

As we celebrate Canada 150, we do so with hope and optimism about our country's future. ●

Investing for the next 150 years

The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPIB) joins all Canadians this year in proudly celebrating the 150th anniversary of our nation. What we've achieved together during this time is remarkable: a stable, prosperous and outward-looking democracy that is admired throughout the world.

The title of this collection, Canada 150 — Celebrating 150 years of Global Contributions, could not be more appropriate. In the 1860s, the Fathers of Confederation showed the world how to build a nation — not through war and conquest — but through compromise, respect and mutual accommodation.

Providing for Canadians

Among the many reasons Canadians have to celebrate is a stable, well-funded retirement income system that is admired and emulated around the world.

Echoing the spirit of Confederation itself, the creation of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) over 50 years ago represents federalism at its best, as federal and provincial leaders put aside their jurisdictional differences to create a pension system that would help current and future generations of Canadians retire with dignity and peace of mind. Their goal at the time was to establish a modest but guaranteed pension benefit to all working Canadians.

Within 25 years, faced with the potential of an insolvent national pension system, Canada again blazed a trail by instituting reforms that set Canada's national pension plan on a path to sustainability. CPIB was established as a result of these reforms, and was charged with investing the assets of the CPP not needed to pay current benefits and in so doing help return the Fund to a sustainable footing.

CPIB is a professional investment management

organization operating at arm's length from governments to which it is accountable, while always acting in the best interests of CPP contributors and beneficiaries. A clear mandate guides the organization forward: to seek to achieve a maximum rate of return without undue risk of loss, taking into account factors that affect the funding of the CPP.

The Gold Standard

Today, the CPP Fund sits at more than \$300 billion, and is projected to be sustainable until at least 2090 according to the most recent report by the Chief Actuary of Canada. The combination of CPIB's mandate, independence from government and public accountability has led to us being recognized as the gold standard for national pension plans. Other countries now look to Canada as a model upon which to base their pension systems.

The creation of the CPP 50 years ago, the reforms of the mid-1990s and the recent intergovernmental agreement to expand the CPP are all examples of collaborative forward thinking by Canadian legislators and policymakers.

At 150 years, we are a country with a prosperous future, made even brighter by a national pension plan that is a model of good governance and prudent, long-term decision-making. All of us at CPIB are deeply honoured to play a part in helping to build and sustain the Canada Pension Plan for generations to come. Happy Birthday, Canada!



THE ROLE OF FINANCE

Tiff Macklem, Dean, Rotman School of Management and former Senior Deputy Governor, Bank of Canada, talks to Editor **John Kirton** about the significance of Canada's financial sector and its global influence

How important is the finance sector to the Canadian economy?

Very important. It makes a very significant direct contribution to employment and growth in Canada — about 5% of the workforce and 7% of gross domestic product. But, more importantly, it is a key enabler of both growth and stability in the whole economy. It makes sure that the billions of transactions to buy and sell goods and services every day happen quickly, safely and securely. It channels the savings of Canadians into productive investments that grow the economy. It helps households and businesses manage risks, through home, business, trade and other types of insurance. Without financial services, our modern economy would simply not function.

How has Canada benefited from and contributed to globalization?

As a medium-sized economy, Canada relies heavily on open trade in goods and services and an open global financial system. In Canada's early years, we were huge importers of foreign capital that was invested in essential infrastructure such as railways and ports on which the country was built. As Canada has matured, it has also become a source of foreign direct investment to the rest of the world. Having a rules-based international trading and financial system has been a tremendous benefit to Canada and other advanced economies. In the last 20 years,

TIFF MACKLEM
Dean, Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto



Tiff Macklem is Dean of the Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto and Chair of the board of the Global Risk Institute. Before joining the university, he served as Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada as well as Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of Finance. He was Canada's Finance Deputy at the G7 and G20, the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board.



The G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy at the National Building Museum in Washington DC, 15 November 2008

it has also been critical to the rapid economic growth of many newly integrated, emerging market economies. China is the most prominent example. Joining the World Trade Organization and embracing the global trade and financial order unleashed a burst of growth in China that has pulled millions of people out of poverty and been an important source of global growth. That spread to other emerging market economies and continues to bring others into the global trading and financial system, creating new markets and new opportunities for Canadian companies.

How has Canada contributed to building international financial institutions?

Canada has long promoted and contributed to an open international trade and financial system with clear rules and responsibilities for all. In 1944, amid tensions between the British and American visions, Canada quietly played a key role in shaping the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Canada was instrumental in founding the forum of G20 finance ministers and central bank governors in 1999 and [our then Finance Minister] Paul Martin chaired its first meeting. Canada also laid

the groundwork for the leaders' G20 forum that emerged during the global financial crisis in 2008. Mark Carney, then Governor of the Bank of Canada, became the Chair of the Financial Stability Board. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision benefited from a long history of Canadian leadership and was chaired by Nicholas Le Pan for many years. With the world now looking more fragmented, the importance of this Canadian leadership has never been greater.

“*Ahead of 2008, Canada had higher financial regulatory standards*”

Why has Canada increasingly avoided domestic financial crises or bank failures?

