

WEBVTT

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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 May the 22nd, we speak with CGAI fellows Stewart Beck and Hugh Stephens about their fine piece, Canada's Pacific Pathway, Building on the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And it's published in Policy Magazine, and we will link to it in the program notes.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Stewart is the former president and CEO of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada.

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<v SPEAKER_1>His diplomatic career included appointments as Canada's High Commissioner to India, Consul General to Shanghai and San Francisco, and postings in Taiwan.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Hugh Stephens served at Canadian missions in Hong Kong, Beijing, Islamabad and Seoul, and is head of mission in Taipei.

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<v SPEAKER_1>He was Senior Vice President, Public Policy, Asia Pacific, for Time Warner for a decade, based in Hong Kong.

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<v SPEAKER_1>For listeners, it has been two and a half years since then-Foreign Minister Melanie Jolie launched the Trudeau government's Indo-Pacific Strategy.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Long anticipated, by some accounts five years in the making, the Strategy addressed five functional pillars.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Peace and security, trade, investment, and resilient supply chains, people-to-people ties, sustainable green future, and closer engagement, as well as four geographic pillars.

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<v SPEAKER_1>China, India, North Asia, and ASEAN.

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<v SPEAKER_1>It promised more diplomatic representation, more visits by Canadian warships, and more ministerial-led trade missions.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Arguably, the government is delivering on the promises with progress on a comprehensive economic partnership with Indonesia and ASEAN, more ministerial and ship visits, and a Canadian once again deputy commander of UN forces in Korea.

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<v SPEAKER_1>But relations with Chile, sorry, but relations with China are still chilly in the wake of the Two Michaels and Meng Wangzhou episodes, continuing allegations of Chinese interference in our democracy, and now tariffs on canola, seafood, and pasta.

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<v SPEAKER_1>In response, I should underline, to our tariffs on Chinese-made EV batteries that we took in alignment with the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So too with India, since Prime Minister Trudeau accused the Indian government of complicity in the assassination of a Sikh Canadian in British Columbia, and interference by Indian authorities in our democracy.

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<v SPEAKER_1>With the election of Prime Minister Mark Carney, both a foreign policy review and national security strategy are to be delivered.

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<v SPEAKER_1>This means that the call by Stewart and Hugh for a recalibration takes on additional utility and relevance.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Again, read their paper.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So let's get started.

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<v SPEAKER_1>And Stewart, why don't you take the lead on this one?

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<v SPEAKER_1>The promised foreign policy review and national security strategy will inevitably have implications for our Indo-Pacific

strategy.

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<v SPEAKER_1>What do you want to see in the new review and the national security strategy?

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<v SPEAKER_2>Well, I think Colin, it's going to be very important to have a strategy which recognizes the importance of China and India.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And one of the challenges with the Indo-Pacific strategy is it was more of a containment strategy of China as opposed to really engaging with it.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So right now we're in a difficult situation.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The two largest economies, when I say economies in terms of size of people, but certainly China in terms of the economy, we really don't have meaningful relationships with right now.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And if we are going to be dealing with the reality of what's happening south of the border, we have to re-engage quickly and sensibly with both those places.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And so I think that has to, when we talk about a foreign policy review, we have to put into place mechanisms which will assure long-term stability with two really big and important economies, but also global powers now.

00:04:08.500 --> 00:04:10.560

<v SPEAKER_2>We have to recognize that.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Stewart, what do you mean by re-engagement?

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<v SPEAKER_1>How would you define that in a practical sense?

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<v SPEAKER_2>Well, one of the suggestions we had, for example, in the paper with China is form an eminent persons group.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Now, this is something that can't be put in place just to deal with one crisis.

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<v SPEAKER_2>You know, having an eminent persons group to deal with the Meng Wenzhou situation and the two Michaels, we need to have an eminent persons group, which can have a long-term approach to dealing with the relationship.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Because invariably, you will have problems in a bilateral relationship, and you need ways to be able to manage those.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And China and India are unique places in many ways in terms of the culture, their traditions, their backgrounds.

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<v SPEAKER_2>They do not like to deal with a lot of issues upfront and in the press.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So, you take a look at what happened with our situation with India and with our Prime Minister standing in the House of Commons and making the statements that he did.

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<v SPEAKER_2>There would have been a better way to handle that.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And maybe that could have been done through a group that had been set up, let's say, two years ago to have this conversation.

00:05:19.020 --> 00:05:21.140

<v SPEAKER_2>We knew what was coming down the line.

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<v SPEAKER_2>That's an example.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Same thing could have been true with the two Michaels.

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<v SPEAKER_2>If you have in place a mechanism which will allow steam valves to be opened and pressures to be released, conversations to be had.

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<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, I saw that in my time when I was in Taiwan.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Hugh and I were in Taiwan together.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Those mechanisms were in place between Taiwan and the mainland.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And those mechanisms were in place, still are in place between Pakistan and India.

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<v SPEAKER_2>Nobody really knows about it, and they don't like to talk about it.

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<v SPEAKER_2>But you have to have those mechanisms to relieve some of the pressures that exist in the bilateral relationship.

00:05:59.760 --> 00:06:00.860

<v SPEAKER_1>Oh, I didn't know that.

00:06:00.860 --> 00:06:08.700

<v SPEAKER_1>So, Stewart, what you're saying, there is an eminent person's group and force or whatever between India and Pakistan and also one between Taiwan and China.

00:06:08.720 --> 00:06:11.740

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, what was the group called?

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<v SPEAKER_2>I'm trying to remember.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The Chinese had one name for it, the Crust Race Relations.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And what was the other one in the context of the mainland?

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<v SPEAKER_2>I forget.

00:06:20.460 --> 00:06:24.620

<v SPEAKER_2>So there's actually a bureau that's been established in both cases, right?

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<v SPEAKER_2>Well, they don't often get together, to be honest with you, but at least that mechanism is in place.

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<v SPEAKER_2>In the case of China, there's an eminent persons group, as we mentioned in the paper between China and India, that was set up between Xi and Modi a few years ago.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And between India and Pakistan, those quiet groups operate on the military side, on the diplomatic side, not very many people know about it, and they try and manage the problem.

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<v SPEAKER_2>This was a pretty, this last time was a pretty difficult one, much more difficult than in the past, I think.

00:06:59.120 --> 00:07:07.880

<v SPEAKER_2>And I'm not sure, I would say I'm not there now, so I can't say how it was managed, but certainly there are off-ramps and ways for people to talk to each other.

