

Minister  
of Foreign Affairs



Ministre  
des Affaires étrangères

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2

September 15, 2023

Mr. Ken Hardie  
Chair  
House of Commons Special Committee  
on the Canada-People's Republic of China Relationship  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. Hardie:

Pursuant to Standing Order 109 of the House of Commons, on behalf of the Government of Canada, I am pleased to provide the Government Response to the recommendations made in the Interim Report to the Special Committee on the Canada-People's Republic of China Relationship entitled, "*Canada and Taiwan: A Strong Relationship in Turbulent Times*" on March 30, 2023. I wish to thank the Committee and its members for their study of this important and timely issue and for their recommendations.

Canada maintains unofficial, but robust and growing economic, cultural and people-to-people ties with Taiwan. We enjoy fruitful cooperation on trade and investment, science and technology, education and youth exchanges, arts and cultural industries, and indigenous affairs. This engagement is consistent with Canada's One China Policy. Since 1970, this policy has recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China, noting—but not endorsing or challenging—its position on Taiwan.

In line with our government's ambitious and comprehensive Indo-Pacific Strategy, launched in November 2022, we will continue to actively pursue our dynamic and multifaceted engagement with Taiwan in a manner consistent with Canada's One China Policy. This will include efforts to continue to grow Canada's economic and people-to-people ties with Taiwan while supporting its resilience. In particular, the IPS states that Canada's collaboration with Taiwan will continue to expand in areas such as trade, technology, health, democratic governance and countering disinformation. In articulating Canada's evolving approach to China, the Strategy also notes that Canada will continue to oppose unilateral actions that threaten the status quo in the Taiwan Strait.

Moreover, through the IPS, Canada will invest \$65 million to strengthen science, technology and innovation partnerships with key economies, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, India, Singapore and Taiwan, to support international co-innovation projects and commercialization-oriented research and development partnerships for Canadian small and medium-sized businesses with Indo-Pacific partners.

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In 2022, Canada's merchandise trade with Taiwan reached \$12 billion, making Taiwan Canada's 12th largest trading partner in the world and 6th largest in Asia. In the spirit of inclusion and substantive cooperation, Canada worked with Australia and New Zealand to welcome Taiwan to participate in the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA). To advance Canada's commercial relations with Taiwan, my colleague, the Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development recently announced with her Taiwan counterpart the commencement of formal negotiations on an Arrangement on Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection.

Canada continues to join likeminded partners in voicing support for Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations where there is a practical imperative and where Taiwan's absence would be detrimental to global interests. We take every opportunity to reiterate to China concerns regarding actions that threaten regional peace and stability and undermine the rules-based international order, while strongly supporting constructive efforts that advance peace, stability and dialogue across the Taiwan Strait.

The Government of Canada welcomes the interim report of the Special Committee on the Canada-People's Republic of China Relationship.

Sincerely,



The Honourable Mélanie Joly, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Government Response to the Second Report of the Special Committee on the Canada-People's Republic of China Relationship: *Canada and Taiwan: A Strong Relationship in Turbulent Times***

**Recommendation 1: That the Government of Canada ensure that all official communications from government agencies, institutions and departments are in line with Canada's official position.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

Under its One China Policy, Canada recognizes the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the sole legitimate government of China, taking note—neither challenging nor endorsing—the Chinese government's position on Taiwan. Consistent with this policy, Global Affairs Canada works with other government departments to proactively identify opportunities, enhance policy coherence and advance unofficial but valuable economic, cultural and people-to-people ties with Taiwan. This policy and approach is implemented across the Government of Canada to ensure official communications are consistent with Canada's position with respect to Taiwan, the PRC and cross-Strait issues.

**Recommendation 2: That the Government of Canada offer and declare its clear and unwavering commitment that the future of Taiwan must only be the decision of the people of Taiwan.**

The Government takes note of this recommendation.