We had our own failures in the 1980s but we were smart enough to learn from them. In the deep recession of the 1980s, two regional banks failed and two more were rescued by takeovers. This led to a determination to strengthen financial regulation and enhance supervision. The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) was created with pre-emptive powers and real teeth. Canada set higher capital standards than the rest of the world and introduced a cap on leverage. And we stuck with the discipline of strong supervision and sound financial standards, which served us well in 2008.

Why did Canada do so well through the 2008 global financial crisis?

Ahead of the crisis, Canada had higher financial regulatory standards and strong supervision of its financial institutions. That helped. Not being at the epicentre of

the crisis also helped. It gave Canada some lead time to develop contingency plans that proved very useful when the crisis intensified post-Lehman Brothers and went global. We have a relatively simple financial regulatory structure for national financial institutions, with just a few regulators who all work within a few blocks of one another in Ottawa. Many of us had worked together over several years and moved between the Bank of Canada, Department of Finance and OSFI so we had a mutual understanding of each institution, respect for each other and trust. There was also a high degree of communication between the regulators and the private sector. That two-way communication was critical to figuring out what kind of extraordinary measures would be effective. The other key element was international coordination. As Canada's G7 Finance Deputy, I would start my day with a G7 call to share information about our economies and financial systems. This was a global crisis, and it was only when the G7 acted together that the financial system began to stabilize.

What role did Canada play in strengthening international financial regulation and supervision in the wake of the crisis?

As the international focus turned from stabilizing the system to reforming it, the G7 members looked to Canada as the country with the most stable system. Higher Canadian-style capital standards, including more emphasis on true loss-bearing capital and a cap on leverage, were imported into the Basel rules. Canada also tried to mitigate a regulatory overreaction that risked reducing the ability of the financial system to enable economic growth. On this we were only partially successful.

What challenges lie ahead and how should Canada meet them?

First, although every financial crisis is different, all have three things in common: overly thin capital buffers, excessive leverage and little liquidity. Our ability to forecast the future and see crises coming is highly imperfect. So there will be future episodes of financial instability. We can build adequate buffers that enhance the resilience of the financial system. Canada needs to protect the core financial reforms that came out of the crisis: higher capital standards, limits on leverage and adequate liquidity buffers. Second, the financial industry is changing rapidly. New technologies, the digital delivery of many financial services and the potential for radically new technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence have the potential to reduce risk and improve efficiency in financial systems. Canada can provide leadership in designing financial regulations that do not stifle innovation, by modernizing regulations and experimenting with pilots and safe zones to try new innovations in a controlled way. ●

CANADA AT THE FOREFRONT OF GLOBAL TRADE

Trade helped to propel Canada into the world's top 10 economies, despite our having only the 37th-largest population, writes **François-Philippe Champagne**, Minister of International Trade

As Canada celebrates the 150th anniversary of confederation, it is important to remember that Canada is, and always will be, a nation built on trade.

Fur dominated the early days of trade here, as the University of Toronto's own Harold Innis has documented. The fur trade gave way to wheat and lumber in later years. And today Canada exports just about every product and service imaginable.

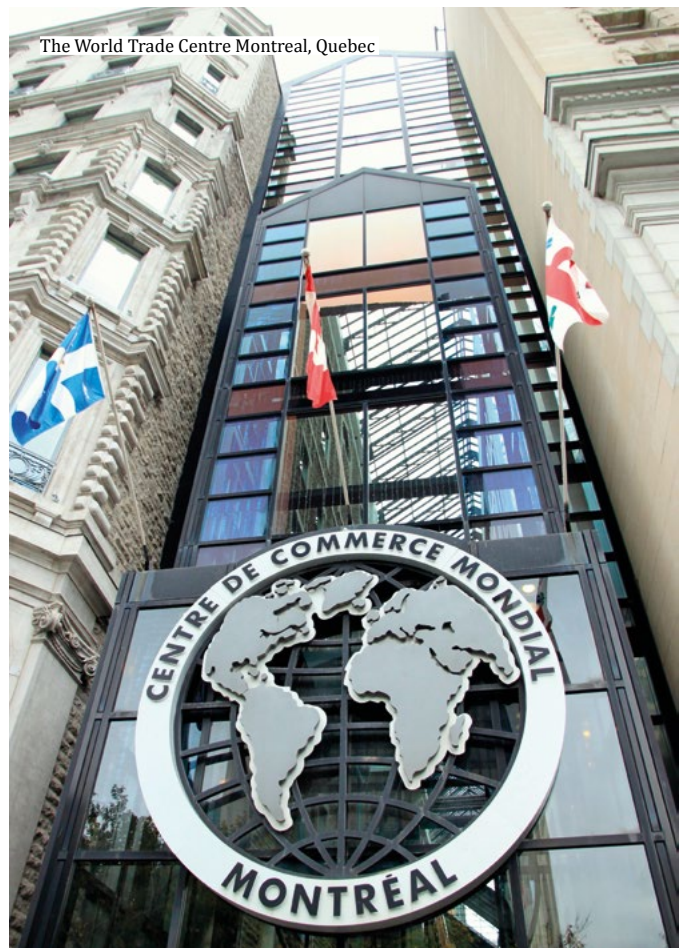
Canadians know that trade and investment mean growth, and growth means jobs for the middle class, and those working hard to join it. As a country of only 36 million people, we also know that our prosperity is fundamentally linked with our openness to newcomers and our connection to the global economy.

