



# THE JOHN MCKAY REPORT

## Member of Parliament Scarborough-Guildwood

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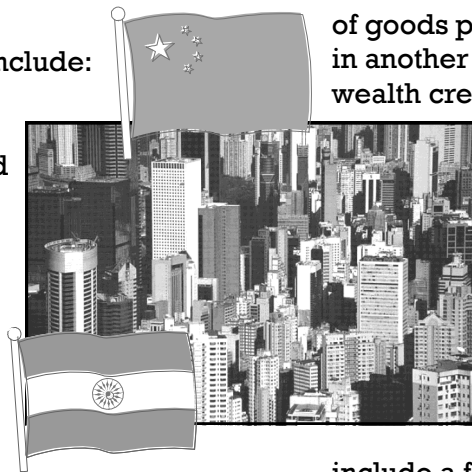
### A GLOBAL NETWORKS STRATEGY : AGREEMENTS WITH CHINA AND INDIA

Canada must act boldly to seize its opportunities with the major emerging economies that are shaping the future. A Liberal government will reach out to key partners and negotiate agreements to deepen ties and build long-term relationships in the areas of economy, knowledge and culture. Such agreements will strengthen networks between Canada and these emerging giants.

#### WORKING TOGETHER

Areas to be explored could include:

- Trade and investment
- Financial services
- Transportation, logistics and global value chains
- Higher education, research and development
- Energy, natural resources and sustainability
- Water and other environmental technology
- Global health
- Food safety and security
- Culture, entertainment and tourism
- Immigration



of goods produced entirely in one country and sold in another are a shrinking component of global wealth creation. Complex, rapid, multi-directional flows of knowledge, people, and value chains drive prosperity today. A Liberal government will draw on the energy and ideas of all its partners to identify mutually beneficial initiatives to flesh out the Agreements.

#### RENEWED TEAM CANADA MISSIONS

A modernized version of this successful model will be part of the Global Network Agreements. Each mission will include a formalized program to support sustained interaction rather than one-off events, and call for reciprocal visits by a similar range of leaders from the partner country.

Sometimes, strong support of the Canadian interest will mean careful scrutiny of overtures from other countries, like takeovers by foreign government-controlled companies in sensitive industries.

#### OUR COMMITMENT MUST BE SUSTAINED

In 2005, the Liberal government launched the Pacific Gateway Strategy, which has continued to play a leadership role in promoting links with Asia. The private sector showed up and did its part, but federal political leadership was not sustained beyond the sod-turning photo ops.

Canada is an Asia-Pacific Nation, with nearly four million Canadians of Asian descent, family, cultural, and economic links, and the closest seaports and efficient air routes linking North America and Asia in a constant two-way flow of goods, people and knowledge. The opportunity remains for federal leadership, working with partners in the private sector and others, to advance our economic interests by deepening our relationships in Asia.

#### WE LIVE IN A NEW ERA

Since the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement, economic interactions in the global economy have changed dramatically. Exports and imports

This is the third in a series of twelve articles on the Global Networks Strategy which is part of the Liberal platform. Other articles in the series are available on request from my Constituency Office.

- 1 - Why change is needed
- 2 - What and how to change
- 3 - Agreements with China and India
- 4 - Partnerships in North America
- 5 - The Arctic region
- 6 - Partnership with Africa
- 7 - Human development
- 8 - Canadian Multilateralism
- 9 - Branding Canada for success
- 10 - Energy, environment and economy
- 11 - Federal government capacity
- 12 - Liberal commitments



## A GLOBAL NETWORKS STRATEGY: OPENNESS TO THE WORLD

**Canadians embrace the world with confidence, optimism and a blend of new-world idealism and old-fashioned practicality. Doing well in the world, and *with* the world is part of who we are. We want to contribute to progress, leave things better for our children, and right wrongs where we can. A modest population spread across a vast geography, Canadians understand those ambitions require working with others, beyond our borders. Blessed with the prosperity of a developed, Western economy, but unburdened by any history of conquest, we are welcomed by many, often envied, but seldom resented.**

This is what we tell ourselves. We see ourselves this way because of our past. But in a rapidly changing world, it is now essential that Canadians re-examine our role, our manner of contributing, our way of pursuing our interests and applying our values.

### **WE NEED TO ADAPT TO CHANGE**

The world has changed in ways to which we have not yet adapted, and at a pace that we have yet to confront. It is not that our history in international affairs, of which we are justifiably proud, is irrelevant. But it is the past, and its lessons must now be applied to the future with fresh thinking to move beyond old debates and answer the next decade's questions.

### **CANADA AND PEACEKEEPING**

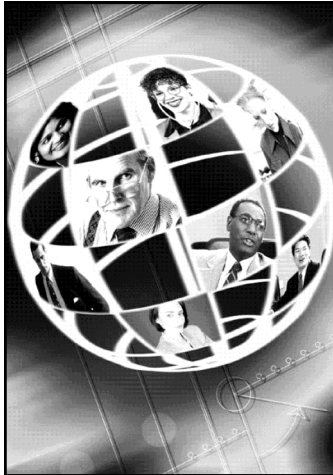
Lester B. Pearson invented United Nations peacekeeping. But we have gone from its leading practitioner to the world's 56th ranked contributor to peace operations today. During that shift, the practice has become vastly more complex – and dangerous - than in its earlier decades. Is Canada a peacemaker and conflict preventer of the future? If so, how should we go about it in the years ahead?

### **CANADA AND CHINA**

Pierre Trudeau led the world's opening to China, with Canada crafting a careful diplomatic recognition in 1970 that was emulated by other countries in subsequent years. Since that time, China has gone from an isolated, backward economy to a global powerhouse, forecast to become the world's largest economy in the next two decades. Will Canada again be a leader in innovative engagement with China, or continue sliding off the radar screen of Asia's emerging giants?

### **CANADA AND APARTHEID**

Brian Mulroney put Canadian values into practice when he played a leading role in the



Commonwealth to end Apartheid in South Africa. Those efforts contributed to the high regard many Africans have for Canada, and yet the current government has removed a number of African nations from among its priorities, reduced commitments to African development assistance, and shifted its limited attention elsewhere.

### **CANADA AND THE WORLD'S POOREST**

Does Canada still care enough to stand with the world's poorest in the years ahead, and partner with a changing Africa? If so, should the debate be

about the right amount of money to devote to aid, or is it about finding innovative new ways to build capacity and eradicate poverty?

### **QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED**

These are the kind of questions to be answered as Canada looks to the future, and rethinks its objectives, interests, values, challenges and advantages in an ever more complex world. Canada was once a credible player in the world's debates, a source of knowledge and fresh thinking. Canadians want to play such roles again, and we can.

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