For over five decades, the Government of Canada has consistently maintained its One China Policy as the basis for its conduct of diplomatic relations with the PRC and unofficial relations with Taiwan. Consistent with this policy, Canada opposes unilateral actions by either side that seek to alter the status quo across the Taiwan Strait and does not support Taiwan independence. Canada supports constructive efforts that advance peace, stability and dialogue in the region. This longstanding position remains unchanged.

**Recommendation 3: That the Government of Canada support increased engagement between Canada and Taiwan by encouraging visits by parliamentary delegations.**

The Government agrees in principle with this recommendation.

For decades, Canadian parliamentarians have travelled to Taiwan to further economic, cultural and people-to-people ties between Canada and Taiwan. Under the Canadian system of governance, the legislative and executive branches differ in their roles and are independent in their respective operations. As the legislative branch, the Parliament of Canada's decision-making and planning, including for international travel, is conducted independently from the government. The government will continue to respect this autonomy.

**Recommendation 4: That the Government of Canada strongly consider the benefits of diplomatic visits to Taiwan.**

The Government takes note of this recommendation.

Consistent with its One China Policy, Canada maintains unofficial but valuable economic, cultural and people-to-people ties with Taiwan. In the absence of diplomatic relations, Canadian interests are

represented in Taiwan by the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei, a locally-incorporated entity staffed by Canada-based and locally-engaged employees in three main sections: Trade and Investment; General Affairs; and Administration and Consular Services. As well, government officials continue to travel to Taiwan when needed to advance Canadian government policy objectives.

**Recommendation 5: That the Government of Canada engage with allies to further opportunities for Taiwan’s meaningful participation in multilateral organizations, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Health Organization.**

The Government agrees in principle with this recommendation.

Canada supports Taiwan’s meaningful participation in international organizations where there is a practical imperative and where Taiwan’s absence would be detrimental to global interests, including at the World Health Organization (WHO). Canada supports Taiwan’s meaningful participation in WHO technical meetings as well as the World Health Assembly. Taiwan’s meaningful participation is in the interest of the international community for the benefit of global health, including to advance pandemic preparedness and response. While United Nations membership is a prerequisite for full participation at the International Civil Aviation Organization, Canada remains supportive of other options for Taiwan’s meaningful technical participation within the organization.

Canada reiterates its support for meaningful participation of all Indigenous peoples in all United Nations bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Consistent with the principles of transparency and representativity and equal opportunity, the United Nations does not limit the participation of Indigenous representatives at the Permanent Forum. Representatives of Indigenous peoples from Taiwan have participated in Permanent Forum events in recent years.

**Recommendation 6: That the Government of Canada advance the economic empowerment of Indigenous peoples in Canada and Taiwan by supporting the objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

The Government of Canada and Indigenous representatives from Canada are working closely together to implement the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA) with partner economies: Australia, New Zealand and Chinese Taipei—Taiwan’s formal title in the Arrangement—and their respective Indigenous representatives. A governance structure has been established for the permanent IPETCA Partnership Council, for which the first meeting is expected to take place before the end of the year on the margins of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Next steps include selecting Indigenous representatives from Canada for the IPETCA Partnership Council and encouraging new economies to join the Arrangement. All the work related to IPETCA involves close cooperation with Chinese Taipei and the other participating economies. Canada will continue its engagement with Chinese Taipei through IPETCA to advance our shared commitment to Indigenous economic empowerment and increased participation of Indigenous Peoples and businesses in international trade.

**Recommendation 7: That Global Affairs Canada, in coordination with Canada’s allies, explore opportunities for cooperation with Taiwan to support international development efforts that enable Taiwan to participate in multilateral initiatives.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

Canada welcomes collaboration with stakeholders around the world, including those in Taiwan, to advance its international assistance objectives where and when policies, priorities and conditions align. Canada engages with a wide variety of international partners and stakeholder groups through its Feminist International Assistance Policy and in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Feminist International Assistance Policy commits Canada to improving the effectiveness of its international assistance, including efforts to make it more flexible and integrated. To this end, Canada is investing in innovation and research, encouraging greater experimentation, seeking out new partnerships and ways of working, and is better communicating its results, activities and spending. In the context of Taiwan's Global Cooperation and Training Framework, Canada has co-sponsored a workshop on Women's Participation in Public Life, and will continue to seek opportunities for cooperation to advance Canada development goals and objectives.

