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<v SPEAKER_1>Hello again, and welcome to Global Exchange, part of the Canadian Global Affairs Institute's Podcast Network.

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<v SPEAKER_1>I'm your host Colin Robertson.

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<v SPEAKER_1>On this episode recorded on August the 21st, we talked with Jonathan Fried, Thomas De Quino and Meredith Lilly about the most recent paper from the Canada-U.S.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Expert Group.

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<v SPEAKER_1>It is titled, Between the Eagle and the Dragon, The Implication of Trump's Trade Wars for Canada-China Relations.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Tom De Quino is an entrepreneur, policy innovator, author, educator, philanthropist, art patron, and the founding CEO and president of what is now the Business Council of Canada.

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<v SPEAKER_1>He is also a member of the Order of Canada.

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<v SPEAKER_1>A career Foreign Service Officer, Jonathan Fried served as Canadian Ambassador to Japan and the World Trade Organization.

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<v SPEAKER_1>He was also the personal representative of the Prime Minister for the G20 and Deputy Minister and Coordinator for International Economic Relations on Canada-Asia and Global Trade and Economic Policy.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Dr.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith Lilly is Professor and Simon Reisman Chair in International Economic Policy at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs.

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<v SPEAKER_1>She served as Foreign Affairs and International Trade Advisor to Prime Minister Harper.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Welcome back, Meredith, Jonathan and Tom.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Nice to be here.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Pleasure.

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<v SPEAKER_4>To be here.

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<v SPEAKER_1>For listeners, we are all members of the Expert Group on Canada-U.S.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Relations, sponsored by the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton and the Canadian Global Affairs Institute.

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<v SPEAKER_1>We have produced a series of papers looking at various aspects of our American relationship with recommendations designed to inform, educate, and provoke discussion on this our most important relationship.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Our work is available on both the Canadian Global Affairs Institute and Carleton University websites.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Our latest paper, Between the Eagle and the Dragon, the Implication of Trump's Trade Wars for Canada-China Relations, argues that, as the U.S.-China rivalry intensifies, Canada must find a pragmatic approach safeguarding national interests while balancing economic opportunity and security.

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<v SPEAKER_1>This means a flexible, interest-based, selective engagement, remember that term, selective engagement, approach that distinguishes between areas where we have common interest and those where they diverge fundamentally.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So let's get started.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And Jonathan, I'll ask you to lead on this one.

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<v SPEAKER_1>From your perspective, amongst the various recommendations that we make in this paper, what would be the top two or three takeaways for our listeners of our paper, Between the Eagle and the Dragon, The Implications of Trump's Trade Wars for Canada-China Relations?

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<v SPEAKER_3>Well, first, Colin, thank you for having me.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And I'm honored to be among two very knowledgeable and insightful colleagues in Tom and Meredith.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So I'm sure they'll further elaborate and correct me if I run astray.

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<v SPEAKER_3>If you want two or three key messages out of the nine focused recommendations that listeners and watchers will see in the paper, I would say number one, the recognition and the underscoring of the fact that economic and security issues are fully intertwined, particularly with China, but certainly these days more globally.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Second, Colin, as your articulate introduction suggests, in this complex intersection, the report emphasizes the value of what you might call pragmatism, to seek advantage where it's available, but to be honest and realistic where threats to our security and our economic sovereignty are at issue.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Third, drawing out from the narrative and the recommendations, I would take as an underlying message the fact that Canada must view this conjuncture, not only as between Canada and the United States, but in a global context.

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<v SPEAKER_3>We're not alone in facing these challenges and we're not limited to these two behemoths in looking at our opportunities for expanding our economic interests and aligning with like-minded countries on the security side.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So one can see an emphasis on the importance of diversification and on interest-based connections, as I said, with like-minded countries.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So let me stop there.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Thanks, Jonathan.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And I think as you point out, there are like-minded countries and of course, there's also the business community.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And I think that, Tom, I'd like you to speak on this, your lead takeaways from this paper, because ultimately it's business that does business that creates the jobs.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And that's one of the things we're looking at overall in the series of papers.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Thank you, Colin, and what a pleasure to be with Meredith and Jonathan.

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<v SPEAKER_2>One of the things that the paper does right at the outset, which I think is really important, is to provide an historical perspective.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And I say that is important because as Canadians look back to the days when I was a young speechwriter, for example, for Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Canada Extended Diplomatic Relations to China, incidentally, a move which was very brave and bold at the time and opposed by President Nixon and the Nixon administration, hence the Eagle and the Dragon, we all approached China at the time with respect, going through a very difficult time, a rather tortured history within China, but we were hopeful.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And by the time Deng Xiaoping came along and we saw the first elements of reform, the Western world, including Canada, reached out boldly and said, let's join with them.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And we all worked hard, the business community among them, to push for a Chinese accession to the WTO, for example.

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<v SPEAKER_2>But then we had a series of different approaches.

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<v SPEAKER_2>We had Jean Chrétien, who took these massive missions to China, you know, involving most of the premiers, 500 business leaders.

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<v SPEAKER_2>An amazing outreach to China, based on this belief that China would gradually become more like us.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The Harper administration pulled back, was much more skeptical.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And then Mr.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Trudeau, Mr.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Justin Trudeau approached it, I think, perhaps naively, thinking that, you know, we could trade on the goodwill that his father had established, and be able to reach out to China and make demands such as smarten up on diversity and inclusion, human rights, which did not go down very well.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So we ended up with a rather unhappy set of situations.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So that historical perspective is really, really important.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The second thing I would say that is important is that we have to approach this with eyes wide open.

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<v SPEAKER_2>I'm a strong supporter as the report makes clear that we have to be selective.

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<v SPEAKER_2>We have to be smart.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And I think Mr.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Carney, representing a brand new government, and I would say a brand new approach, should use every tool in his toolbox to extend personal diplomacy towards Xi Jinping.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And the report, of course, calls for a very early engagement of the two leaders.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The third thing I would say that really resonates with me is that we can either be in the total embrace of the Eagle and certainly not in the embrace of the Dragon.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Somehow, we have to achieve some form of pragmatic independence.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And one of the ways that we can do that, Colin, is to do what the report says, and that is to try to build alliances with like-minded countries.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And there are a great number of them.

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<v SPEAKER_2>One can count Japan, South Korea, the European Union.

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<v SPEAKER_2>One might even throw India into that, that are democratic countries that are pushing for a more respectful approach to the international rules, international law and rules of the international order.

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<v SPEAKER_2>There, I think we can do some building.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And I would like to see, as the paper suggests, that Canada take a lead role, particularly with like-minded nations.