Trade has been very good for Canada. It has helped build our country into a top-10 global economy, despite having only the world's 37th-largest population. That is why Canada is so committed to promoting more free and open trade between nations.

It is also why we continue to champion the rules-based system for managing global trade and the multilateral institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, that sustain it. Canada was one of the founders and architects of that system, which rose from the ashes of the Great Depression and the Second World War and sought to bring much-needed predictability and stability to global trade.

The result was a huge growth in trade in the postwar years, which, in turn, helped to raise incomes and living standards and lift millions of people out of poverty. Today, liberalized trade continues to play a major role in improving people's lives. And Canada remains one of its staunchest defenders.

At the same time, Canada has long understood the importance of being fully engaged with our trading partners. And that means having a permanent on-the-ground presence in markets around the world. Our network of trade professionals — the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service (TCS) — is almost as old as Canada itself, and



even predates our foreign service. From its humble beginnings in 1894 with the posting of our first trade commissioner to Australia, the TCS has fanned out across the globe over the years. Today, more than 900 trade commissioners work in more than 160 cities worldwide, connecting Canadian businesses to new markets, new partners and new opportunities abroad. The TCS also encourages companies looking to make Canada their next investment destination.

And it helps to ensure that Canada benefits from our cutting-edge trade agreements.

In 1989 the original Canada–United States Free Trade Agreement was among the first to address trade in services. And, in 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) added Mexico to the mix, becoming the first comprehensive free-trade agreement to bring both developed and developing countries together. It also achieved broader and deeper market openings than any trade agreement before it.

Our celebration of Canada 150 this year coincides with the 20th anniversary of



Lumber transportation, British Columbia

**FRANÇOIS-
PHILIPPE
CHAMPAGNE**

**Minister of
International
Trade**



François-Philippe Champagne was elected the member of Parliament for Saint-Maurice–Champlain on October 19, 2015. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance of Canada, a position he held until 10 January 2017, when he was appointed Minister of International Trade of Canada by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. A businessman, lawyer and international trade specialist, he has more than 20 years of experience in large international companies, particularly in the field of energy, engineering and innovation.

Canada’s first free-trade agreements after NAFTA, with Israel and Chile. More agreements came into force in the years that followed: with Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama in the Americas to Jordan in the Middle East to Korea in the Asia-Pacific region. Ukraine will soon join these ranks. We are also currently consulting Canadians on potential new trade agreements with China and the Mercosur group of South American countries.

And, of course, we eagerly await the provisional application of Canada’s Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with the European Union. CETA is great news for companies and consumers on both sides of the Atlantic. And its benefits go well beyond the business side of things. As the most progressive trade agreement ever negotiated by either Canada or the EU, CETA occupies a central place in Canada’s progressive trade agenda.

Progressive trade means doing everything possible to ensure that all segments of society, both in Canada and abroad, can take advantage of, and otherwise benefit from, the enormous economic opportunities that flow from trade. In Canada, this means having a particular focus on the interests and ambitions of under-represented groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples, and small- and medium-sized businesses so that they get a leg up in reaching their full potential in global markets.

Progressive trade also leads to strong provisions in trade agreements in important areas such as workers’ rights, the environment and gender equality and in reinforcing the continued right of governments to regulate in the public interest.

CETA demonstrates that major new trade deals are possible even in today’s challenging global trade environment — in large part because progressive provisions are embedded in it. That makes CETA the right deal at the right time for Canada, the EU and the world.

Throughout its history, Canada has been at the forefront of new ways of thinking about and doing trade. The world is once again faced with the need to think differently about how to pursue trade.

On our 150th anniversary, Canada is proud to be the standard bearer for an inclusive and progressive approach to trade that works for everyone. I invite our partners at home and around the world to join us in putting our vision for progressive trade into action. ●

The impetus for trade and how it will take a team

Since the fur trade laid the foundation for Canada to be established, trade has been deeply woven into this country's DNA. Rich in resources and entrepreneurial spirit, Canada has always had a lot to offer the world and its economy has come to depend on what it gets in return — economic growth, wealth and investment opportunities, jobs.

For much of our history, these trading relations have been focused on the south and east, to the US and Europe. Although this remains the case today, there are signs of change as new markets emerge around the world, and Canadian opportunities emerge with them.

At the same time, the nature of those opportunities, and trade itself, are also changing, creating a new economic reality to which Canadian decision-makers and businesses must adapt.

Changing trade

The idea of trade being companies that produce goods in one place and export them to another is increasingly outdated, a far too narrow model of what international trade looks like. The rise of global value chains, information technology, fintech and the expansion of international trade and investment agreements have reduced the significance of national borders and changed the shape of international commerce.