**Recommendation 8: That the Government of Canada seek to learn from Taiwan's experience in addressing disinformation and foreign interference and consider implementing some of Taiwan's approaches to such issues.**

The Government agrees with the recommendation to learn from Taiwan's experience in addressing disinformation and threats to democracy, including by means of a dialogue allowing a mutual exchange of experiences and best practices for the benefit of both Canada and Taiwan.

The Government of Canada, in collaboration with its G7 partners, established in June 2018 the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (G7 RRM), an initiative to strengthen coordination across the G7 in identifying and responding to diverse and evolving threats to democracy, including incidents of foreign information manipulation and interference in the Indo-Pacific. Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Canada is the permanent secretariat of the G7 RRM, where it leads the G7 on coordinated responses, and aims to enhance cooperation in several areas. As part of these activities, RRM Canada carries out outreach with organizations in the Indo-Pacific – including Taiwan – that identify and counter disinformation and threats to democracy.

In November 2022, Global Affairs Canada released its Indo-Pacific Strategy, which among other priorities, affirmed Canada's continued multifaceted engagement with Taiwan, including collaboration on countering disinformation.

**Recommendation 9: That the Government of Canada explore opportunities to collaborate with Taiwan's semiconductor industry to enhance innovation in Canada.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

Semiconductors are integral to national security, technological innovation, and economic prosperity. From automotive and transportation to telecommunications, to aerospace and defence, semiconductors are foundational across all modern and future-oriented industries. Moreover, recent global events have highlighted the importance of reliable and diversified supply chains.

The Government of Canada is taking steps to bolster and strengthen the domestic semiconductor industry, enabling it to flourish in global markets. Canada has a thriving semiconductor ecosystem which possesses a comparative advantage in several high-value areas including chip design, compound semiconductors, microelectromechanical systems and sensors, and advanced packaging. These areas are directly linked with many technologies and sectors of the future, such as artificial intelligence,

photonics, Internet of Things, and 5G, that Canada is already investing in and which hold significant economic growth potential.

Taiwan is recognized as the global leader in semiconductor manufacturing, producing some of the most advanced chips in the world. In 2021, Canada imported over \$550 million worth of semiconductor and related products from Taiwan and relies on Taiwanese chips for re-exports of assembled products. Canada is engaging with Taiwan and Taiwanese firms regarding potential opportunities that leverage both our respective strengths across value chains, from R&D and design to manufacturing and packaging. Collaborative opportunities with likeminded partners, including in Taiwan, can create mutual benefit, while building future, resilient global supply chains.

**Recommendation 10: That Global Affairs Canada work with Natural Resources Canada and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to advance Canada's role as a key supplier of critical minerals to like-minded partners, including Taiwan, by implementing the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy and pursuing a critical minerals cooperation agreement with Taiwan, while ensuring that this cooperation allows Canada to continue developing domestic value chains for critical minerals.**

The Government partially accepts this recommendation.

Critical minerals are strategic assets that contribute to Canada's prosperity and national security, including inputs for technology supply chains – such as semi-conductors. The development and use of these new technologies is vital to addressing climate change as well as to other aspects of our national security and defence, and also supports Canada's long-term economic health through spurring clean growth and job creation.

On December 9, 2022, the Government of Canada launched the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, which seeks to increase the supply of responsibly sourced critical minerals, and enable the development of domestic and global value chains for the green and digital economy. The Strategy outlines a proactive policy approach designed to maximize value-added benefits by building vertically integrated value chains, from mineral discovery, extraction, processing and manufacturing to recycling, in Canada. This value proposition extends beyond mineral extraction and Canada intends to maximize the value of its natural resources by supporting domestic investment across all stages of the value chain.