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<v SPEAKER_2>There's much more in the report, but I'll stop there.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Thank you.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Oh, thanks, Tom.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith, the like-minded theme, working with countries that are like us, given that we've got these challenges with both, as

the paper puts it, the eagle and the dragon, is a piece of this.

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<v SPEAKER_1>But I'm interested in what your top takeaways are from the paper.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Thanks, Colin, and I'm really happy to be here as well with Tom and John and yourself.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I think for me, one of the things that I really like about the report is the orientation of selective engagement.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And so this is, in my view, a return to a much more kind of realist stance towards China, an interest-based approach, one that recognizes the range of issues that we have with China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>It is not just an economic relationship.

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<v SPEAKER_4>The report is fairly frank and blunt about the group's orientation towards China's use of inappropriate interference in Canada, those kinds of things.

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<v SPEAKER_4>We have to recognize the complexity of the relationship in its fullness and find a place for Canada there.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I think also something about the report that I think is worthwhile is that it states a clear need for Canada to have its own policy towards China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>But I think it's also very careful to state that that policy very likely touches on Canada's relationship with the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Here we are stuck between the Eagle and the Dragon, but the reality is that if Canada is going to take foreign policy positions towards China, they're very likely going to be ramifications for Canada's relationship with the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_4>While we must develop our own policy with our own national interest at the core of that, we also have to do it in

recognition of the broader relationship.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And then, you know, back to your question about like-minded countries, and Jonathan mentioned this as well, this idea that there are many other countries in the world, all of which have relationships with China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And I think that there's a lot Canada can both learn from some of those other countries, particularly those in the region that deal with China every single day.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And also to recognize that we have other options and trade diversification needs to take into account some of the other markets that Canada has available to it.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith, stay with me, because I want to ask you about one of the other subjects we look at in the paper, and that's managing competing regional interests, priorities.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And I know you've done work, for example, on canola in the West.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And it takes me to our imposition of the 100% tariff on Chinese EV batteries in the latter part of the Trudeau government, which we did in alignment with the United States and the Biden administration.

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<v SPEAKER_1>China, of course, responded with a significant tariffs on pork and canola, as well as which is produced in our Western provinces and on seafood from our Atlantic provinces in British Columbia.

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<v SPEAKER_1>You know, the Chinese have figured out our regional system and apply pressure as best they can as well.

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<v SPEAKER_1>How do we manage this going forward?

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<v SPEAKER_1>Because certainly the current Prime Minister has met several times with the Premiers and these regional divergences and differences come to mind, and managing it to the national interest is tough.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So I'd be interested in how you think we might do this better, or if there are things we can learn from even the past on how we manage this going forward.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Yeah, I think I would start with the past.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And to Tom's point, knowing the history is, I think, pretty important.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I have a fairly hawkish view about the supposed regional disparities that we have in Canada with respect to China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>It is my view that China actually works to develop a narrative that provokes those regional disparities in order to weaponize trade and take advantage of the fact that different parts of Canadian trade are advantage or disadvantage by different policies towards China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And so, you know, if you look specifically at the EV tariffs, you know, I can remember at least three other times prior to the EV tariffs being put into place that China placed canola bans on Canadian exports of canola on dubious grounds.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And this all happened, like some of those happened in the time that I served Prime Minister Harper.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Some of those happened very early in Justin Trudeau's time as Prime Minister.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And so what we know is that China will not hesitate to weaponize its trade when it's in China's interest to do so.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And I think that at times Canadians do not have a great deep understanding of of China in the same way that we believe we have a much deeper understanding of the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And so I think that it's actually really important that we understand that history, that we understand that China is not going

to hesitate to place bans on canola or whatever sector it deems to be of its interest, in order to further its own national objective.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And part of that is that China is seeking to be more self-sufficient, both in its agricultural crops, so the canola is called rapeseed in China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And we have to keep track of what domestic rapeseed harvests are looking like in China, what is happening domestically with farmers in China, as we seek to understand the stories that China is telling in Canada about its canola bans.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And in my view, the long-term play for Canada is that we actually need to reduce our dependence on any single market.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And in this case, with canola, it is China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>There are other customers, there are other places Canada can export, and we can also seek to diversify our crops.

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<v SPEAKER_4>And so I think one of the things that I've found really unfortunate is that we have placed EV tariffs in opposition to canola, as if Canada were to make a different decision on EV tariffs, suddenly everything would improve with the canola situation with China, and I just don't believe that to be the case.

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<v SPEAKER_4>So I think eyes wide open, selective engagement, and we also in Canada need to be much more educated about the nature of these individual disputes and not assume that we can just kind of make sweeping judgments based on the latest headline.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith, the Prime Minister talking with the premiers, I think you've just laid out and said, look, canola could be something else that we shouldn't rise to the bait, as you put it, the Chinese get how our system works and are playing us against one another.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Is that a message that Canadian premiers will get if the Prime Minister makes it clear that we're being played?

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<v SPEAKER_4>I'm not sure whether they'll get it.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I mean, we have to be sensitive to the regional interests, and I want to make it clear that I'm really sympathetic to the challenges and problems that Canadian canola farmers are facing right now.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I think it's deeply problematic that this one particular commodity is targeted every single time Canada has disputes with China.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Solutions need to be found that serve the interests of that group.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I think that we just have to be very careful about assuming that the story we're being told is necessarily the actual full story.

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<v SPEAKER_4>So I think there's a lot that can be done.

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<v SPEAKER_4>I do think that we need to be aware of our own national interests, make decisions based on what's best for Canada.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Coming back to the EV tariff piece, we also jumped to the conclusion that EV tariffs were placed on Chinese vehicles entirely to align with the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_4>But if we go back to the actual rationale at the time, EV tariffs were placed because we were trying to protect a burgeoning industry in Canada, a burgeoning EV industry.

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<v SPEAKER_4>So I think we all need to be really clear about the facts.

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<v SPEAKER_4>We shouldn't hesitate to correct false narratives that we see developing, and we do need to stand together a little bit better.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So part of this, as you say, is really a communications issue that we need to do a better job of communicating why we do these things and why such actions represent the national interest rather

than playing off against as a kind of a response too.

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<v SPEAKER_4>Yeah, I think communication has a lot to do with it for sure.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Jonathan, one of the things we looked at is, say, on Canole or others where the Chinese take action, that working with Like-Minded, you made the point about working with Like-Minded, who also export Canole and think of Australia, who's also been subject to Chinese punitive tariffs.

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<v SPEAKER_1>One of the things we could do is greed that we will not take advantage when China goes after one of us that the other will then fill that market shortfall.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Well, that's certainly an element, Colin, of pushing back when China is running contrary to its constant rhetoric that it's deeply respectful of a rules-based system.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Consulting with Australia certainly makes sense because they could be a substitute supplier of Canola, as they have been on pork and beef, if you go back to history of Chinese imports as well.