Consider as well, the economic and political climate of the day. Or, for want of a better word, the mood. One need only look at headlines from the last 18 months for proof of how quickly circumstances can change: the election of President Donald Trump; Brexit; the ongoing restructuring of the Chinese economy; escalating geopolitical tensions in countries such as North Korea and Venezuela; and the continuing spectre of international terrorism.

Against this backdrop, Canada's trade performance in the last 15 years has declined, with the biggest weakness focused in manufacturing and commodity exports to the US. Also of concern is the fact that only 7% of Canadian small- to medium-sized enterprises — which make up Canada's economic engine — are tapping into international customers and supply chains. That's simply not enough. Research shows that exporting companies grow faster, are more resilient and innovative, and more sustainable than companies that don't export. Most importantly, exporting companies create more jobs.

This is why it's crucial that Canada take its trade game to the next level and enables more companies to go, grow and succeed abroad, even in the face of trading headwinds.



EDC's case for change

Adapting is Export Development Canada's mission and we've been doing it successfully for more than 70 years. That success has been driven largely by two factors — our expertise in trade and risk management, and our willingness and ability to adapt to change.

This adaptability has never been more tested than today. Recognizing that trade has evolved and, along with it, the needs of Canadian exporters, EDC's leadership has determined that the organization must become more relevant to those needs. To this end, EDC has undertaken an aggressive transformation to better serve Canadian companies in the new global context. Not just those that are currently exporting, but also those that will be ready to export some day in the future. Our belief is that by helping more companies transition from their purely domestic business to competing and winning internationally, EDC can have a bigger impact on Canadian economic growth.



Team Canada's challenge

Ensuring Canada's continued success on the world stage for the next 150 years, however, will take more than just EDC's efforts. It will take the combined efforts of government, industry associations, bankers, lawyers and so many others. It will require companies to come together, share ideas and experiences and find common ground and opportunities to cooperate.

In other words it will take a Team Canada approach, with all players working together to create that dynamic energy on which success is built. If this team has a competitive advantage, it is Canada's global brand. A land of extraordinary natural space and resources, with a population rich in its diversity and generosity, Canada and its people have a long history of being both open to and engaging with the world. It is this that has made us an ideal international partner to trade with, a quality that is thrown into high relief at moments in history such as these. Today, when so many countries are retreating to



Export Development Canada has the knowledge, connections and financial services to help Canadian companies go, grow and succeed internationally

protectionism, Canada is heading in the opposite direction and seeking out more trade.

Achieving success on the international stage is a complex business, subject to multiple factors, foreign and domestic. Still, something as simple as the right brand and the right attitude can make a difference. Today's Team Canada is equipped with sufficient quantities of both to prompt optimism, and in today's volatile global context, that optimism will be a valuable tool for exporters and policy makers.

Just as it was 150 years ago, trade is still very much in our national DNA. And today, more than ever, trade plays a crucial role in Canada's prosperity. The challenge now is to come together as an export community and adapt to the changing landscape of global trade. By doing so, and by finding ways to let more companies succeed internationally, we can build a bigger, stronger and more sustainable Canadian economy for years to come.





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G7 Research Group

In the rapidly globalizing world of the 21st century, the Group of Seven major market democracies serves as an effective centre of comprehensive global governance. G7 members – the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada and the European Union – contain many of the world’s critical capabilities and are committed to democratic values. At its annual summit and through a web of G7-centred institutions at the ministerial, official and multi-stakeholder levels, the G7 does much to meet global challenges, especially in the fields of security, sustainable development and economics.

The G7 Research Group is a global network of scholars, students and professionals in the academic, research, media, business, non-governmental, governmental and intergovernmental communities who follow the work of the G7, the G8 (with Russia) and related institutions. The group’s mission is to serve as the world’s leading independent source of information, analysis and research on the G7/8. Founded in 1987, it is managed from Trinity College, the Munk School of Global Affairs and the Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto. Professional Advisory Council members, Special Advisors and participating researchers span the world. Through the G7 Research Group, Trinity’s John W. Graham Library has become the global repository of G7/8 documents, transcripts, media coverage, interviews, studies, essays, memorabilia and artifacts.

The G7 Information Centre at www.g7.utoronto.ca

The online G7 Information Centre (www.g7.utoronto.ca) contains the world’s most comprehensive and authoritative collection of information and analysis on the G7 and G8. The G7 Research Group assembles, verifies and posts documents from the meetings leading up to and at each summit, the available official documentation of all past summits and ministerial meetings (in several G7/8 languages), scholarly writings and policy analyses, research studies, scholarship information, links to related sites and the “background books” for each summit published by Newsdesk Media. The website contains the G7 Research Group’s regular reports on G7/8 members’ compliance with their summit commitments, as well as other research reports.

Books on the G7, G8 and Related Issues from Routledge

The Global Governance of Climate Change

John Kirton and Ella Kokotsis

The European Union in the G8

Marina Larionova, ed.

Global Financial Crisis

Paolo Savona, John Kirton and Chiara Oldani, eds.

Global Energy Governance in a Multipolar World

Dries Lesage, Thijs Van de Graaf and Kirsten Westphal

The G8-G20 Relationship in Global Governance

Marina Larionova and John Kirton, eds.

