

more peaceful, more cooperative, more open,” the Government said in its Speech from the Throne in February. “They want to see Canada’s place of pride and influence in the world restored.”

The international review will try to find the ways and means of doing that. Broader than previous reviews, it will be comprehensive and integrated, looking at all elements of Canada’s internationalism—defence, diplomacy, aid and trade—and how they fit together. This integration reflects more recent trends such as the “3D approach” (see *Canada World View* Issue 20), which is bringing unprecedented levels of coordination among government departments and agencies involved in diplomacy, defence and development in Afghanistan.

Still, why this? And why now? The review is essential today because the world has changed dramatically in recent years. The last time Canada examined its foreign policy in any way was in 1994, as the world was still adjust-

ing to the fall of Communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Now, since the attacks on September 11, we are adjusting to the rise of terrorism. New perils, challenges and uncertainties have emerged—and they demand new answers.

A year ago, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham launched a Dialogue on Foreign Policy, a discussion that took place in 15 town hall meetings across the country, in round tables, through the Internet, in formal

hearings, and among youth and community groups. Canadians expressed their desire for an engaged, committed presence in the world.

Now the review will examine how to address what Canadians told us they want. It will look at the scope and impact of international aid; the future of the Canadian military, its new roles and the resources it will need; the new challenges of dealing with the United States as it wages war against terrorism around the world; the commitment to public diplomacy as Canada promotes



photo: CIDA/ACDI/Pierre St-Jacques

Canadian assistance brings electric motor recycling to Senegal.

its culture and values; and the enhancement of trade and commerce.

In the near future, the government is expected to act in areas that don’t require a review, such as providing inexpensive medicines to combat disease in the developing world, establishing the ambitious Canada Corps and supporting the reform of international institutions, especially the United Nations, which is still organized in much the same way as it was when established in 1945.

In setting a new course for Canada in the world, of course, the greatest challenge will be matching the rhetoric with available resources. Strengthening the military, increasing international assistance and expanding our representation abroad will not happen without cost, time and effort. In the long run, the country will have to make choices, and they will not always be easy. 🍁



photo: CP (Osamu Honda)

Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham meets UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

## The New Team

As part of the commitment to strengthen Canada’s influence in the world, the foreign affairs and international trade portfolios are being reorganized. A distinct Department of International Trade is being created to provide support for integrated federal trade and investment promotion. The Minister of International Trade is now supported by a new Minister of State (New and Emerging Markets). Expanded roles for parliamentary secretaries include a focus on Canadians abroad and resource promotion. A Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister with special emphasis on Canada-U.S. relations has also been appointed. Please visit the DFAIT Web site at [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca) for up-to-date information on these changes.