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<v SPEAKER_3>WTO consultations, the Chinese claim to be WTO-abiding and they're not, and that could lead to rulings against them.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Yes, of course, collaboration and immediate disputes, but ultimately what we're talking about, again, going back to the Eagle side of the equation and tackling the Dragon, is a more fundamental alignment or coordination among like-minded to find that balance.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So just yesterday or this morning, the US and the EU announced further details of their deal, and it does contain some China-related elements.

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<v SPEAKER_3>It doesn't have the EU signing off and fully aligning with the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_3>What it does say is that the two will work together on quote, complementary actions to address non-market policies of third

countries to have further cooperation and joint work, including on the security side of export controls and investment screening and Chinese rare earth export restrictions and so on.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So, if the United States shows any pension for working with like-minded, and it's indicated in the US-EU deal, there's an opportunity not just to look beyond the United States, but with the United States as well, given that they will remain dependent on some aspects of healthy trade with China as well.

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<v SPEAKER_3>But, just to add a footnote, because the current focus is on canola, don't forget the other major agricultural commodities.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Meredith was nodding her head on some of the history.

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<v SPEAKER_3>You may recall that China banned the import of all Canadian beef because of one incident of BSE in one cow in 2023.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Every other country in the world recognized the science, recognized the effectiveness of Canadian controls, and reopened trade fairly quickly.

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<v SPEAKER_3>China has yet to lift the ban three or four years later, totally contrary to all science.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Is it political leverage and weaponization, as Meredith suggested?

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<v SPEAKER_3>Absolutely.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Pork, similarly, we had one incident in 2019, I think it was, of one shipment showing traces of ractopamine and some false certificates from some exporters.

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<v SPEAKER_3>We immediately tackled that, responded, and we were able to have that ban lifted within three months.

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<v SPEAKER_3>But that goes back to Meredith's observation about self-interest by the Chinese.

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<v SPEAKER_3>When they need pork, given problems in their own herds, they'll open up for imports in a very self-interested way.

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<v SPEAKER_3>The bottom line, you're back to diversification.

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<v SPEAKER_3>What has the pork industry done?

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<v SPEAKER_3>Aggressively identified and pursued and successfully exploited additional markets under CPTPP throughout the Pacific region, and with CETA into Europe, we have these frameworks that actually open the doors mightily to diversification.

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<v SPEAKER_3>The beef industry similarly is undertaking a similar comprehensive strategic review of all the additional export opportunities, and with a growing middle class throughout Asia, where beef appetite increases with income, they've got huge opportunities well beyond China, particularly in East Asia and Southeast Asia as well.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Jonathan, you mentioned both the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership and the European Union, both of whom we have trading agreements with.

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<v SPEAKER_1>You're suggesting, I think, that we could work more closely and take fuller advantage of agreements that we already have in place to basically further our ends being mindful.

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<v SPEAKER_1>I mean, you certainly mentioned the case of pork in China.

00:24:51.260 --> 00:24:56.880

<v SPEAKER_1>I remember that, yes, when they lifted the ban, it was because they had swine flu and there was a desperate need for pork to feed their people.

00:24:56.880 --> 00:25:01.320

<v SPEAKER_1>So suddenly, the orders for pork from Canada were on again.

00:25:02.280 --> 00:25:05.920

<v SPEAKER_3>Yeah, but it's not a reliable importer.

00:25:05.920 --> 00:25:11.420

<v SPEAKER_3>It's a permanent weaponization of these tools right through to high technology.

00:25:11.420 --> 00:25:45.620

<v SPEAKER_3>So I think what all three of us are saying, and Colin, you would join in this, it behooves us and our industries, be it agriculture or manufactured or services, to look beyond the ostensible attraction of a huge Chinese market, with other healthy potential importers of Canadian goods and services in both the Pacific and in continental Europe.

00:25:45.620 --> 00:25:46.580

<v SPEAKER_1>Tom, you've been...

00:25:46.580 --> 00:25:49.040

<v SPEAKER_3>Let me add one more word.

00:25:49.040 --> 00:25:53.060

<v SPEAKER_3>Just to draw out from the report, there's really three levels here.

00:25:53.080 --> 00:26:01.300

<v SPEAKER_3>One, on the immediate challenges, as your question suggested, we should be talking to others facing similar challenges.

00:26:02.480 --> 00:26:11.900

<v SPEAKER_3>Australia and Canola, for example, maybe even Brazil because they face the risk on soya as do the Americans.

00:26:11.900 --> 00:26:20.740

<v SPEAKER_3>Second, to coordinate when there's a WTO or rules-based offense going on.

00:26:20.740 --> 00:26:35.140

<v SPEAKER_3>But third, the report says ultimately, what's needed is a broader coalition globally to reinforce the fundamental importance of rules-based trade.

00:26:35.140 --> 00:27:00.300

<v SPEAKER_3>And the report suggests Canada could take the lead in convening ministers from CPTPP and CETA member countries, the EU, as a catalyst, again, calling out the Chinese for their rhetoric to underscore the centrality of a global WTO-anchored rules-based system.

00:27:03.840 --> 00:27:07.200

<v SPEAKER_5>Hi, I'm Dave Perry, the President and CEO of the Canadian Global Affairs Institute.

00:27:07.200 --> 00:27:11.820

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00:27:11.820 --> 00:27:20.680

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00:27:20.680 --> 00:27:25.280

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00:27:29.880 --> 00:27:34.840

<v SPEAKER_1>Tom, you've been dealing with the business community now for half a century.

00:27:34.840 --> 00:28:00.520

<v SPEAKER_1>Do you think that they now get the importance of the relationship between business and government and where government does have to lead, but at the same time, business also has responsibilities and can bring a lot to the table because they're the ones who are actually doing the business with, whether we're talking centrally managed countries like China or others that are more free market?

00:28:00.520 --> 00:28:01.000

<v SPEAKER_2>Yeah.

00:28:01.000 --> 00:28:25.380

<v SPEAKER_2>Colin, just before I respond to that, just to pick up on Jonathan's last point, and that is seeking that coalition of the willing or seeking that grand coalition worldwide that would work together to enforce or strengthen the rules-based international order, which has been significantly weakened.

00:28:25.380 --> 00:28:48.400

<v SPEAKER_2>Part of the conundrum that we have is not only with the dragon, but with the eagle because the eagle under the current leadership has really, in my view, egregiously muddied the waters and rejected, fundamentally, the concept of the international economic order.