It is important that Canada continue to participate in global supply chains and maintain access to markets to support our manufacturing industries, while also growing domestic capacity for the production and processing of critical minerals, and the manufacturing of downstream value-added products. Attracting foreign direct investment through programs such as the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) or Investment Tax Credits will be fundamental in Canada's efforts to continue building its critical minerals value chains.

In recognition of the unique nature of the Taiwan market and the evolving geopolitical context of the Indo-Pacific region, Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy offers room for the Government of Canada to set an encouraging tone to the private sector to enhance cooperation on critical minerals value chains with Taiwan. As such, there is scope for collaboration between Canadian and Taiwanese entities including the private sector and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Canada and the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei to advance Canadian objectives in relation to critical minerals. That said, there is no intent to pursue formal cooperation agreements with Taiwan. Canada will leverage the annual Canada-Taiwan Economic Consultations with this in mind.

There is no shift to a low carbon future and a green economy without critical minerals. They are essential inputs for the clean technologies needed for Canada and like-minded allies to demonstrate meaningful climate action. Per Canada's 2022 Critical Minerals Strategy, Canada continues to prioritize climate

change solutions and environmental protection because it sees these as being central to strong economic prosperity and job growth for Canada and its partners. The Strategy also recognizes the importance of transparency in environmental, social and governance standards across global critical minerals supply chains, so that their impacts can be fully measured and improved.

**Recommendation 11: That the Government of Canada enter into formal negotiations concerning a Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection agreement with Taiwan.**

The Government agrees to begin formal negotiations with Taiwan on an *Arrangement on Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection*.

In January 2023, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development Mary Ng and Minister-without-Portfolio Deng Chen-chung of Taiwan announced the launch of these negotiations between the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Canada. Through such an arrangement, Canada aims to enhance bilateral investment between Canada and Taiwan. The first round of negotiations took place on April 25-27, 2023 in Taipei. Both Canada and Taiwan are pursuing an ambitious agenda to move the negotiations forward.

**Recommendation 12: That the Government of Canada strongly consider that the Minister of International Trade sign any concluded Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement with Taiwan in Taiwan.**

The Government takes note of this recommendation, however, consistent with established practice, an *Arrangement on Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection* would be signed by the Executive Director of the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei and the Representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Canada.

**Recommendation 13: That the Government of Canada prioritize the assessment of Taiwan's application to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.**

The Government takes note of this recommendation.

Canada supports the accession of economies willing and able to meet the ambitious standards of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and who are able to demonstrate a track record of compliance with existing international trade obligations. The CPTPP is designed to grow through accession, which is built into its architecture.

During negotiations and subsequent to entry into force, CPTPP Parties reaffirmed their support for the Agreement's open architecture, as evidenced by the United Kingdom's accession process, and noted most recently in the October 8, 2022 CPTPP Joint Ministerial Statement:

We reaffirm our support for the expansion of the CPTPP by economies committed to the Agreement's objectives, able to meet and adhere to its high standard rules and comprehensive market access commitments and with a demonstrated pattern of complying with their trade commitments.

CPTPP Parties received the application from the *Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu* on September 22, 2021. Since that time, officials from Global Affairs Canada have engaged on

several occasions with representatives from the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Canada. During these engagements, Canadian officials have provided information on the CPTPP and on the accession process to join the Agreement.

Decisions relating to accessions, like all decisions of the CPTPP, are made by consensus of the CPTPP Parties, who engage regularly at the officials, Chief Negotiator, and ministerial levels through the CPTPP Commission. To date, only one accession process has been launched, with the United Kingdom. Aside from the United Kingdom, a consensus decision has not been taken on next steps related to any of the other applicants.

**Recommendation 14: That the Government of Canada support Canadian industries as they aim to diversify export markets in the Indo-Pacific region, including with Taiwan.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation and will continue to support Canadian industries in diversifying their export markets in the Indo-Pacific, including with Taiwan, through existing activities undertaken by Canada's Trade Commissioner Service (TCS), as well as through new, funded initiatives under Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS).