G8 against Transnational Organized Crime

Amandine Scherrer

The G8 System and the G20

Peter I. Hajnal

The New Economic Diplomacy

Nicholas Bayne and Stephen Woolcock

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INNOVATION, ICT AND HEALTHCARE

With a small population dispersed across a vast transcontinental country, Canadians depend on state-of-the-art communications to run their country and keep the national economy going — and they depend on social cohesion to survive and thrive. Over the past 150 years, Canada has provided the world with some of the greatest inventions that have contributed to the health and well-being of people across the globe. The world can thank Canadians for insulin, Pabulum, pacemakers, basketball and poutine! In the next 150 years, innovation will play a key role in the growth of Canada's economy. And with world-class universities and research facilities as well as a highly educated, multicultural workforce, it is well positioned to continue innovating far into the future.



More than
ICT companies in Canada

37,400

584,850

the number of people employed
in Canada's ICT sector, accounting
for 3.3% of national employment



800-1,000

health-related technology start-ups in Canada

Up to
\$950

million

the amount Canada will
invest between 2017 and
2022 supporting business-
led superclusters



OPEN TO INNOVATION

Canada's pre-eminent position in education and its fair society model contribute to an economy that is a world leader in technological development, writes the Honourable **Navdeep Bains**, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

As our country approaches its 150th anniversary, Canada is being recognized for its high quality of life. We are highly regarded among industrialized countries thanks to public investments

in infrastructure, education, health and science. These investments strengthen the middle class and contribute to a fair and open society.

As a result of these investments, Canada has one of the most highly skilled workforces

among advanced economies. We have the highest share of people with university and college degrees. And our researchers are world leaders in turning their work into discoveries and inventions.

And, increasingly, the world sees Canada as a place that welcomes people with new and ambitious ideas. Indeed, when global companies look to invest, they seek the most innovative economies — the ones with the most creative and entrepreneurial people who can turn ideas into solutions and take them to the marketplace.

“*Our country benefits from the talent and hard work of newcomers*”

That is why Microsoft and Google recently invested in Canadian companies and research teams working in artificial intelligence, an emerging field in which Canada is considered a world leader. That is why Bayer AG, a global pharmaceutical firm, made a considerable investment in BlueRock Therapeutics, a company with operations in Toronto that aims to use stem cells to repair damaged hearts and brains. This emerging field of regenerative medicine is another area in which Canada is considered a world leader.

Although it has many talented people, our country has a relatively small population that is rapidly aging. This is why we rely on a robust immigration system to maintain the vitality of our workforce. As the son of immigrants from India, I consider it a privilege to promote Canada as an open society.

Our open society has attracted generations of innovators and entrepreneurs from around the world who have found in Canada a place to fulfil their potential. I think of the late Gerhard Herzberg, a physicist and chemist who won a Nobel Prize for his pioneering work on spectroscopy; Frank



Maryam Kasmeih (right), aged 8, and her family welcome Syrian refugees at Toronto Pearson International Airport, December 2015



**NAVDEEP
BAINS**
Minister of
Innovation,
Science and
Economic
Development



The Honourable Navdeep Bains has served as Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development since 4 November 2015. He is the member of Parliament for Mississauga–Malton. From 2004, when he was first elected, to 2011 he served as Privy Councillor and Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister Paul Martin as well as Critic for Public Works and Government Services, the Treasury Board, International Trade, Natural Resources, and Small Business and Tourism.

Stronach, founder of Magna International, a global automotive parts company; Mike Lazaridis, creator of the BlackBerry handheld device; and Senia Rapisarda, an emerging leader in the Canadian venture capital market.

As other parts of the world close their borders and turn inward, I am proud that Canada remains open to people from all backgrounds, whether they are refugees from war-torn countries or highly skilled professionals in high-growth industries. Our country benefits from the talent and hard work of newcomers, who contribute

by creating jobs, opportunity and prosperity for Canadians. And we are now a better country as a result.

Indeed, at a time of social and economic uncertainty around the globe, Canada is arguably the best positioned to navigate this complex reality. From addressing global health crises such as Ebola to welcoming Syrian refugees and modelling gender balance in government, Canada continues to demonstrate global leadership through its openness and diversity.

Our diversity gives Canadians a competitive edge in a global economy that depends on

people's ability to navigate through different cultures and languages. Diversity also drives innovation, which depends on good ideas that come from the largest pool of talent possible — a global pool.