00:28:48.400 --> 00:28:53.660

<v SPEAKER_2>So I think we have to be realistic in accepting the fact that while Mr.

00:28:53.660 --> 00:28:58.460

<v SPEAKER_2>Trump is president, and God knows if the Republicans were re-elected and Mr.

00:28:58.460 --> 00:29:17.560

<v SPEAKER_2>Vance were leading, we can't necessarily expect that there will be a sea change in the United States that would return us to those glorious days when American strength and might was enhanced because of its engagement and promotion of the international order.

00:29:17.560 --> 00:29:28.580

<v SPEAKER_2>So therefore, reaching out to people that, and Jonathan points out whether it's TPP or the EU, notably the United States is in neither of those coalitions.

00:29:28.580 --> 00:29:31.680

<v SPEAKER_2>But that should not stop us from pushing ahead very strongly.

00:29:31.680 --> 00:29:36.680

<v SPEAKER_2>On the issue of how the business community sees this, first of all, just a little anecdote.

00:29:37.280 --> 00:29:45.040

<v SPEAKER_2>You know, there was always an assumption that the Chinese had long memories and they would never forget those who helped them.

00:29:45.040 --> 00:29:54.700

<v SPEAKER_2>The reality is that the principal enterprise behind the canola exports in Canada is the Richardson family.

00:29:54.700 --> 00:30:06.180

<v SPEAKER_2>And it was the Richardson family that largely, through exports of wheat, kept the Chinese alive when they were facing dreadfully difficult conditions.

00:30:07.580 --> 00:30:21.820

<v SPEAKER_2>And yet, the very first blow against Canada, whether it was because of the two Michaels or the situation that we're in right now with the EVs, was against the very canola industry in which the Richardson family are leaders.

00:30:21.820 --> 00:30:27.960

<v SPEAKER_2>Only to say that this should make it clear that we're living in very different times today.

00:30:27.960 --> 00:30:37.420

<v SPEAKER_2>And the China that we all hope for and we all worked hard to support is not the China we have today and it won't be for the foreseeable future.

00:30:37.420 --> 00:30:39.420

<v SPEAKER_2>Business certainly must lead.

00:30:39.420 --> 00:30:44.220

<v SPEAKER_2>We have all of these trade agreements stacked up one after the other.

00:30:44.220 --> 00:30:49.120

<v SPEAKER_2>But unless business takes the lead in diversification, it's not going to happen.

00:30:49.120 --> 00:30:51.860

<v SPEAKER_2>Now, some of that is happening.

00:30:51.860 --> 00:31:02.560

<v SPEAKER_2>Certainly, the CEOs in the Business Council of Canada are acutely aware that we're living in very different circumstances now.

00:31:02.580 --> 00:31:10.880

<v SPEAKER_2>And if there ever was a case for diversification, it's not only towards the Dragon, but it's also towards the Eagle, right?

00:31:10.880 --> 00:31:13.200

<v SPEAKER_2>I think that is accepted.

00:31:13.200 --> 00:31:16.920

<v SPEAKER_2>More difficult to achieve than some people would think.

00:31:16.920 --> 00:31:21.420

<v SPEAKER_2>You just don't wake up the next morning and develop new markets.

00:31:21.420 --> 00:31:24.100

<v SPEAKER_2>It requires a lot of effort, a lot of hard work.

00:31:24.100 --> 00:31:30.100

<v SPEAKER_2>But that message has come through extremely clearly, in my view.

00:31:30.100 --> 00:31:32.100

<v SPEAKER_2>And that's the way we have to go.

00:31:32.340 --> 00:31:38.220

<v SPEAKER_2>I would just say one other thing with regard to the report.

00:31:38.220 --> 00:32:07.380

<v SPEAKER_2>There was a recommendation that it would be helpful if in North America we had a United States, a Canada, and a Mexico that could coordinate their approaches to Chinese dumping, for example, to the other more egregious examples of Chinese abuse of the system, and that we do so through coordinated mechanisms of surveillance, joint

action where necessary.

00:32:07.380 --> 00:32:15.440

<v SPEAKER_2>I thought that was one of the more interesting and perhaps more innovative recommendations of the report.

00:32:15.440 --> 00:32:23.840

<v SPEAKER_2>And the fact of the matter is that based on all the work that we're doing, all of us here, on the tariff side of the Canada-U.S.

00:32:23.840 --> 00:32:40.280

<v SPEAKER_2>conundrum, we know that the United States would want Canada to work much more closely with the Americans in terms of how we see, not just China, but other aspects of international trade that do not meet their wish.

00:32:40.280 --> 00:33:00.900

<v SPEAKER_2>We can't go all the way down that road, but some degree of coordination with the Americans will help us, I think, certainly on the bilateral front, but arguably on the trilateral front, achieve perhaps a higher degree of certainty and bring the Americans in where they currently are not.

00:33:00.900 --> 00:33:08.020

<v SPEAKER_1>No, and I think your point, Tom, about the surveillance mechanism being administered trilaterally, has got to appeal to the Americans.

00:33:08.520 --> 00:33:14.840

<v SPEAKER_1>From the Mexican perspective, if you've got that, then in a sense it keeps us all honest and we know what's going on, and we share that information.

00:33:14.840 --> 00:33:20.940

<v SPEAKER_1>The Chinese can't play us or weaponize trade as both Jonathan and Meredith have pointed out.

00:33:21.700 --> 00:33:23.820

<v SPEAKER_1>Yeah, exactly.

00:33:23.820 --> 00:33:28.000

<v SPEAKER_1>Tom, lead on this, my last question, and the question is for all three of you.

00:33:28.000 --> 00:33:38.980

<v SPEAKER_1>One of our recommendations, of course, is that the Prime Minister seek an early audience with Xi Jinping and that we try and improve the relationships at the top.

00:33:38.980 --> 00:33:53.120

<v SPEAKER_1>If you could give, all three of you have given advice to Prime Ministers, if you could give Prime Minister Carney one piece of advice when he's going to sit down with Xi Jinping on managing the Canada-China relationship, what would it be?

00:33:53.120 --> 00:33:54.340

<v SPEAKER_1>Tom, why don't you start?

00:33:54.340 --> 00:33:58.060

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, Colin, I would say number one, and Mr.

00:33:58.060 --> 00:34:11.680

<v SPEAKER_2>Carney gets this, we are living in different times now, particularly exacerbated by the unusual threats and developments to the south of us.

00:34:11.680 --> 00:34:18.400

<v SPEAKER_2>Therefore, having a clear Canada-China policy is more important than ever.