00:07:07.880 --> 00:07:10.340

<v SPEAKER_1>Oh, and as you say, the relationships create.

00:07:10.340 --> 00:07:12.940

<v SPEAKER_1>Hugh, I want you to come in on this as well.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Can you also share with listeners what you mean by strategic autonomy as the cornerstone of a new approach relating to Indo-Pacific?

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<v SPEAKER_1>But I think it probably has broader application to our foreign policy generally, especially in the wake of the Trump statements on 51st state.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Yeah, let's go back to the origins of the original Indo-Pacific strategy.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Although it was originally a Japanese idea, it became very much a US military construct.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And as Stewart's mentioned, it's fundamental purpose will never explicitly stated.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Even for Canada was a containment policy toward China.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And while our IPS focused on developing relations with every place but China, it also was a China strategy where China was labeled a disruptive power.

00:08:06.840 --> 00:08:11.460

<v SPEAKER_3>So we fell very much into that security framework.

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<v SPEAKER_3>I think as we've all seen, things have changed rapidly.

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<v SPEAKER_3>The IPS itself was probably developed four or five years ago and announced a couple of years ago.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And with the advent of Trump 2.0 and so forth, Canada is looking at the whole issue across the board at more strategic autonomy.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And I think that's never more needed than in the Asia Pacific context.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And even the terminology, the Indo-Pacific Strategy, I think harkens back to earlier era.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So we had picked the term Pacific partnership, but frankly, the nomenclature is not the most important thing.

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<v SPEAKER_3>I think the important thing is to show a shift, and the packaging and the nomenclature can reflect that shift, that it's away from a security mindset towards looking at the region without quite the same acknowledgement of US predominance.

00:09:06.960 --> 00:09:10.280

<v SPEAKER_3>We have to find our own way in the world and in Asia.

00:09:10.280 --> 00:09:24.400

<v SPEAKER_3>And I think that's one of the main focuses of finding strategic autonomy, finding areas where Canada can make a difference, bearing in mind of course the overall global context, but really picking and choosing the areas where we can move the needle.

00:09:24.400 --> 00:09:25.400

<v SPEAKER_1>All right.

00:09:25.700 --> 00:09:35.860

<v SPEAKER_1>To the where we could move the needle, where in the case of India and China that we've been talking about, and why don't we focus on China given the amount of time you spent there, where could we move the needle?

00:09:37.180 --> 00:09:49.660

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, even the earlier Indo-Pacific Strategy identified, and I think it was the three Cs, cooperation, competition, and perhaps it was coordination.

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<v SPEAKER_3>I forget what they all were, but there is clearly an area for cooperation with China.

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<v SPEAKER_3>There's areas where we need to confront China.

00:09:56.360 --> 00:10:01.860

<v SPEAKER_3>I think that was the other one, and there are areas where we can compete with China.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So there are a number of areas, and you obviously start by working on areas where you have some common interests.

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<v SPEAKER_3>That's what we really need to find.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And some of those have already been identified.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Climate change, of course, being an important one.

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<v SPEAKER_3>But I would argue that there are other areas where we can find common ground with China as well.

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<v SPEAKER_3>In areas dealing with human security, with water issues and so forth, it doesn't have to be a zero-sum game in all areas.

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<v SPEAKER_3>At the same time, we have to be aware of China's strategic ambitions, including looking toward our own Arctic regions and so on.

00:10:40.060 --> 00:10:53.060

<v SPEAKER_3>But there's no question across a range of areas,

including even in the development of clean technologies and electronic vehicles, electronic parts.

00:10:53.060 --> 00:10:56.180

<v SPEAKER_3>There may be some areas where we can find some common ground with China.

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<v SPEAKER_3>Bearing in mind, we're in a very sensitive situation with respect to that industry vis-a-vis the United States.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Stewart, let me lift up again back to sort of 10,000 feet, because in your paper, you talk about the Pacific pathway for Canada.

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<v SPEAKER_1>What do you mean by that?

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<v SPEAKER_2>Well, I mean, just to build on what Hugh said, it's really coming up with a different nomenclature, because how we would be approaching Asia, and I use Asia, not just China and India, it's building on what our strengths historically have been.

00:11:29.780 --> 00:11:36.080

<v SPEAKER_2>So it really means, and when we talk about strategic autonomy, that's how we establish that.

00:11:36.180 --> 00:11:46.740

<v SPEAKER_2>Take what we do well, and build our interests into that, and build our partnerships in a way that we can exploit them.

00:11:46.740 --> 00:11:55.900

<v SPEAKER_2>So to use a term that the Indian Foreign Minister uses, he says, convergence with some, congruence with none.

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<v SPEAKER_2>In other words, in areas where it makes sense for us to operate, and as Hugh said, I would like to use the term non-traditional security threats, such as food security, energy security, climate change, health.

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<v SPEAKER_2>These are areas where Canada has expertise, and people understand it and realize it, not just in terms of the technologies that we have, but our governance structures.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And how do we use that?

00:12:23.880 --> 00:12:27.440

<v SPEAKER_2>And how do we build that in relationships with those countries in Asia?

00:12:27.440 --> 00:12:30.140

<v SPEAKER_2>So it's an underlying theme that cuts across the region.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So we can do that with China, we can do that with India, we can do that with ASEAN countries.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So it's again, building a strategy around what we do well.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And it's not that we should ignore what I would say hard security.

00:12:43.740 --> 00:13:04.140

<v SPEAKER_2>You know, there is value for having ship visits and other elements, but let's start thinking about security in that context of, instead of maybe having a ship visit to Mumbai one year, we actually have a colonel who will become a general going to the National Defence College in Delhi.

00:13:04.700 --> 00:13:14.640

<v SPEAKER_2>So that that individual will understand, will have somebody, a network where he can pick up the phone and talk to people about what's going on between Pakistan and India at a time of a crisis.

00:13:14.640 --> 00:13:20.660

<v SPEAKER_2>You know, we don't have that type of networking that is really important to being successful in the regions.

00:13:20.660 --> 00:13:27.300

<v SPEAKER_2>And the cost of that is, you know, quite different than the cost of sending a ship to Mumbai.

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<v SPEAKER_2>I understand the training dimensions of it and the importance of the training element, but we should be able to do both of them and both will have different impacts.