The TCS, part of Global Affairs Canada, offers funding programs and free services to Canadian companies and partner organizations to assist them prepare for international markets, assess their market potential, find qualified contacts and resolve their business problems. The TCS is only one part of Canada's larger trade team active in the region, and collaborates with a range of partners at the federal, regional and provincial/territorial level, including Export Development Canada; the Canadian Commercial Corporation; Invest in Canada; the Business Development Bank of Canada; among others. This ensures that Canadian businesses have access to the right resources and contacts to help them enter the Indo-Pacific.

In 2022, Taiwan was Canada's 12<sup>th</sup> largest merchandise trading partner and 6<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner in the Indo-Pacific. Canada has a complementary and growing trade and investment relationship with Taiwan, based on robust business-to-business ties, shared values, and significant science, technology and innovation collaboration. In March 2021, the Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development launched Canada's first-ever women-led virtual trade mission to Taiwan. In addition, the annual Canada-Taiwan Economic Consultations (CTEC) allows senior representatives from both sides to advance economic, people-to-people and cultural cooperation, including market access for Canadian agricultural products. The most recent CTEC in 2022 covered a broad range of topics such as the importance of supply chain resilience, green economy, cooperation on Indigenous affairs, cooperation on education, and dialogues on intellectual property policy as well as export controls.

The IPS objective of expanding trade, investment and supply chain resilience commits Canada to further enhancing and diversifying economic relationships with key Indo-Pacific economies. New investments in the TCS and related programming under the IPS will promote competitive Canadian business opportunities to diversified export markets across the region. This will include greater support for Canadian SMEs, innovators, and national industry associations through an enhanced and tailored CanExport program; the launch of a new series of Team Canada Trade Missions to the Indo-Pacific, which will include funding to help regionally-based Canadian Chambers of Commerce strengthen their capacity to support Canadian exporters; increased support for co-innovation projects and commercialization-oriented ST&I partnerships for Canadian SMEs and Indo-Pacific partners under the Canadian International Innovation Program (CIIP); and support for cleantech demonstration projects in the Indo-Pacific. As a whole of government strategy, IPS will also support expanded and diversified economic ties in strategic sectors such agriculture and natural resources, led by Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, and Natural Resources Canada.



The IPS pledges to continue to grow Canada's economic and people-to-people ties with Taiwan while supporting its resilience. This commitment is visible in ongoing work to increase Canada-Taiwan bilateral investment through negotiation of an Arrangement on Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection, and deepening issue-based cooperation with Taipei on rules-based trade, economic coercion, supply chain diversification, and digital economy – all of which have positive implications for Canadian industry and exporters seeking to diversify to or within this dynamic market. These policy orientations will be reinforced through funded initiatives under the IPS, notably in the areas of innovation (ST&I) and natural resources, where Taiwan is identified as a priority partner. Multilaterally, the Strategy confirms support for the economic empowerment of Indigenous Peoples through the implementation of IPETCA in cooperation with Australia, New Zealand and Chinese Taipei.

**Recommendation 15: That the Government of Canada work with its allies, including the G7, to indicate support for the peaceful status quo in the Taiwan Strait and to consider adopting best practices to cooperate with Taiwan on peace and security issues.**

The Government agrees in principle with this recommendation.

Canada has been vocal in reaffirming the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and calling for the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues, most recently at the G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting in April 2023. We remain deeply concerned by the coercive military actions by the PRC, including live-fire exercises conducted around Taiwan. Canadian officials have communicated to the PRC our concerns over the situation in the region. We will continue to monitor cross-Strait developments closely.

Stability in the Indo-Pacific is essential to global stability. That is why Canada is increasing its engagement as an active and trusted regional security partner to protect its national interests and security, including through an enhanced naval presence and increased defence and security engagement with key partners. Canada will significantly enhance its military presence in the Indo-Pacific through Operation HORIZON. At the same time, Canada will continue to contribute to the multinational effort to monitor UNSC sanctions imposed against North Korea under Operation NEON.