00:34:18.400 --> 00:34:34.240

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, I think back to the 2012 report we did with the good Carleton people, and we sat down with Prime Minister Harper, and Prime Minister Harper complained that he felt that he didn't have a China policy and that he needed one.

00:34:34.240 --> 00:34:43.320

<v SPEAKER_2>But Justin Trudeau, certainly after his very disastrous first encounter with Xi Jinping, perhaps could have argued the same thing.

00:34:43.320 --> 00:34:56.620

<v SPEAKER_2>We need an old government approach, a clear approach to a clear China policy, and that means red lines, selective engagement, particular areas of focus.

00:34:56.620 --> 00:35:06.440

<v SPEAKER_2>So I think Prime Minister Carney has to have that behind him, so that it's very clear where we stand before he sits down.

00:35:06.440 --> 00:35:12.400

<v SPEAKER_2>Now, if that means putting off a conversation for two years, obviously I'm not in support of that.

00:35:12.400 --> 00:35:22.980

<v SPEAKER_2>But I don't think it's difficult for Prime Minister Carney to reach out to all levels of the public service and say, we need an old Canada approach here, and I'd like to have it in 30 days.

00:35:22.980 --> 00:35:36.920

<v SPEAKER_2>I think it's also important to sit down with the Premiers and say, look, they are going to play to our divisions, EVs versus canola, West versus East, conditionality on natural resource investment.

00:35:36.920 --> 00:35:40.780

<v SPEAKER_2>There are a lot of things that can be thrown into the pie that will divide us.

00:35:40.780 --> 00:35:43.960

<v SPEAKER_2>Let's be very clear that that's the game that will be played.

00:35:44.760 --> 00:35:49.060

<v SPEAKER_2>We have to be able to come at it in the most unified way possible.

00:35:49.060 --> 00:35:58.380

<v SPEAKER_2>The final point I would make is that we have, I think, in Prime Minister Carney, someone who is an international personality with a great deal of experience.

00:35:58.380 --> 00:36:02.020

<v SPEAKER_2>The Chinese do respect strength.

00:36:02.020 --> 00:36:09.080

<v SPEAKER_2>They certainly did not see that in, unfortunately, did not see that in Prime Minister Justin Trudeau.

00:36:10.400 --> 00:36:25.720

<v SPEAKER_2>And I think he can use that reputation that he has, the knowledge that he brings to the job, and the degree of support that he has in the country, to be able to communicate to the Chinese is that you're dealing here with a different cast of characters.

00:36:25.720 --> 00:36:27.820

<v SPEAKER_2>And I think that that's important.

00:36:27.820 --> 00:36:33.580

<v SPEAKER_2>But also, and this is my final point, on the age-old conundrum about what you do.

00:36:33.580 --> 00:36:33.860

<v SPEAKER_2>Mr.

00:36:33.860 --> 00:36:34.980

<v SPEAKER_2>Harper had this issue.

00:36:34.980 --> 00:36:35.280

<v SPEAKER_2>Mr.

00:36:35.280 --> 00:36:36.640
<v SPEAKER_2>Mulrooney had it.

00:36:36.700 --> 00:36:37.200
<v SPEAKER_2>Even Mr.

00:36:37.200 --> 00:36:38.600
<v SPEAKER_2>Cretia.

00:36:38.600 --> 00:36:43.920
<v SPEAKER_2>How do you deal with China if they're abusing the international order?

00:36:43.920 --> 00:36:48.320
<v SPEAKER_2>How do you deal with China if they are not respectful of human rights?

00:36:49.740 --> 00:36:53.320
<v SPEAKER_2>How do you deal with that at the same time as wanting to selectively engage?

00:36:53.320 --> 00:36:54.600
<v SPEAKER_2>Well, you know what?

00:36:54.600 --> 00:37:01.120
<v SPEAKER_2>Five thousand years of diplomacy has taught us that you can walk and chew gum at the same time.

00:37:01.680 --> 00:37:02.860
<v SPEAKER_2>And I think we have to do that.

00:37:03.800 --> 00:37:06.020
<v SPEAKER_2>And we can do it, and we can do it intelligently.

00:37:06.020 --> 00:37:23.620
<v SPEAKER_2>So I would say the all-Canada approach, get the premiers on side, have a very, very clear policy, and communicate to Xi Jinping in the nicest, clearest way possible that electoral interference, that Canada has zero tolerance for electoral interference.

00:37:23.620 --> 00:37:34.900
<v SPEAKER_2>And why would his regime or any of their agents want to promote this at a time when we're trying to develop a closer and more productive relationship between the Chinese people and the Canadian people?

00:37:34.900 --> 00:37:38.060
<v SPEAKER_2>That's what I would say to the prime minister.

00:37:38.060 --> 00:37:39.140
<v SPEAKER_1>Thank you, Tom.

00:37:39.140 --> 00:37:46.040
<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith, you had considerable experience with China working with Prime Minister Harper.

00:37:46.040 --> 00:37:55.440
<v SPEAKER_1>Prime Minister Carney turns to you and said, all right, based on your experience, what single piece of advice do you give me on managing the China relationship?

00:37:55.440 --> 00:37:57.720
<v SPEAKER_1>And if there's something I should do, what would it be?

00:37:59.260 --> 00:38:05.860
<v SPEAKER_4>I'm glad you've turned to me next because I think Jonathan will have to provide the more diplomatic answer to all of this.

00:38:05.860 --> 00:38:08.740
<v SPEAKER_1>No, I'd like you because you said the hawkish approach.

00:38:08.740 --> 00:38:11.660
<v SPEAKER_1>I know he needs to hear reality.

00:38:11.660 --> 00:38:17.680
<v SPEAKER_4>Well, so one thing I think is that China plays the long game and Canada should do the same.

00:38:17.680 --> 00:38:21.220
<v SPEAKER_4>So we're in this rocky period of relations with the United States.

00:38:21.220 --> 00:38:26.200
<v SPEAKER_4>I think we need to figure out whether this rocky period is likely to persist in the long term.

00:38:26.660 --> 00:38:33.760
<v SPEAKER_4>And Tom suggested that we have to think about what's going to happen after a Trump presidency.

00:38:33.760 --> 00:38:38.480
<v SPEAKER_4>But in my view, the United States is always going to remain central to Canada's interests.

00:38:38.480 --> 00:38:50.900
<v SPEAKER_4>And so as the Prime Minister seeks to have a meeting with Chairman Xi, I think he always needs to keep the United States central

to that.

00:38:50.900 --> 00:38:54.800

<v SPEAKER_4>What I would say is that I don't think we should expect miracles in a first meeting.

00:38:54.940 --> 00:38:58.540

<v SPEAKER_4>And I would actually encourage us not to expect miracles.