00:13:37.140 --> 00:13:59.320

<v SPEAKER_1>So what you're both talking about is not just a kind of non-traditional approach to diplomacy, but taking non-traditional threats as you described, both of you have described, food, water and

energy, which should be areas of Canadian competence and strength, and then moving out on that basis to both, particularly the two principal countries.

00:14:01.420 --> 00:14:31.700

<v SPEAKER_3>Colin, I'd just like to sort of jump in on this, and I don't mean to denigrate the military efforts attached to the original IPS, but frankly, we strain, we labour hard and mightily to enhance our presence in the Asia Pacific with the extra ship and so forth, and there is some value to it, as Stewart says, both symbolically and in terms of training and interoperability with allies and so forth, but frankly, it's more symbolic than real.

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<v SPEAKER_3>And we all know the challenges that the armed forces are facing.

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<v SPEAKER_3>We need to rebuild the armed forces.

00:14:37.980 --> 00:14:40.740

<v SPEAKER_3>There's a significant lapse of security in the Arctic.

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<v SPEAKER_3>So I would argue that we need to focus on the things that we can do best.

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<v SPEAKER_3>The things that we can do best are to strengthen our coastal defences and Arctic defences in the area of traditional security, but not neglecting security.

00:14:53.060 --> 00:14:57.740

<v SPEAKER_3>So that's where we come into the non-traditional security area, where we do have a lot to offer.

00:14:57.740 --> 00:15:05.140

<v SPEAKER_3>I mean, just our geographic size, the whole issue of food security, water security, you know, the new Canada Water Agency and so forth.

00:15:05.140 --> 00:15:22.100

<v SPEAKER_3>There's a lot of expertise that we can share that would be of great value to countries in the Asia Pacific region and where I think they would see a unique Canadian value add as opposed to us sort of being one more pimple on the rump of the elephant, if I can put it that way.

00:15:23.860 --> 00:15:29.120

<v SPEAKER_2>And just to build on that, Colin, and this, it's not like

we're doing this out of the goodness of our hearts.

00:15:29.120 --> 00:15:34.200

<v SPEAKER_2>There's lots of great commercial benefit to the Canadian companies that are working in that space.

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<v SPEAKER_2>And I, for example, you know, we're, we are net exporters of resources.

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<v SPEAKER_2>We know that.

00:15:40.640 --> 00:15:49.900

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, so when you look at India and you take a look at our trade statistics, a lot of that's built around agricultural exports or related to agricultural exports, whether it's potash or pulses.

00:15:50.360 --> 00:15:58.280

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, that, that's, and that business is really determined by global markets and how the, how the prices are set.

00:15:58.280 --> 00:16:07.120

<v SPEAKER_2>But if you work with India on agricultural technologies to build their own capacities, it's not that we're going to sell any less in that.

00:16:07.120 --> 00:16:12.880

<v SPEAKER_2>We become less exposed to some of the behind the border actions and other things that can be put in place.

00:16:12.880 --> 00:16:15.440

<v SPEAKER_2>And you mentioned this in the context of China.

00:16:15.440 --> 00:16:19.480

<v SPEAKER_2>And we talk about canola and other things that they do to us when they're unhappy with us.

00:16:20.180 --> 00:16:35.940

<v SPEAKER_2>But if you build a relationship around the technologies, which will improve efficiencies and improve their economics in those particular spaces, that builds opportunities for Canadian companies, but it also builds a longer and different type of relationship with the countries that you're working with.

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<v SPEAKER_1>Yes.

00:16:36.200 --> 00:16:44.700

<v SPEAKER_1>And again, to underline your point about these are not necessarily the traditional way we have done diplomacy or created relationships in the past.

00:16:44.700 --> 00:16:45.440

<v SPEAKER_2>That's right.

00:16:45.560 --> 00:16:50.620

<v SPEAKER_1>To build on that, and stay with me, Stewart, because I'm going to ask you specifically about India.

00:16:50.620 --> 00:16:54.200

<v SPEAKER_1>You've talked about the Inminent Persons Group, which to me makes a lot of sense.

00:16:54.200 --> 00:16:56.720

<v SPEAKER_1>And as you say, these are in place.

00:16:56.720 --> 00:17:00.640

<v SPEAKER_1>You can use them, especially when things get tricky.

00:17:00.640 --> 00:17:02.980

<v SPEAKER_1>But do you sense a receptivity?

00:17:02.980 --> 00:17:13.560

<v SPEAKER_1>And I'll let you come in on this too, on the part of India or China to reestablish relationships with Canada.

00:17:13.560 --> 00:17:20.680

<v SPEAKER_1>Certainly, my sense is the Indians feel they don't really need us, and the Chinese think that we're more almost a vassal of the United States now.

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<v SPEAKER_1>So, you know, it does take, as they say, two to tango.

00:17:24.640 --> 00:17:36.360

<v SPEAKER_1>We're, I think that the new government is probably keen to establish to try and improve relationships with both China and India.

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<v SPEAKER_1>But I'm, I wonder, do you feel there will be on the Indian side and the Chinese side, a willingness to respond and starting with India?

00:17:46.480 --> 00:17:51.340

<v SPEAKER_1>What is it we have to do to convince them of our bona fides?

00:17:51.340 --> 00:17:55.940

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, I think there's been a couple of things that have happened.

00:17:55.940 --> 00:18:10.080

<v SPEAKER_2>Certainly the change of leadership in the Liberal Party has made a big difference in the sense of a lot of the issues that were attached to our problems with India, unfortunately, were attached to the former prime minister.

00:18:10.080 --> 00:18:13.360

<v SPEAKER_2>You know, his visit was not a big success back in 2018.

00:18:13.660 --> 00:18:24.140

<v SPEAKER_2>I think it was what happened around the handling of the alleged assassination, I say that because we're still waiting for the credible evidence.

00:18:24.140 --> 00:18:29.580

<v SPEAKER_2>So the Indians see a lot of that problem really emanating from one source.

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<v SPEAKER_2>The fact that we have a new prime minister, and I have to be honest with you, I was with Mark Carney at the B20 when the G20 was held in India, but they had a B20 ahead of it.

00:18:41.120 --> 00:18:42.700

<v SPEAKER_2>And he was one of the principal speakers.

00:18:42.920 --> 00:18:47.080

<v SPEAKER_2>He has a tremendous amount of respect within the Indian business community.

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<v SPEAKER_2>So that is an important element.

