

Chapter 12

Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy

A course of action that a sovereign nation takes in its conduct with other nation states international organizations.

In what ways does Canada seek cooperation in its foreign policy?

Canadian Foreign Policy

- What are Canada's Foreign Policy Goals?
 - Promote prosperity & employment?
 - Protection of our security within a global stable frame work?
 - Projection of Canadian Values & Culture?

Do you agree with this?

Is Canada living up to these goals?

Forms of Foreign Policy

- **Multilateralism:** various nations or nation states cooperate to pursue their interests and goals beyond their national borders, not alone, but in cooperation with other states
- **Unilateralism:** one state or nation-state acts independently to pursue its interests; the opposite of multilateralism
- **Bilateralism:** two nations or nation states, cooperate to pursue each nation's interests

What examples can you think of for each of these definitions?

What would be some reasons for using each form of foreign policy?

Forms of Foreign Policy

- **Multilateralism:** When various nations or nation-states co-operate
- **Unilateralism:** When states act alone
- **Bilateralism:** When two states work together

Which form of foreign policy does Canada usual use?

Canada & Foreign Policy

- Canada has usually followed multilateralism, though we follow bilateral relations with the USA
- Can you think of scenarios and examples?

Canadian Peacekeeping and Foreign Aid

In what ways does Canada promote internationalism through
peacekeeping and foreign aid?

Peace Keeping vs. Peace Making

- **Peace Keeping:** Is preventing further conflict between parties. The deployment of peacekeepers-both international military and civilian personnel-occurs once a ceasefire has been negotiated and requires the consent of the parties to the conflict. Peacekeepers monitor the implementation of the ceasefire and oversee the resolution of the conflict.
- **Peace Making:** Is peaceful intervention to stop conflict or prevent its spread by bringing hostile parties to an agreement. Peacemaking occurs before or during a conflict, with the aim of negotiating a resolution to the conflict.
- *Read pgs. 262-265 and list one scenario where Canada served as a peacemaker and one as a peacekeeper – include details of what was going on*

Organizations that Promote Internationalism

- **IGO**
(Intergovernmental Organization): UN, Arctic Council, World Bank, NATO
- **INGO**
(International Non-governmental Organization) – World Vision, CARE, Oxfam

Why do they exist?

- To help create a global civil society.
- Medical aid
- Disaster relief
- Humanitarian
- treaties and international agreements
- international labor
- crime issues / terrorism
- animal rights
- international security
- human rights
- health, HIV/AIDS
- environment & climate change
- food and agriculture
- resource development

Supranationalism

- **Supranationalism:** involves nations putting aside their self interests to work with other nations for the good of the collective, or for global good
- **Supranational Organizations:** member nations appoint representatives to an international body, which then makes decisions to which member nations agree to abide by.
- **Examples:** The United Nations, The African Union, The World Trade Organization

International Law & Treaties

- These help enforce & govern internationalism
- International law is one way to control how countries treat each other.
- Example: **The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea** – nations are expected to follow a set of rules that determine water boundaries, fishing rights, salvage rights, protocol between vessels at sea, harbor regulations, the use of national flags, and registries.

Homework

- Read the section on “Foreign Aid” on pg.266-268
- Why should nations feel a commitment to helping other nations during times of national disaster? Might there be other motives behind humanitarian ones?