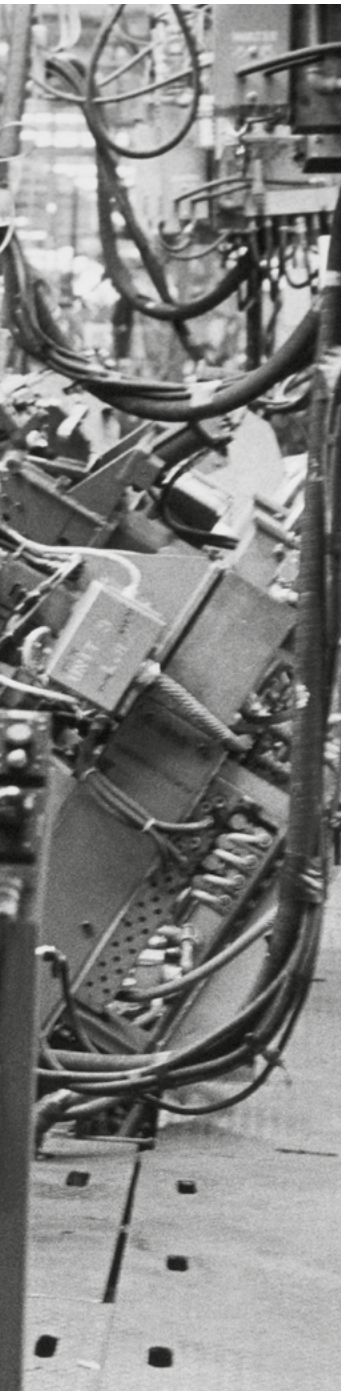
I firmly believe it is Canada's moral duty to promote diversity and inclusion. But these values also make good business sense. And they are essential for driving innovation, which creates jobs, opportunities and better living standards for all Canadians. That is why now is the time to make Canada a destination of choice for the best and brightest from around the world. ●



The Ford Motor Company assembly line for the Ford Pinto, St. Thomas, Ontario, 1970

DECADES OF DRIVING SUCCESS

Mirroring Canada's own history, its auto industry represents change, resilience and innovation, writes **Mark A Nantais**, President, Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association



The first Canadian-built vehicle rolled off the Ford Motor Company assembly line in Walkerville, Ontario, in 1904 where innovative practices were harnessed to assemble two cars at once! The annual production at that facility was 117 vehicles. Fast forward to 2016 and more than 2.4 million vehicles were built in Canada.

Shortly after the Walkerville assembly line began production, the McLaughlin Carriage Company in Oshawa merged with Chevrolet in 1918 to become General Motors of Canada. Around the same time in Windsor, Maxwell Motors of Canada built a vehicle assembly plant in 1916, which became Chrysler Corporation of Canada in 1925.

For over a century, Canada has had a dynamic, constantly evolving automotive industry that has played a strategic role in the economy and in local communities where production thrives. Today, the industry directly employs more than 130,000 Canadians and more than 500,000 indirectly. It contributes more than \$20 billion to Canada's gross domestic product and is the country's top export in value.

From its very inception, the Canadian auto industry has been an innovative leader, successfully responding to new opportunities transforming manufacturing and meeting changing consumer transportation needs and demands. By the mid 1920s Canadian auto manufacturing expanded, mass production capabilities were harnessed, thousands of workers were hired and consumers enjoyed greater affordability of mass-produced vehicles.

During the Second World War, the auto industry turned itself over to the war effort, reinventing itself and innovating once again when Canada was faced with creating its own industrial base to support the allied forces. The auto sector rose to the challenge and produced more than 800,000 military transport vehicles. More than 50% of all transport used by Montgomery's Eighth Army and more than a third of all transport in the North African and Middle Eastern theatres originated from Canadian factories.

Following the return to normal peacetime production, the Canadian auto industry enjoyed boom times in response to domestic demand, but soon experienced production inefficiencies and high tariffs for vehicles

and parts that crossed the US border. In response, the Automotive Products Trade Agreement, usually known as the Auto Pact, was signed in January 1965, creating the first real bilateral trade relationship between Canada and the United States. The Auto Pact resulted in a more rationalized auto industry, leading to more efficient production and integration on a North American basis. The agreement was a huge success, literally



MARK NANTAIS
President, Canadian
Vehicle Manufacturers'
Association

Mark Nantais was appointed President of the Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association in January 1994. With 33 years in the automotive industry, he is responsible for developing policy and the overall strategic direction of the association representing Canada's leading manufacturers of motor vehicles. Previously, he was an employee of the Ontario government with the Office of the Ombudsman and the Ministry of Natural Resources. He has served on Canada's delegation to the negotiation of the Canadian-US Trans-Boundary Agreement and on the Ontario Minister of Environment's Climate Action Advisory Group.

creating hundreds of thousands of high-quality jobs in both Canada and the US.

Although the Auto Pact has run its course, many of its successful trade principles have been entrenched in the North American Free Trade Agreement. Canada's original manufacturers, Chrysler, Ford and General Motors, were joined by Toyota and Honda in the 1980s. The North American integration of the auto industry is now a model of how countries can work toward mutually successful trade policy beneficial to each country's respective economies and their global competitiveness.

Like the early 1900s when innovative leaps were made in mass production, the industry now finds itself again entering an era of uncharted territory in disruptive technologies and innovation.

As Canada celebrates 150 years, every aspect of the modern automobile is now high-tech, using state-of-the-art materials and processes, such as new digital engineering and nanotechnologies to improve the design and production of vehicles. The top talent and research capabilities of Canada's universities, along with our skilled Canadian workers, are all playing a role.