00:18:50.020 --> 00:19:13.040

<v SPEAKER_2>The fact that we have a new foreign minister, Anita Anand, who comes, who's not from the larger diaspora, she comes, she's not a Punjabi, she's, which again, a lot of the problems is they're seen around the historic issues with calistani separatism that that's going to be helpful.

00:19:13.040 --> 00:19:15.340

<v SPEAKER_2>I think that's going to be well received from the Indian side.

00:19:15.340 --> 00:19:18.300

<v SPEAKER_2>There is a desire, quite frankly, Colin, to engage.

00:19:18.300 --> 00:19:24.340

<v SPEAKER_2>There are reasons why India wants to be, you know, they see the value in having a good relationship with Canada.

00:19:24.340 --> 00:19:25.720

<v SPEAKER_2>We have to work through the problems.

00:19:25.720 --> 00:19:29.120

<v SPEAKER_2>Yes, we have to still deal with the issue that's in front of us.

00:19:29.120 --> 00:19:46.340

<v SPEAKER_2>But I think, you know, there will be the opportunity for us to kind of move forward and deal with some of the issues that the Indian side has to cope with and has to basically be, not do it performatively, but do it in a way that is concrete and understandable.

00:19:46.340 --> 00:20:02.880

<v SPEAKER_2>And then we have to do some things on our side as well to basically say, we recognize that there are challenges and we have to address those challenges within, you know, what I will call the diaspora politics, which creates some of the problems that we have between the two countries, right?

00:20:02.880 --> 00:20:05.620

<v SPEAKER_1>Yeah, go ahead, please, Hugh.

00:20:06.480 --> 00:20:14.200

<v SPEAKER_3>On China, I think it's pretty clear, and the Chinese ambassador has been pretty open about it.

00:20:14.200 --> 00:20:18.140

<v SPEAKER_3>China would love to use us, well, they say they would like to re-engage.

00:20:18.140 --> 00:20:22.200

<v SPEAKER_3>They would actually love to use us as a wedge against the United States.

00:20:22.200 --> 00:20:24.640

<v SPEAKER_3>And so that's something we have to be very careful of.

00:20:25.620 --> 00:20:36.140

<v SPEAKER_3>I know that Western Canadian farmers are hit badly by the canola ban, and that's a direct outfall, as you point out, of the way in which we apply those EV tariffs.

00:20:36.140 --> 00:20:48.060

<v SPEAKER_3>I mean, in hindsight, we probably would have been far better to have taken the EU approach and taken a more nuanced and documented approach, rather than just jumping in with 100% EV tariffs.

00:20:48.060 --> 00:20:51.840

<v SPEAKER_3>That took place in October before the US election, and we saw what it got us.

00:20:51.980 --> 00:20:55.160

<v SPEAKER_3>It's got us nothing, in terms of credit from the US.

00:20:55.160 --> 00:21:02.680

<v SPEAKER_3>So I don't see how we can back off on that, but we do need to find ways to reengage with China and to find ways of opening that dialogue.

00:21:02.680 --> 00:21:06.620

<v SPEAKER_3>And it's worth noting, of course, the recent US-China agreement.

00:21:06.620 --> 00:21:13.420

<v SPEAKER_3>Now, you can say, well, all they did was agree to step back from the outrageous cliff that they had edged towards.

00:21:13.420 --> 00:21:22.640

<v SPEAKER_3>But the fact is, I think we always have to be careful looking over our shoulder at the US, and then suddenly finding that the US has done an end run on us and done a deal with China.

00:21:22.640 --> 00:21:28.500

<v SPEAKER_3>So we have to be very, we have to go into this with our eyes wide open and make sure that we're looking after Canadian interests.

00:21:28.500 --> 00:21:33.620

<v SPEAKER_3>And of course, Canadian interests will always involve looking over our shoulder at what the US is doing.

00:21:33.620 --> 00:21:43.700

<v SPEAKER_3>But we cannot allow ourselves to be strictly governed in our relations with China by the way in which, you know, on any given day, the US is handling China.

00:21:43.700 --> 00:21:46.960

<v SPEAKER_3>So we need to find a way out of the box that we put ourselves in.

00:21:46.960 --> 00:21:48.020

<v SPEAKER_3>I don't know what the answer is.

00:21:48.480 --> 00:21:55.700

<v SPEAKER_3>But presumably, some of those products will find their way to China because China needs them as they did during the earlier embargoes.

00:21:55.700 --> 00:22:08.720

<v SPEAKER_3>And maybe we can find ways to de-escalate and to talk about these sorts of issues while we work through this whole much, much larger question of what happens with electronic vehicles in the Canadian market.

00:22:11.820 --> 00:22:15.240

<v SPEAKER_4>Hi, I'm Dave Perry, the President and CEO of the Canadian Global Affairs Institute.

00:22:15.240 --> 00:22:19.840

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00:22:19.840 --> 00:22:28.700

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00:22:36.420 --> 00:22:42.080

<v SPEAKER_2>And again, sometimes this goes back to the strategic autonomy kind of concept.

00:22:42.080 --> 00:22:50.540

<v SPEAKER_2>You know, it may make sense for us to engage with the EU and the UK, for example, and how we deal with China.

00:22:50.540 --> 00:22:58.720

<v SPEAKER_2>Because trying to do it on our own alone exposes us to the US repercussions, you know.

00:22:58.720 --> 00:23:03.100

<v SPEAKER_2>But if we go and say to our EU friends and the UK friends, well, how do we approach this?

00:23:03.100 --> 00:23:04.920

<v SPEAKER_2>We're all in the same boat right now.

00:23:04.920 --> 00:23:07.900

<v SPEAKER_2>We need to reengage with China in a constructive way.

00:23:07.900 --> 00:23:09.720

<v SPEAKER_2>How can we do this together, right?

00:23:10.060 --> 00:23:13.580

<v SPEAKER_2>This I think, again, you form your partnerships where it makes the most sense.

00:23:13.680 --> 00:23:22.660

<v SPEAKER_2>But in the concept of keeping your own strategic autonomy and promoting your own national interests, because it's in our national interests to reengage with China at some point.

00:23:22.980 --> 00:23:30.600

<v SPEAKER_2>For one reason in particular, we need to see what they're doing on the technology side because they are moving so quickly, and we have to be able to see what's going on.

00:23:31.000 --> 00:23:37.320

<v SPEAKER_2>If there are ways that we can collaborate around climate change and other areas that he was mentioned, that makes sense for us, right?