00:38:58.540 --> 00:39:06.120

<v SPEAKER_4>I don't think that I would support, you know, all of government China policy be rolled out.

00:39:06.560 --> 00:39:09.860

<v SPEAKER_4>And I think that could backfire in many ways.

00:39:09.860 --> 00:39:21.000

<v SPEAKER_4>Instead, I think what I would suggest is that, you know, Canada and China have to have relations and have to have a constructive bilateral relationship.

00:39:21.000 --> 00:39:40.480

<v SPEAKER_4>But that doesn't necessarily mean that we need to have a major reset and that the two leaders need to be coming out of that with a huge list of deliverables, which is often the kind of pressure that we see happen around these sorts of meetings, especially when leaders haven't had a meeting in a long time.

00:39:40.880 --> 00:39:49.080

<v SPEAKER_4>So I would encourage, you know, a frankly rather muted and understated approach by Canada.

00:39:49.080 --> 00:39:50.880

<v SPEAKER_4>Certainly, I think that's what China would do.

00:39:51.120 --> 00:39:53.700

<v SPEAKER_4>So we have to think about the other side of this.

00:39:53.700 --> 00:40:01.060

<v SPEAKER_4>And I definitely don't think that China is going to roll out a major Canada strategy as part of any meeting.

00:40:01.360 --> 00:40:08.600

<v SPEAKER_4>And then we just always do have to be mindful of our place in the world, geographically.

00:40:08.600 --> 00:40:09.860

<v SPEAKER_4>Gravity is very strong.

00:40:09.860 --> 00:40:15.160

<v SPEAKER_4>The United States is always going to be of central importance to Canadian foreign policy.

00:40:15.160 --> 00:40:20.500

<v SPEAKER_4>And so how is any meeting that Canada has with China interpreted in the States?

00:40:20.600 --> 00:40:23.660

<v SPEAKER_4>And are we comfortable with that?

00:40:23.660 --> 00:40:27.420

<v SPEAKER_1>No, I think your suggestion makes a lot of sense.

00:40:27.420 --> 00:40:31.640

<v SPEAKER_1>A more prudent approach rather than rushing in, feeling we can solve everything tomorrow.

00:40:31.640 --> 00:40:33.520

<v SPEAKER_1>I think we've learned that that doesn't work very well.

00:40:33.520 --> 00:40:37.480

<v SPEAKER_1>And as you point out, the Chinese play the long game and we can learn from them.

00:40:37.480 --> 00:40:39.440

<v SPEAKER_1>Jonathan, the last word.

00:40:39.440 --> 00:40:43.700

<v SPEAKER_1>Prime Minister turns to you and said, all right, you've been doing this for a long time.

00:40:43.700 --> 00:40:46.520

<v SPEAKER_1>You've given a lot of advice on how we manage the Indo-Pacific.

00:40:46.520 --> 00:40:47.480

<v SPEAKER_1>China is a piece of that.

00:40:48.120 --> 00:40:58.460

<v SPEAKER_1>Jonathan, what advice do you give me when I'm going to be meeting with Xi Jinping at an upcoming multilateral meeting to be determined?

00:40:58.460 --> 00:41:09.900

<v SPEAKER_3>Let me preface that with further observation about context, because we've spent most all of our discussion here to focus on trade and economic matters.

00:41:09.900 --> 00:41:21.040

<v SPEAKER_3>The paper we're talking about emphasizes that core

defence and security interests are also at issue.

00:41:21.040 --> 00:41:38.040

<v SPEAKER_3>China's adventurism vis-a-vis Taiwan, the South China Sea, interference not only in Canadian but in many other countries' affairs, is a fundamental concern and again, a concern shared by many countries and economies.

00:41:38.040 --> 00:41:49.500

<v SPEAKER_3>For that reason, the paper also recommends firmly that there be a fresh look at foreign policy and security together.

00:41:49.500 --> 00:41:57.080

<v SPEAKER_3>The Business Council of Canada took a stab at that in talking about national security and economic security together.

00:41:57.080 --> 00:42:08.780

<v SPEAKER_3>So don't forget, we've got some real core security concerns that will keep us sober in assessing the opportunities versus the risks of China engagement.

00:42:10.020 --> 00:42:18.220

<v SPEAKER_3>So on your question, I think it's inevitable that Prime Minister Carney and Xi Jinping will meet and will talk.

00:42:18.220 --> 00:42:36.980

<v SPEAKER_3>Probably the odds are in connection with the APEC economic leaders meeting in Korea, whether it's a 15-minute coffee break or a separate bilateral, not clear, but they will at least have a conversation.

00:42:37.100 --> 00:42:40.080

<v SPEAKER_3>And that underscores what Meredith said.

00:42:40.080 --> 00:42:46.820

<v SPEAKER_3>Unlike Trump, who will only see a foreign leader if there's a deal to be announced, quite the opposite here.

00:42:46.820 --> 00:42:52.340

<v SPEAKER_3>What needs to be reestablished is senior level dialogue.

00:42:52.340 --> 00:42:58.260

<v SPEAKER_3>There's been very tentative first steps in restoring that.

00:42:58.260 --> 00:43:16.700

<v SPEAKER_3>Remember, Canada and China have had, and it's still on paper, a Canada-China economic and financial strategic dialogue at ministerial level, bringing finance and trade ministers together on both sides.

00:43:17.780 --> 00:43:38.820

<v SPEAKER_3>That last happened in 2018, but on the margins of WTO-related meeting just this June, the Canadian and Chinese ministers had a pull-aside, and they agreed to reactivate this.

00:43:38.820 --> 00:43:40.300

<v SPEAKER_3>Has it been scheduled?

00:43:40.300 --> 00:43:41.240

<v SPEAKER_3>No.

00:43:41.240 --> 00:43:50.920

<v SPEAKER_3>But it does suggest there's at least some willingness on the Chinese side as well to begin to talk through some of these issues.

00:43:51.280 --> 00:44:50.860

<v SPEAKER_3>In my advice, if I were asked by the prime minister in approaching a first leaders bilateral summit, I would say to underscore the fact that we want a meaningful dialogue and relationship, and let the relevant ministers and officials go about, again, in the spirit of pragmatism and selective engagement, let's both mandate our respective officials and ministers to go about identifying those areas that are areas of either common interest or potential common opportunity, and let it be the start or the restart of a relationship, because they're going to see each other through their respective mandate several times, as will ministers in various forums, and we should be exploiting each one of those.

00:44:50.860 --> 00:44:52.320

<v SPEAKER_3>They don't have to be bilateral.

00:44:52.460 --> 00:44:56.160

<v SPEAKER_3>As I just said, in June, it was on the margins of a WTO meeting.