The Canadian auto industry is a proud part of Canada's heritage. How it will look 150 years from now is up to our imagination! ●

“*The industry now finds itself again entering an era of uncharted territory*”

TRANSFORMING LANDSCAPES

Canadian know-how plays a major role in global smart city developments, writes **Bill Hutchison**, Chair, i-Canada Alliance

The digital transformation of global cities and societies is a 21st-century global megatrend. Cities succeeding with their transformation are being described as smart, intelligent, sustainable, resilient and creative, to name a few adjectives. In this article, I'll use "smart" to encompass all transformation descriptors. By all estimates, urban digital transformation is fast becoming a \$1 trillion global marketplace and predicted to reach \$3 trillion by 2023.

These smart and intelligent adjectives for the digital transformation of cities became most apparent in the mid 1990s with Smart Valley in Silicon Valley, Smart Toronto "94" and Singapore's Intelligent Island. It was the first of Singapore's multi-year economic and social plans embracing the new digital technologies. The transformation began to blossom in 2006 and 2007, fuelled by a significant list of new technologies and services collectively included in "What the Hell Happened in 2007?" by Thomas L Friedman in his book *Thank You for Being Late: An Optimist's Guide to Thriving in the Age of Accelerations*. It was then that Facebook, Skype and LinkedIn bloomed, and Google bought YouTube in 2006 and created Android in 2007 as an open source platform. A company called Hadoop was created to make big data feasible for all and Twitter was spun off on its own platform. Recognizing the opportunities, IBM announced Smarter Planet with Smarter Cities as one of its major offshoots and Cisco had already announced Smart+Connected Communities. The combined marketing muscle of both companies accelerated the awareness and growth of smart cities.

For many years Canadian companies and individuals have been contributing globally in the smart city field. For example, having been co-founder and vice-chair of Smart Toronto "94," in 1996 I moved to Singapore and was able to use lessons I'd learned to contribute to Singapore's Intelligent Island initiative. Subsequently, in Malaysia's Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) in 1998-2000 I led the creation of the first American-owned technology centre investment and traded notes and ideas with Malaysian officials for their "Smart Region" initiative. The MSC was the world's largest



Residence Bel-Air, a luxury residential development in Hong Kong's Cyberport

BILL HUTCHISON
Co-founder
and Chair,
i-Canada Alliance



Bill Hutchison is co-founder and Chair of the i-Canada Alliance of smarter and more intelligent communities and is a member of the advisory boards of the "iCity: Urban Informatics for Sustainable Metropolitan Growth" and "Creating Digital Opportunity" research programs at the University of Toronto. He was Vice-chair and co-founder of Canada's National Advisory Board for Science and Technology, and chaired the board of CANARIE, the ultra-high-speed backbone for Canada's research, innovation and education community.



Cyberport 1 and 2 in Hong Kong

new “smart region” and covered approximately 2,000 square kilometres, almost exactly the size of Silicon Valley. I later advised the Hong Kong government on the feasibility and subsequent planning of Cyberport, a proposed new district for innovation and business start-ups. My advice was positive and, 15 years later, in 2015, Cyberport was awarded the prize as Best Innovation District in all of China.

In early 2000, two Americans and one Canadian founded the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) to be a think tank in New York City with the Canadian — John Jung — as chair. With support from the Ontario government the ICF defined the characteristics of an intelligent community and initiated an annual global competition to select the Intelligent Community of the Year. With more than 400 applications, each year the ICF narrows down the applicants to the Smart21 semi-finalists and the Top7 finalists before selecting the winner in June. Melbourne was named Intelligent

Community of the Year for 2017 and Canada had two of the Top7 finalists. The ICF has had a big impact on the global evolution of “tomorrow’s communities” with more than 50 Canadian communities placing among the semi-finalists and finalists since the early 2000s and four cities as overall winners.

Another major Canadian

contributor has been the Global Cities Institute at the University of Toronto, which housed the Global Cities Indicators Facility. In 2014, it succeeded in its quest to define the first United Nations standard relating to the Smart Cities field: ISO 37120, certified by the International Standards Association. More ISO smart city standards are on the way and already more than 100 cities have been certified or are in the process of being certified.

Many other Canadians have been contributing smart city knowledge around the world. Some examples include academics from Dalhousie University and the University of Toronto, who have participated in education and design sessions in India. The World Future Cities Summit produced by i-Canada in June 2016 in Toronto featured a senior official from Maharashtra state, a relationship that led to a collaboration agreement between the Canadian Government and Maharashtra. In 2012 i-Canada and the United Kingdom’s Smart Cities Forum, co-chaired by two UK cabinet ministers, signed an agreement to share know-how and experience, particularly based on the Waterfront Toronto Intelligent Community developments. Some i-Canada methodologies were introduced into Russia during 60 weeks’ work in Moscow over three years, as well as in Astana, Kazakhstan, to assist its Smart City program. Moscow was later named an ICF Smart21 and Top7 city and Astana was twice designated a Smart21.