00:23:37.320 --> 00:23:40.780

<v SPEAKER_2>So we cannot be standing on the sidelines and watching things go by, quite frankly.

00:23:41.860 --> 00:23:50.400

<v SPEAKER_3>And climate change, of course, the flip side of climate change is energy, and it's actually quite encouraging that we are starting to develop an energy relationship with China.

00:23:50.400 --> 00:23:57.780

<v SPEAKER_3>The new Trans Mountain Pipeline and what's happened in the US has led to a lot of that product now going to China.

00:23:57.780 --> 00:24:10.080

<v SPEAKER_3>So to the extent that we can have a mutually beneficial relationship with China and other countries in the region through the TMX or the LNG exports that are just now beginning, that will strengthen Canada's role.

00:24:10.980 --> 00:24:13.920

<v SPEAKER_3>The Prime Minister talks about Canada being an energy superpower.

00:24:13.920 --> 00:24:23.940

<v SPEAKER_3>That can be a real card, a real ace for us in the Asia Pacific region for countries that are energy dependent and looking for alternate sources of reliable supply.

00:24:23.940 --> 00:24:38.700

<v SPEAKER_1>And underlines the government's determination to improve the infrastructure to get our goods to market and reduce trade barriers within the provinces and the red tape and diversify trade.

00:24:39.180 --> 00:24:43.520

<v SPEAKER_1>Of diversification, you also have some ideas around Indonesia and ASEAN.

00:24:44.780 --> 00:24:46.720

<v SPEAKER_1>Who wants to lead on Indonesia?

00:24:47.880 --> 00:24:50.780

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, I'll do a quick start on Indonesia and who can follow.

00:24:50.780 --> 00:24:54.000

<v SPEAKER_2>But my own view is that here's a huge country.

00:24:54.000 --> 00:25:02.160

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, that has, again, moving very quickly from a technology perspective and an innovation perspective.

00:25:02.160 --> 00:25:05.420

<v SPEAKER_2>There's lots of areas for potential collaboration.

00:25:06.040 --> 00:25:09.320

<v SPEAKER_2>And a lot of them in the non-traditional security threat area.

00:25:09.320 --> 00:25:18.660

<v SPEAKER_2>Again, it's not that it's, you know, we are thinking about it as, you know, one of the good things that came out of the Indo-Pacific Strategy is the focus on ASEAN and Indonesia.

00:25:18.660 --> 00:25:31.180

<v SPEAKER_2>So I just think it's a question of us promoting this and thinking strategically, how do we connect ourselves with the three largest markets in terms of people in Asia and do it in a strategic way?

00:25:31.180 --> 00:25:32.840

<v SPEAKER_2>Because it's hard to be all things to all people.

00:25:32.920 --> 00:25:40.100

<v SPEAKER_2>But if you can kind of bring some focus to your activity, and Indonesia, in the context of ASEAN, is going to be a very important player.

00:25:40.100 --> 00:25:41.400

<v SPEAKER_2>And it's one that we should be...

00:25:41.400 --> 00:25:44.140

<v SPEAKER_2>We've always had a history with them from a mining perspective.

00:25:44.140 --> 00:25:47.100

<v SPEAKER_2>But let's talk about this from a technology perspective and what we can do.

00:25:47.100 --> 00:25:49.480

<v SPEAKER_2>So that's what I would say on Indonesia.

00:25:49.480 --> 00:25:50.800

<v SPEAKER_2>Over to you, Hugh.

00:25:50.800 --> 00:25:51.700

<v SPEAKER_3>No, I have nothing to add.

00:25:51.700 --> 00:25:59.220

<v SPEAKER_1>And speak a bit also to what the technology that we can offer, both Indonesia and potentially other ASEAN countries.

00:25:59.240 --> 00:26:01.920

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, again, so go ahead, Hugh.

00:26:01.920 --> 00:26:03.740

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, I was going to say, talk about ASEAN.

00:26:03.740 --> 00:26:09.600

<v SPEAKER_3>I mean, ASEAN clearly was the core focus of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

00:26:09.600 --> 00:26:13.560

<v SPEAKER_3>And ASEAN as an institution is important and we've been developing our relations with them.

00:26:13.560 --> 00:26:16.420

<v SPEAKER_3>But I think we need to just recognize it within ASEAN.

00:26:16.420 --> 00:26:19.820

<v SPEAKER_3>There are some significant players and there are some others that coast along.

00:26:19.820 --> 00:26:23.820

<v SPEAKER_3>I'm thinking of Myanmar and others, for example, where you have to deal with that situation.

00:26:23.820 --> 00:26:28.680

<v SPEAKER_3>So if we're going to double down, I know Singapore has always been seen as the entrepôt, the centre of the region.

00:26:28.680 --> 00:26:46.240

<v SPEAKER_3>That's where the Asia Pacific Foundation will be establishing an office and having done that, even though I think we try to focus more on software rather than hardware, I think it's important that once Canada has established a foothold that we don't suddenly leave again.

00:26:46.240 --> 00:26:52.840

<v SPEAKER_3>So we do need to make that process go forward and Singapore is an important player.

00:26:52.840 --> 00:26:55.820

<v SPEAKER_3>But Indonesia is the obvious one.

00:26:55.920 --> 00:27:02.800

<v SPEAKER_3>Others, I guess Malaysia, Thailand and others, where we really need to focus where there's some real opportunities there for some bilateral cooperation.

00:27:04.080 --> 00:27:08.820

<v SPEAKER_2>When we talk just in terms of the areas for non-traditional security threats.

00:27:08.820 --> 00:27:17.140

<v SPEAKER_2>So food security is going to be a really important consideration going forward.

00:27:17.140 --> 00:27:20.260

<v SPEAKER_2>This is where Canada has some real strengths.

00:27:20.260 --> 00:27:30.560

<v SPEAKER_2>Again, only because we are so blessed to have as much land and water and all the things that are required to protect our own food security.

00:27:30.560 --> 00:27:32.820

<v SPEAKER_2>But we've developed a huge number of technologies.

00:27:32.820 --> 00:27:38.800

<v SPEAKER_2>So how do we take those and apply them in an ASEAN or Asian environment?

00:27:38.860 --> 00:27:42.720

<v SPEAKER_2>I think again, there's lots of room for this type of opportunity.