00:44:56.160 --> 00:44:58.340

<v SPEAKER_3>We're going to have the United Nations meetings.

00:44:58.340 --> 00:45:16.380

<v SPEAKER_3>We're going to have the IMF and World Bank meetings, several other places where Canada and China can talk, and that is accompanied by similar summitry and ministerial engagement, again, with our like-minded partners.

00:45:16.380 --> 00:45:18.760

<v SPEAKER_3>I know we're running out of time, so I better stop there.

00:45:19.280 --> 00:45:37.780

<v SPEAKER_2>Colin, Colin, Colin, Colin, I don't, I certainly am not seeking the last word, but because I think in this very constructive and helpful discussion, there may have been one slight point of disagreement, and that is, should there be an whole government approach that Mr.

00:45:37.780 --> 00:45:39.440

<v SPEAKER_2>Carney can come to rely on?

00:45:39.440 --> 00:45:41.840

<v SPEAKER_2>I want to come back and stress that once again.

00:45:41.840 --> 00:46:05.700

<v SPEAKER_2>Today, if you asked any business leader in this country to say whether he's dealing with the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, or whether he's dealing with the Minister of Industry in Ottawa, or whether he's dealing with the Minister of International Trade from Alberta, or from the Maritime Provinces, and you said, what is our China policy?

00:46:05.700 --> 00:46:10.400

<v SPEAKER_2>You'd get a thousand different answers, and a lot of people should simply shrug their shoulders.

00:46:10.400 --> 00:46:19.500

<v SPEAKER_2>That work, we've gone through this period, we know the history, we've known what the prime minister's that we've mentioned have been able to achieve and not achieve.

00:46:19.500 --> 00:46:32.220

<v SPEAKER_2>Right now, and this is why I so strongly commend our paper, it's a serious attempt to try to bring substance coordination and harmonization to an approach with China.

00:46:32.220 --> 00:46:42.620

<v SPEAKER_2>If we don't have that among the major players, public service, otherwise, in the country, we're just going to continue in my, what is the prime minister going to say?

00:46:42.620 --> 00:46:49.140

<v SPEAKER_2>A leader doesn't just make these things up in his own mind, it's important, but he has to be able to rely on clear rules.

00:46:49.140 --> 00:46:53.780

<v SPEAKER_2>I have not seen clear rules on China since 1970.

00:46:53.780 --> 00:46:54.920

<v SPEAKER_2>That's what we need.

00:46:54.920 --> 00:46:57.320

<v SPEAKER_2>And that's what I think our report has contributed to.

00:46:57.320 --> 00:47:02.120

<v SPEAKER_2>Thank you very much to my colleagues for allowing me to jump in with that final point.

00:47:02.120 --> 00:47:02.800

<v SPEAKER_1>Tom, thank you.

00:47:02.800 --> 00:47:12.460

<v SPEAKER_1>And again, just to remind listeners, the report we're talking about is titled Between the Eagle and the Dragon, The Implications of Trump's Trade Wars for Canada-China Relations.

00:47:12.460 --> 00:47:16.960

<v SPEAKER_1>It's available on both the Carleton and Canadian Global Affairs website.

00:47:16.960 --> 00:47:21.140

<v SPEAKER_1>My final question, and Tom, I'll start with you because you were just speaking.

00:47:21.140 --> 00:47:23.580

<v SPEAKER_1>What are you reading or streaming these days?

00:47:23.580 --> 00:47:32.820

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, I had put it off for a bit, Colin, but I've gotten deeply into On Tyranny by Timothy Snyder.

00:47:32.860 --> 00:47:36.600

<v SPEAKER_2>The 20 Lessons from the 20th Century.

00:47:36.760 --> 00:47:37.840

<v SPEAKER_2>It's a darn good read.

00:47:37.840 --> 00:47:39.520

<v SPEAKER_2>I've not quite finished it yet.

00:47:39.520 --> 00:47:46.580

<v SPEAKER_2>It follows on the footsteps of Anne Applebaum's autocracy, The Dictators Who Want to Run the World.

00:47:46.580 --> 00:47:47.560

<v SPEAKER_2>I thought that was good.

00:47:47.560 --> 00:48:01.420

<v SPEAKER_2>On the domestic side, I read it about a month ago and wrote a book review on it, and that is Andrew Coyne's The Crisis of Canadian Democracy, which I would strongly commend to anybody who is interested in the subject.

00:48:02.080 --> 00:48:07.960

<v SPEAKER_1>All right, Snyder, Applebaum, and Andrew Coyne on Canadian Democracy with Tom.

00:48:07.960 --> 00:48:10.040

<v SPEAKER_1>And I think your review is in Policy Magazine, isn't it?

00:48:10.900 --> 00:48:12.380

<v SPEAKER_1>Perfect, but we'll link to that.

00:48:12.380 --> 00:48:14.800

<v SPEAKER_1>Jonathan, what are you reading or streaming?

00:48:14.800 --> 00:48:29.840

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, I'm not going to give you a threesome because given how busy and how challenging every day seems to be with new developments on the trade front, I have one book that I'm in the middle of, which is fascinating.

00:48:30.480 --> 00:48:41.620

<v SPEAKER_3>It's by a very well-respected economist with the wonderful name of Elizabeth Economy, who was originally a commerce.

00:48:41.620 --> 00:48:47.440

<v SPEAKER_3>She's a China expert, very thoughtful.

00:48:48.760 --> 00:48:59.660

<v SPEAKER_3>She's now at, she's contributing to the Hoover Institution, which is also a Chinese center of excellence.

00:49:00.180 --> 00:49:07.220

<v SPEAKER_3>And the book is called The Third Revolution, Xi Jinping and the New Chinese State.

00:49:07.220 --> 00:49:19.920

<v SPEAKER_3>And it's quite sweeping as far as I'm into it, because she's covering economic reform, China's global and foreign policy ambitions.

00:49:19.920 --> 00:49:31.000

<v SPEAKER_3>And even though there's a long history of the Communist Party, the consolidation of power or attempted consolidation of power and authoritarianism in China.

00:49:31.000 --> 00:49:50.520

<v SPEAKER_3>So it certainly informs my understanding and deepens my understanding, despite having dealt with China over the last 25 years or so, of what some of the dynamics are behind what we're reading, seeing and experiencing.

00:49:51.920 --> 00:49:52.180
<v SPEAKER_1>All right.

00:49:52.180 --> 00:49:57.060
<v SPEAKER_1>Thank you, Elizabeth Economy on The Third Revolution, Xi Jinping and the New China.

00:49:57.060 --> 00:49:57.840
<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith, what about you?