Canadian cities have done well on the global scale of smart cities and we in Canada have contributed significantly over the past 20 years to a wide variety of smart city developments around the world. ●

“**Urban digital transformation is predicted to reach \$3 trillion by 2023**”

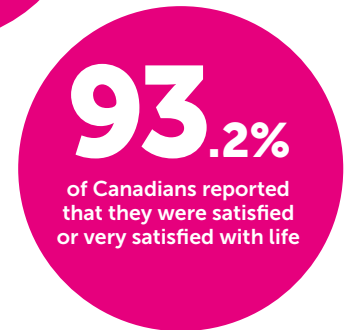
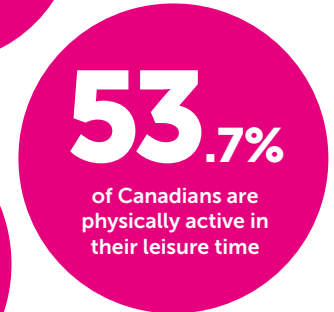
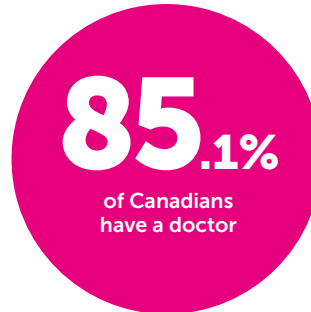
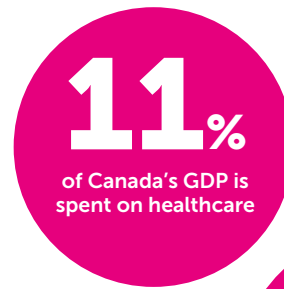
CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL HEALTH

Caring and compassion are hallmarks of Canadian values and have underpinned the country's heritage of supporting and strengthening worldwide well-being, writes the Honourable **Jane Philpott**, Minister of Health



Sharon McKeown, a Rotarian from Canada, immunizes a girl during the official “flag-off ceremony” for the National Immunization Days in Katsina, Nigeria

“*The very first Director General of the World Health Organization, Dr George Brock Chisholm, was a Canadian*”



As Minister of Health, I am honoured to reflect on Canada's proud tradition of promoting and protecting global health throughout our country's 150 years of Confederation. Among the hallmarks of Canadian values is a sense of caring and compassion that extends beyond our borders. In fact, the very first Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO), Dr George Brock Chisholm, was a Canadian. It was Dr Chisholm who proposed the name "World Health Organization" and, as Director General between 1948 and 1953, he advanced Canadian values on the international stage so that they became the central components of the WHO's constitution, namely the idea of health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Since that time, Canada's commitment to global health has remained steadfast and resolute. We have shared medical advancements — such as the discovery of insulin — with the world. Most recently, Canada played a major role in the development of an Ebola vaccine that helped to contain the 2014 outbreak in West Africa and will undoubtedly save lives in the future.

We have also made numerous contributions to global health policy and programming. This includes Canada's pledge of \$804 million to the Fifth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, helping to meet the goal of ending these epidemics by 2030. Another example is legislation enacted in 2004 amending the Patent Act and the Food and Drugs Act, which improved Canada's ability to help many African countries get access to generic drugs, particularly for combating HIV. In my own experience working in Africa, I saw first-hand

JANE PHILPOTT
Minister of Health



The Honourable Jane Philpott was elected to represent Markham-Stouffville on 19 October 2015 and appointed Minister of Health on 4 November 2015. She has had an extensive career in family medicine, public health medical education and global advocacy for HIV/AIDS, and practised general medicine in Niger from 1989 to 1998. She was the first Family Medicine lead for the Toronto Addis Ababa Academic Collaboration.

the challenges faced by low-income countries. I can also speak proudly and confidently about the tremendous progress that has been made worldwide through international collaboration and a collective global commitment to work toward “health for all.”

Other major international touchstones include Canada’s strong support of the Alma-Ata Declaration in 1978. This was the first international declaration to underline the importance of primary healthcare and establish participation in planning and implementing healthcare as a human right. Canada also played a central leadership role in the

“*Canada is taking a whole-of-government approach to health*”



Prime Minister Justin Trudeau speaks at the closing of the Fifth Replenishment Conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in Montreal, 17 September 2016

negotiation and ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. In fact, Canada’s legislation and regulations inspired many articles in the convention.

Canada also has the proud distinction of being forever linked with the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, signed in November 1986. It launched a series of international actions to achieve health for all through better health promotion aimed at building public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills and reorienting healthcare toward health promotion and illness prevention.

Here at home, Canada has long championed universal healthcare. We can look proudly to Tommy Douglas’s landmark medicare program in Saskatchewan in the 1960s which laid the foundations for our national healthcare system. ►



Looking forward, for our 150th year and beyond, Canada is taking a whole-of-government approach to both domestic and global health. We remain committed to helping other countries meet the WHO's International Health Regulations. We will continue to champion innovation and we will maintain our leadership role on the global stage. This is also affirmed by the leadership role Canada has played in establishing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and our commitment to supporting their implementation.

We have a lot to be proud of, and much more to accomplish. Reflecting on how far we have come, I am filled with hope for the future. It is my wish that 150 years from now another health minister will look back on our work with the same sense of pride and optimism. I trust that Canada will continue to be a global leader in the pursuit of social justice and health for all. ●

The Canadian physiologist Charles Herbert Best (right) with an assistant, 1960. Best had assisted Frederick Banting in isolating insulin in 1921 and he also discovered choline and histaminase



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