00:27:44.100 --> 00:27:48.420

<v SPEAKER_2>We used to consider ourselves to be a leader in AI, and I still like to think we are.

00:27:48.420 --> 00:27:51.540

<v SPEAKER_2>But what you have in Asia, which we don't have in Canada is you have the data.

00:27:51.960 --> 00:28:01.100

<v SPEAKER_2>You have these large syncs of data that companies with our algorithms can be using in collaboration, which means that we need to do some governance around AI.

00:28:01.100 --> 00:28:13.680

<v SPEAKER_2>And we should be seen as a leader in that particular area, because specing yourself in provides opportunities for the companies that would be the net beneficiaries of having a regulatory environment that's favorable for the type of work that you want to do.

00:28:13.680 --> 00:28:25.520

<v SPEAKER_2>So having spent the time that I did on the board of the digital supercluster and the opportunities that that clustered concept is one that we should be connecting to in the Asian context.

00:28:25.520 --> 00:28:27.120

<v SPEAKER_2>So there are clusters in Singapore.

00:28:27.120 --> 00:28:28.720

<v SPEAKER_2>There are clusters in other parts of Asia.

00:28:28.720 --> 00:28:32.540

<v SPEAKER_2>How do we connect what we're doing there with what's happening in Asia?

00:28:32.540 --> 00:28:38.040

<v SPEAKER_2>So that's an example of where you could build on what we already have.

00:28:38.040 --> 00:28:44.320

<v SPEAKER_3>And let's recall that we now have a minister for AI and digital innovation, dedicated minister.

00:28:44.320 --> 00:28:46.180

<v SPEAKER_1>Yes, who's an excellent communicator.

00:28:48.380 --> 00:28:51.500

<v SPEAKER_1>Now, Hugh, pick up on this one.

00:28:51.500 --> 00:28:56.940

<v SPEAKER_1>You talk about taking a, which I found interesting, a catalyst approach to achieve results.

00:28:56.940 --> 00:28:59.940

<v SPEAKER_1>How would this work and how do you measure it?

00:29:00.960 --> 00:29:15.020

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, I'm going to toss that one to Stewart because he's been involved with the super, I think the super clusters are a really interesting example of how some seed money can bring together university and industry expertise to build forward.

00:29:15.100 --> 00:29:18.000

<v SPEAKER_3>But, you know, Stewart's the expert in this area.

00:29:18.000 --> 00:29:20.000

<v SPEAKER_2>Yeah, I guess it's my own.

00:29:20.000 --> 00:29:22.480

<v SPEAKER_2>This is my own philosophical philosophical view.

00:29:22.480 --> 00:29:28.140

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, having worked in government for as long as I did, both you and I did the same thing and you, Colin, you understand.

00:29:28.140 --> 00:29:34.700

<v SPEAKER_2>Typically, government thinks about programs and programs means people and money and typically infrastructure.

00:29:34.700 --> 00:29:38.000

<v SPEAKER_2>My own view is that there's a role for government to be a catalyst.

00:29:38.000 --> 00:29:42.120

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, and as a trade commissioner, you play a catametric role.

00:29:42.120 --> 00:29:43.940

<v SPEAKER_2>You bring parties together, right?

00:29:45.900 --> 00:29:53.280

<v SPEAKER_2>Historically, at least most of my career, we didn't have money to support that, but a little bit of money goes a long way.

00:29:53.860 --> 00:29:56.340

<v SPEAKER_2>I'll give you an example.

00:29:56.340 --> 00:30:06.560

<v SPEAKER_2>When the C100 was formed in Silicon Valley, which is a group of Canadian C-suite executives and venture capitalists and entrepreneurs, that was started.

00:30:06.560 --> 00:30:12.360

<v SPEAKER_2>The money that started that was hospitality money that I paid for to bring a group of people together.

00:30:12.860 --> 00:30:14.460

<v SPEAKER_2>That's catalytic, okay?

00:30:14.780 --> 00:30:16.960

<v SPEAKER_2>The C100 formed itself out of that.

00:30:17.160 --> 00:30:18.820

<v SPEAKER_2>They raised their own money.

00:30:18.820 --> 00:30:22.220

<v SPEAKER_2>It was done through memberships and then through sponsorships and whatever.

00:30:22.220 --> 00:30:26.040

<v SPEAKER_2>But the role of the government there was to say, okay, this is a really good idea.

00:30:26.860 --> 00:30:30.160

<v SPEAKER_2>How can we go about making this happen without...

00:30:30.260 --> 00:30:34.960

<v SPEAKER_2>I still remember something coming to me afterwards when I was in Delhi saying, but you didn't have a program for that?

00:30:35.020 --> 00:30:37.060

<v SPEAKER_2>I said, no, we were just using...

00:30:38.480 --> 00:30:43.460

<v SPEAKER_2>If it's a very good idea, people will see the value in it and they'll pay for it.

00:30:43.460 --> 00:30:50.360

<v SPEAKER_2>That's, in my mind, the role that we should be playing in the context of setting up these arrangements in a place like Asia.

00:30:50.360 --> 00:30:54.460

<v SPEAKER_2>Because we do have a certain degree of respect.

00:30:54.460 --> 00:30:56.240

<v SPEAKER_2>How do we use that respect?

00:30:56.240 --> 00:30:59.040

<v SPEAKER_2>Again, I'll use another example.

00:30:59.540 --> 00:31:01.960

<v SPEAKER_2>Why is there so much Canadian pension plan money in

India?

00:31:02.940 --> 00:31:10.100

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, again, it's how Canadian pension plans are viewed as being well-governed, how they approach things.

00:31:10.100 --> 00:31:14.560

<v SPEAKER_2>They were asked to produce a white paper to make regulatory changes in India.

00:31:14.560 --> 00:31:20.380

<v SPEAKER_2>That white paper helped make regulatory changes in India, which made it more favorable for pension plan investment to go in.

00:31:20.380 --> 00:31:22.440

<v SPEAKER_2>Not just Canadian, but other pension plan investment.

00:31:22.440 --> 00:31:24.280

<v SPEAKER_2>But again, it's being a catalyst.

00:31:24.280 --> 00:31:40.240

<v SPEAKER_2>It's not like you have to throw money at it, but it's thinking strategically in terms of how you can best promote your position and I just think we kind of spend an awful lot of money that doesn't always end up doing what you want it to do, right?