Canada will continue to operate in the Indo-Pacific, including in the Taiwan Strait and the East and South China Sea, in full accordance with international law. As detailed in its Indo-Pacific Strategy, Canada will oppose unilateral actions that threaten the status quo in the Taiwan Strait.

Canada remains focused on supporting constructive efforts that contribute to peace, stability and dialogue across the Taiwan Strait. We will always look for ways to work together to advance our common interests for peace and security, including at the G7.

**Recommendation 16: That the Government of Canada affirm its support for international law and the international law of the sea with respect to the People's Republic of China's claims in the South China Sea.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

Canada is a strong supporter of the rules based international order, one of the foundational pillars of which is international law. Included therein is Canada's strong support for international law of the sea, in which the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) has an important role.

Canada has been clear that the South China Sea Arbitration ruling is binding upon the two Parties to it (the PRC and the Philippines). We are concerned by the PRC's continued unwillingness to accept the ruling and continue to call on the PRC to implement the decision in accordance with its obligations under international law.

Canada opposes the PRC's escalatory and destabilizing actions across the East and South China Sea. The PRC's militarization of disputed features, and the use of navy, coast guard and maritime militia vessels to intimidate and threaten ships of other States, is in clear violation of international law. We continue to call on the PRC to respect international law, including UNCLOS, in all its activities and interactions in the South China Sea.

**Recommendation 17: That the Government of Canada make efforts to join the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue and AUKUS security pact in order to bolster Canada's presence in the Indo-Pacific region to counter the People's Republic of China's threats to the region.**

The Government takes note of this recommendation.

As detailed in its Indo-Pacific Strategy, Canada is committed to taking action to preserve our collective interests in the Indo-Pacific, as the PRC continues to challenge the rules-based order which has underpinned 70 years of peace and stability.

Canada continues to expand its defence and security engagement in the Indo-Pacific, including through an enhanced naval presence and increased defence and security engagement with key partners. Canada remains engaged in the region through its longstanding partnership in the *Five Eyes* – Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States – as well as its involvement in regional multilateral organizations like the ASEAN Regional Forum. We will continue our long tradition of global and regional commitments tailored to meet the needs of our allies and partners in the region. The collaboration on regional security between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (AUKUS) is complementary to Canada's interests in the region. We will continue to explore opportunities for collaboration with AUKUS partners on Advanced Capabilities (Pillar 2).

Through *Five Eyes*, *NATO*, the *Commonwealth*, and the *G7*, and individually, Canada maintains close relations with all four countries participating in the *Quadrilateral Security Dialogue* (the Quad), as they represent key partner countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

In recent years, Quad participants have been engaged in reinforcing their non-military cooperation on numerous subjects, such as on the fight against climate change, action on clean energy transition, high standard governance on critical emerging technologies, regional infrastructure, cyberspace and cyber security, space technology, educational ties, maritime domain awareness, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk (HADR) response. Many of these subjects are also of interest to Canada, and are discussed as part of Canada's multifaceted engagement with these countries.

**Recommendation 18: That the Government of Canada, in response to military exercises in the Taiwan Strait, publicly call on the People's Republic of China to refrain from escalating its military threats.**

The Government agrees with this recommendation.

Canada has been vocal in reaffirming the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and

calling for the peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues, most recently at the G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting in April 2023.

In response to military exercises in the Taiwan Strait in August 2022, Canada joined its G7 partners in publicly calling on the PRC to not unilaterally change the status quo by force in the region, and to resolve cross-Strait differences by peaceful means. Canada also publicly underscored its concerns over the PRC's unjustified economic and military actions in the Taiwan Strait at the 2022 ASEAN ministerial meetings, encouraging all sides to remain calm, exercise restraint, act with transparency and maintain open lines of communication to prevent misunderstanding.

Canadian officials have communicated to the PRC ongoing concerns over the situation in the region and publicly called on the PRC to cease its threatening and escalatory actions, which risk increasing tensions and destabilizing the region.