



LESSON 4: *Canada Foreign Policy and Canada - Japan Relations*

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KEY TERMS

Term	Definition
Bi-lateral relations 両国関係	(np) When countries or states recognize each other and agree to work together. When they agree on this, they will cooperate with each other by sending diplomats and ambassadors to their respective countries in order to have discussions. An example of countries with bi-lateral relations are Canada and Australia who share similar values and have a strong trade agreement. <i>Example: Canada and Australia formed their bi-lateral relationship in 1939</i>
Diplomatic relationship 外交関係	(np) This is when countries or states send diplomats to each other's countries to work there. An example of countries with diplomatic relationships are Canada and Burundi <i>Example: The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961.</i>
Close relations 緊密関係	(np) This is when countries consider each other valuable partners and work together on trade and other issues. An example of countries with close relations are Canada and the United States of America. <i>Example: Japan intends to increase its efforts to develop close relations of lasting friendship and cooperation with Australia and New Zealand.</i>
National Opinion poll 全国世論調査	(np) This is research conducted by a government or organization to understand the population's opinion of a topic. An example of an opinion poll is one conducted by news agencies before a country's election. <i>Example: NPR conducted a poll of the Canadian population's current opinion of Justin Trudeau.</i>
On a scale of 1 to 10 10で評価すると	(advp) This phrase is usually used before a wh- question to gather information about how much you like or dislike something. <i>Example: One a scale of 1 to 10 how much do you like hamburgers?</i> <i>The class voted a 7 on a scale of 1 to 10 about how much they like hamburgers</i>



Term	Definition
Shared values 共有価値	(np) A cultural value is a set of the core principles and ideals upon which an entire community exists. Shared values are such values that two or more countries agree on. Examples of share values are: rule of law, freedom, democracy, and respect for human rights. <i>Example: Canada and Japan both have shared values in several areas.</i>
Rules-based international order ルールに基づく国際秩序	(np) This is an idea that international relations are organized through international cooperation through multilateral institutions. An example of a multilateral institution 多国間機関 is the United Nations or the World Trade Organization. <i>Example: Rules-based international order is very important for monitoring a country.</i>
Great power rivalry 大国の競争	(np) A great power is a country that has a lot of power and can influence the culture of other smaller countries. A great power rivalry is when two great powers try to put influence on the same smaller countries. An example of a great power rivalry is between China and the United States of America. <i>Example: It is impossible to avoid a great power rivalry.</i>
Global challenges グローバルな課題	(np) These are difficulties that every country faces. These challenges require every country to work towards a common goal. <i>Examples are climate change, and rising ocean temperatures.</i>
Pandemic パンデミック(世界的大流行)	(n) A disease that is found commonly around the world. <i>Example: COVID-19, and the Spanish flu of 1918 are two devastating pandemics.</i>
Aggressive and authoritarian 積極的な権威主義者	(adjp) Countries that favor or enforcing strict obedience to authority, especially that of the government, at the expense of personal freedom. <i>Example: China and Russia are aggressive and authoritarian governments.</i>
Maritime sanctions evasion 海事制裁の回避	Maritime means 'sea' usually we use maritime to discuss the military or trade ships. Sanctions are economic punishments against countries. Evasion is to avoid or get away from something. Maritime sanctions are when a country blocks or makes shipping more expensive. <i>Example: The country imposed more sanctions after they accused them of Maritime Sanction evasion.</i>



Term	Definition
Bi-lateral security cooperation 二国間安全保障協力	(np) This is when two countries work together to make an area safe. <i>Example: Bi-lateral security cooperation is very important for countries who share shipping routes.</i>
Zone of Peace and Sustainability 平和と持続圏	(np) An area where countries agree to not create wars with each other and maintain social, economic, and environmental stability. <i>Example: Many countries agree that the Arctic is a zone of peace and sustainability.</i>
Exports 輸出	(n) (pl) These are products that a country sells to other countries and is one of the main sources of their GDP. <i>Example: Canada's main exports are minerals, forest products, seafood, pork, beef and agriculture.</i>
Transpacific Trade Agreement (CPTPP) 環太平洋パートナーシップに関する包括的及び先進的な協定	(np) - A comprehensive agreement, affecting trade in goods, rules of origin, trade remedies, technical barriers to trade, trade in services, intellectual property, and government competition policy. <i>Example: The TPP was meant to eliminate up to 1800 Tariffs between 12 countries.</i>
Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET program) JETプログラム	(np) A program that Japan designed to create good relationships between them and other countries. <i>Example: He started his teaching career in Japan when he joined the JET program.</i>
Source country for language students 語学学生の出身国	(np) This is a country where many language students come from to study English or another language. <i>Example: Japan and Korea are two main source countries for language students in Canada.</i>
Infrastructure インフラ	(np) The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. <i>Example: Canada spends billions of dollars on infrastructure every year, but some say that it still isn't enough.</i>
Cosmopolitan cities 国際都市	(np) (pl) A cosmopolitan city is a large city with a diverse culture. This term is typically applied to a metropolis with a large number of different ethnic neighborhoods. <i>Example: There are a number of cosmopolitan cities in Canada, the largest one is Toronto.</i>