00:31:40.240 --> 00:31:54.560

<v SPEAKER_2>So it's not like I don't think, some of these programs are very good and very important, but we need to always think, do we need a program to do something like this, or do we need maybe changing the regulatory environment, maybe putting some seed funding in?

00:31:54.620 --> 00:31:56.240

<v SPEAKER_2>And that's just the way I would think about it.

00:31:56.240 --> 00:31:57.980

<v SPEAKER_2>That's in my mind being a catalyst.

00:31:59.520 --> 00:32:15.080

<v SPEAKER_1>Well, I compliment you both for a paper that is out of the box and proposing sort of, as you say, non-traditional methods and looking at non-traditional threats, where we can be useful and helpful and how we might get it done.

00:32:15.080 --> 00:32:22.320

<v SPEAKER_1>So I think a very valuable paper for those who will be looking at both the National Security Strategy and the Foreign Policy Review.

00:32:22.320 --> 00:32:32.980

<v SPEAKER_1>My penultimate question before I ask you both what you're reading or streaming these days, is where do you want us to be in three or four years, which is probably the likely life of the current government.

00:32:32.980 --> 00:32:33.420

<v SPEAKER_1>Stewart.

00:32:33.420 --> 00:32:50.120

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, in terms of metrics, we can throw out all kinds of metrics, but I would put it more in just the perceptions, how we're perceived in the region, the degree of engagement.

00:32:50.120 --> 00:32:52.980

<v SPEAKER_3>Of course, you can use metrics on trade and investment and so forth.

00:32:53.080 --> 00:32:58.980

<v SPEAKER_3>But the famous statement by Harold Macmillan as to what changes policy.

00:32:58.980 --> 00:33:00.760

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, it's events, dear boy, events.

00:33:00.960 --> 00:33:05.520

<v SPEAKER_3>We don't know what events are going to be taking place over the next three or four years.

00:33:05.520 --> 00:33:06.800

<v SPEAKER_3>We will have to adjust.

00:33:06.800 --> 00:33:10.740

<v SPEAKER_3>No doubt, the IPS will be adjusted and recalibrated.

00:33:10.740 --> 00:33:12.360

<v SPEAKER_3>It may even be given a new name.

00:33:12.360 --> 00:33:18.880

<v SPEAKER_3>But even as we proceed with a recalibration, that, again, will have to stay under constant review.

00:33:19.340 --> 00:33:24.620

<v SPEAKER_3>So, I mean, it's impossible to say now that in four years, we're going to achieve this or that.

00:33:24.620 --> 00:33:31.560

<v SPEAKER_3>But I think the true measure will be the respect for Canada, the degree of engagement.

00:33:32.460 --> 00:33:34.840

<v SPEAKER_3>We've seen the government paying more attention to Asia.

00:33:34.840 --> 00:33:36.520

<v SPEAKER_3>Hopefully, that will continue.

00:33:36.520 --> 00:33:39.780

<v SPEAKER_3>And at the end of the day, we'll be in a different world four years from now.

00:33:39.840 --> 00:33:54.660

<v SPEAKER_3>But hopefully, we will have a significant, will continue to maintain respect and earn the respect of our Asian partners and better engagement with the two major players that we've talked about, obviously, get it back on track.

00:33:54.660 --> 00:34:00.800

<v SPEAKER_1>Stewart, do ministerial visits still have the same importance, much more so than they do in any other part of the world?

00:34:00.800 --> 00:34:01.280

<v SPEAKER_2>I think so.

00:34:01.280 --> 00:34:05.780

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, again, it's how they're organized and how they're run.

00:34:05.780 --> 00:34:14.600

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, having been in China for two Team Canada visits, I know that the benefits of that, they tend to be short-term.

00:34:14.600 --> 00:34:24.340

<v SPEAKER_2>But let's face it, the Grecian government was really quite focused on China as one of their strategic pillars in Asia.

00:34:25.160 --> 00:34:29.400

<v SPEAKER_2>Those Team Canada visits had an impact on being able to promote that.

00:34:29.400 --> 00:34:33.760

<v SPEAKER_2>It doesn't seem to have done anything today, because the last thing, the halo effect wasn't there.

00:34:33.760 --> 00:34:41.540

<v SPEAKER_2>But I guess if I was to say what I'd like to see in three to four years, I'd like to support what he was saying.

00:34:41.540 --> 00:34:45.940

<v SPEAKER_2>I'd like to see us back to the same number of people we had in Delhi as when I left.

00:34:45.940 --> 00:34:51.480

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, now it's just a smattering of people relative to what it was like when I was there.

00:34:51.600 --> 00:34:53.840

<v SPEAKER_2>And put the relationship back on track.

00:34:54.340 --> 00:34:57.920

<v SPEAKER_2>It's going to be difficult, certainly in the first couple of years, to do that.

00:34:57.920 --> 00:35:00.300

<v SPEAKER_2>But I think by three to four years, we'll be back where we want to be.

00:35:00.300 --> 00:35:06.040

<v SPEAKER_2>I'd love to see us back with a relationship with China like it was back before 2016.

00:35:07.040 --> 00:35:16.640

<v SPEAKER_2>So it's, you know, these are the things that I think are legitimate goals to set for yourself, to be able to bring ourselves back into a relationship that will be meaningful for both sides.

00:35:16.640 --> 00:35:25.140

<v SPEAKER_2>And I think, again, just to build on what Hugh was saying, the respect for Canada as its own country.

00:35:25.140 --> 00:35:30.560

<v SPEAKER_2>Okay, we've always been seen as a bit of a, you know, a US whisperer.

00:35:30.560 --> 00:35:34.060

<v SPEAKER_2>Okay, we have this relationship with the United States, which is privileged.

00:35:34.060 --> 00:35:43.340

<v SPEAKER_2>And, you know, having spent 10 years of my career, like you, Colin, in the United States, I know and understand how important that market is to us and how nice the people are.

00:35:43.340 --> 00:35:47.820

<v SPEAKER_2>I mean, this is a real aberration in many, many ways, and it's unfortunate.

00:35:47.820 --> 00:35:56.160

<v SPEAKER_2>But it's being able to, three or four years from now, people look at Canada as being its own entity, standing on its own with its own interests that they're pursuing.

00:35:56.160 --> 00:36:00.120

<v SPEAKER_2>And we're not out there virtue signaling like we have historically done.

00:36:00.360 --> 00:36:07.720

<v SPEAKER_2>And we are taking a very pragmatic interest-based approach to doing business in a region of the world that's going to be very important to us.