00:49:57.840 --> 00:49:59.580
<v SPEAKER_3>The New Chinese State, yeah.

00:49:59.580 --> 00:50:03.160
<v SPEAKER_1>Reading and streaming these days, if you have time.

00:50:03.160 --> 00:50:04.180
<v SPEAKER_4>I do.

00:50:04.180 --> 00:50:08.480
<v SPEAKER_4>So we're having a bi-Canadian summer.

00:50:08.480 --> 00:50:11.280
<v SPEAKER_4>And actually, I've had this book for a little while, but it's a Canadian book.

00:50:11.280 --> 00:50:16.760
<v SPEAKER_4>And I brought it to show just so it's called Booze, Cigarettes, and Constitutional Dust Ups.

00:50:17.340 --> 00:50:22.980
<v SPEAKER_4>It's by Ryan Manucha, and it's Canada's Quest for Inter-Provincial Trade.

00:50:22.980 --> 00:50:33.980
<v SPEAKER_4>It is a, you know, it's a Canadian book that seeks to understand the, you know, really gets into the depth of inter-provincial trade barriers, because we all like to say, let's just deal with those.

00:50:33.980 --> 00:50:35.620
<v SPEAKER_4>But it's actually pretty tricky.

00:50:35.620 --> 00:50:42.820
<v SPEAKER_4>And there's a very long history as to why we have such problems with inter-provincial trade.

00:50:42.820 --> 00:51:05.600
<v SPEAKER_4>And I love that he starts the story off with the, his

book off with the story of Jared Como, who is the Free the Beer Supreme Court case citizen of New Brunswick, a regular Canadian who took on the state over his ability to bring beer across provincial lines.

00:51:05.980 --> 00:51:08.260

<v SPEAKER_4>And so I recommend it to everybody.

00:51:08.260 --> 00:51:10.720

<v SPEAKER_4>And it's a good Canadian read.

00:51:10.720 --> 00:51:11.180

<v SPEAKER_1>Excellent.

00:51:11.180 --> 00:51:12.880

<v SPEAKER_1>Ryan Manucha on Inter-Provincial Trade.

00:51:12.940 --> 00:51:16.880

<v SPEAKER_1>And it's got such a great title that it bears repeating.

00:51:16.880 --> 00:51:17.160

<v SPEAKER_4>Yeah.

00:51:17.160 --> 00:51:20.000

<v SPEAKER_4>Booze, cigarettes and constitutional dust-ups.

00:51:20.000 --> 00:51:23.480

<v SPEAKER_2>Colin, what are you reading at the moment?

00:51:23.480 --> 00:51:26.780

<v SPEAKER_1>At the moment, I'm reading some spy fiction.

00:51:26.780 --> 00:51:33.580

<v SPEAKER_1>I'm rereading some Alan First interwar film.

00:51:33.580 --> 00:51:37.720

<v SPEAKER_1>I'm reading the Red Gold, in fact, but a ship that goes through the Mediterranean.

00:51:37.720 --> 00:51:46.580

<v SPEAKER_1>And I've read it before, but I find the diversion in interwar spy novels is great fun.

00:51:46.580 --> 00:51:50.160

<v SPEAKER_2>Can I make one recommendation on Netflix?

00:51:50.160 --> 00:51:51.920

<v SPEAKER_2>And that is superb.

00:51:51.920 --> 00:51:56.960

<v SPEAKER_2>It's called Outrageous, and it's the story of the Mitford family.

00:51:58.560 --> 00:52:04.640

<v SPEAKER_2>The six gals, who were part of that remarkable, remarkable family.

00:52:04.640 --> 00:52:07.100

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, it's absolutely stunning.

00:52:07.100 --> 00:52:08.320

<v SPEAKER_2>It's extremely well done.

00:52:08.320 --> 00:52:09.360

<v SPEAKER_2>It's a period piece.

00:52:09.580 --> 00:52:15.760

<v SPEAKER_2>It's very significantly true to the real story of the Mitfords.

00:52:15.760 --> 00:52:21.220

<v SPEAKER_2>This is Sir Oswald Mosley, Diana Mosley, Unity Mitford, Adolf Hitler's friend.

00:52:21.220 --> 00:52:24.340

<v SPEAKER_2>Anyway, it's beautifully done.

00:52:24.340 --> 00:52:34.160

<v SPEAKER_2>And I have a particular interest in it because a man who is a mentor to me and a good friend of Susan's of mine when we lived in London, Sir Eric St.

00:52:34.160 --> 00:52:53.260

<v SPEAKER_2>Johnston, Eric played an extremely critical role in bringing the Mitford family, well, first of all, putting the Mitford, some of the Mitford's in jail, namely Oswald and Diana, but also bringing Unity Mitford back from Munich after she attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself.

00:52:53.260 --> 00:52:57.300

<v SPEAKER_2>But it's a remarkable, remarkable story worthwhile watching.

00:52:57.300 --> 00:53:02.840

<v SPEAKER_1>Even if it's outrageous on the Mitford girls, but she's quite a remarkable family.

00:53:02.880 --> 00:53:04.120

<v SPEAKER_1>Thank you.

00:53:04.120 --> 00:53:07.800

<v SPEAKER_1>In these dog days of summer, these are all great recommendations.

00:53:07.800 --> 00:53:10.980

<v SPEAKER_1>We were joined today by Jonathan Fried, Thomas Dequino, Dr.

00:53:10.980 --> 00:53:12.580

<v SPEAKER_1>Meredith Lilly.

00:53:12.580 --> 00:53:14.180

<v SPEAKER_1>Thank you all three.

00:53:14.180 --> 00:53:23.680

<v SPEAKER_1>Again, you can find the links to Between the Eagle and the Dragon, the implications of Trump's trade wars for Canada-China relations, and the other papers that we produced from the Canada-U.S.

00:53:23.680 --> 00:53:29.100

<v SPEAKER_1>Expert Group on both the Carleton website and the Canadian Global Affairs Institute.

00:53:29.420 --> 00:53:34.180

<v SPEAKER_1>And of course, The CGAI is available on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn.

00:53:34.180 --> 00:53:37.440

<v SPEAKER_1>The Global Exchange is brought to you by our team at the Canadian Global Affairs Institute.

00:53:37.440 --> 00:53:42.640

<v SPEAKER_1>My thanks go out to our producer, Jordyn Carroll, and to Drew Phillips for providing our music.

00:53:42.640 --> 00:53:44.080

<v SPEAKER_1>I'm Colin Robertson.

00:53:44.080 --> 00:53:46.140

<v SPEAKER_1>Thanks for joining us today on The Global Exchange.