00:36:08.540 --> 00:36:12.720

<v SPEAKER_2>And that's in the terms of diversification and our own strategic autonomy.

00:36:12.720 --> 00:36:15.280

<v SPEAKER_2>So that's what I would like to see in three to four years.

00:36:15.280 --> 00:36:22.140

<v SPEAKER_1>Now, on the virtue signal that you talk about, it seemed to go down particularly badly with Indians and Chinese.

00:36:22.140 --> 00:36:23.280

<v SPEAKER_2>Very badly.

00:36:23.540 --> 00:36:25.980

<v SPEAKER_2>I guess I can definitely vouch for that.

00:36:27.060 --> 00:36:27.720

<v SPEAKER_1>All right.

00:36:27.720 --> 00:36:29.040

<v SPEAKER_1>My final question.

00:36:29.040 --> 00:36:31.700

<v SPEAKER_1>And you can continue on, Stewart, and Hugh can finish up.

00:36:31.700 --> 00:36:34.060

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

00:36:34.060 --> 00:36:37.360

<v SPEAKER_2>Well, I'm reading, we're going to Sicily in the fall.

00:36:37.360 --> 00:36:40.160

<v SPEAKER_2>So I'm reading a book on Sicily's history.

00:36:40.160 --> 00:36:41.740

<v SPEAKER_2>And I'm also reading The Leopard.

00:36:41.740 --> 00:36:43.460

<v SPEAKER_2>I can't pronounce the author's name.

00:36:43.740 --> 00:36:46.400

<v SPEAKER_2>It's quite a good book and I'm really enjoying reading it.

00:36:46.400 --> 00:36:47.780

<v SPEAKER_2>So those are the two things.

00:36:47.780 --> 00:36:49.960

<v SPEAKER_1>A classic, which I remember reading years ago.

00:36:50.080 --> 00:36:52.540

<v SPEAKER_1>Yes, I can't, the Lampedusa or something is.

00:36:52.820 --> 00:36:54.760

<v SPEAKER_2>Yeah, Lampedusa, that's right.

00:36:54.760 --> 00:36:55.240

<v SPEAKER_2>Exactly.

00:36:55.240 --> 00:36:55.620

<v SPEAKER_2>Good call.

00:36:55.620 --> 00:36:55.980

<v SPEAKER_1>Right.

00:36:57.400 --> 00:37:01.400

<v SPEAKER_1>Well, to the middle sea and the place where it begins in Sicily.

00:37:01.400 --> 00:37:02.120

<v SPEAKER_1>Wonderful.

00:37:02.120 --> 00:37:02.880

<v SPEAKER_1>Hugh, what about you?

00:37:02.880 --> 00:37:06.600

<v SPEAKER_1>What are you reading or streaming or getting ready for another trip?

00:37:06.600 --> 00:37:08.480

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, just on The Leopard, Stewart, it's a great book.

00:37:08.480 --> 00:37:10.780

<v SPEAKER_3>And there's a Netflix series on it too, if you haven't seen it.

00:37:10.860 --> 00:37:11.440

<v SPEAKER_2>Oh, that's right.

00:37:11.440 --> 00:37:12.520

<v SPEAKER_2>No.

00:37:12.580 --> 00:37:13.080

<v SPEAKER_1>Okay, great.

00:37:13.080 --> 00:37:14.680

<v SPEAKER_2>Thank you.

00:37:14.680 --> 00:37:28.320

<v SPEAKER_3>But I'm reading a book called The Citizens of London, which I tripped across, which is about Americans who influenced the US toward Britain in the early parts of the Second World War.

00:37:28.320 --> 00:37:30.620

<v SPEAKER_1>Lynne Olsen, I think, wrote it.

00:37:30.620 --> 00:37:31.460

<v SPEAKER_3>Lynne Olsen wrote it.

00:37:31.460 --> 00:37:31.860

<v SPEAKER_3>Edward R.

00:37:31.860 --> 00:37:37.360

<v SPEAKER_3>Murrow, Averell Harriman, and Gil Weiner, the US ambassador, who I didn't know very much about.

00:37:37.360 --> 00:37:46.280

<v SPEAKER_3>But what's interesting about it is that it's a strong reminder here that US exceptionalism, isolationism, and not needing anybody is nothing new.

00:37:46.280 --> 00:37:49.520

<v SPEAKER_3>I mean, we've had 80 years of something different.

00:37:49.520 --> 00:37:59.640

<v SPEAKER_3>But going back to those early days, and FDR is quite often, I think, portrayed as, well, he was really a good guy on the right side, but he had the problems with Congress.

00:37:59.640 --> 00:38:02.640

<v SPEAKER_3>Well, he doesn't come out all that well in the early phases of this book either.

00:38:02.640 --> 00:38:12.180

<v SPEAKER_3>Anyway, it's a very interesting historical look at something that's quite relevant today in terms of US approach to global affairs and global strategy.

00:38:12.180 --> 00:38:15.120

<v SPEAKER_1>Oh, I certainly second your endorsement.

00:38:15.120 --> 00:38:19.320

<v SPEAKER_1>Citizens of London, Lynne Olsen and Lampedusa's The Leopard.

00:38:19.320 --> 00:38:20.420

<v SPEAKER_1>Thank you both.

00:38:20.420 --> 00:38:23.080

<v SPEAKER_1>Thanks for listening to this episode of The Global Exchange.

00:38:23.080 --> 00:38:27.460

<v SPEAKER_1>We were joined today by CGAI fellows, Hugh Stephens and Stewart Beck.

00:38:27.460 --> 00:38:35.820

<v SPEAKER_1>I encourage you to read their Canada's Pacific Pathway, Building on the Indo-Pacific Strategy, published in Policy Magazine.

00:38:35.880 --> 00:38:38.660

<v SPEAKER_1>And as I said, we're going to link to it in the program notes.

00:38:38.660 --> 00:38:42.500

<v SPEAKER_1>You can find the Canadian Global Affairs Institute on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

00:38:42.500 --> 00:38:46.120

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

00:38:46.120 --> 00:38:51.760

<v SPEAKER_1>And I thank our producer, Jordyn Carroll and Drew Phillips, for providing our music.

00:38:51.760 --> 00:38:52.840

<v SPEAKER_1>I'm Colin Robertson.

00:38:52.840 --> 00:38:54.580

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