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## **NCPC Foreign Policy for Canada & Europe (EU)**

*Gathering a body of global agreements*

The **National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC) EU** foreign policy has developed gradually over many years of NCPC Leader/Prime Minister of Canada Candidate Raphael Louis experiences in collaborating with several globally renowned European Institutions at all levels; which enables the NCPC to stand and act as one of the global actors in world affairs. NCPC EU foreign policy is also designed to help resolve conflicts and foster international understanding based on diplomacy, trade, humanitarian aid, security and defense, and often plays a complementary role within mainstream international human rights laws. This policy is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, human freedom, pluralist democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the European Union (EU) society in which pluralism, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.

In its relations with the European continent, the NCPC shall uphold and promote its values and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens. It shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.

European societies have never been static, and transformation continues in the 47 members and one state candidate of the Council of Europe (COE): from Iceland in the North Atlantic to Eurasian Russia and Turkey in the East. Political and economic upheavals and war have spurred migrations to and within Europe over the centuries. The churning of European populations and influx of migrants have rendered some indigenous peoples minorities and created societies that are rich in ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity. The NCPC pursues continued alliance and solidarity alongside the European Union (EU), civil societies, multinational governments and the business sector on the protection of minorities and the management of cultural diversity and human rights.

NCPC EU Foreign Policy seek to collaborate on minority issues in its political dialogues with European Union member states and co-operates actively to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities. In addition, the NCPC uses a wide range of strategies and technical cooperation instruments, including bilateral cooperation with governments and direct support to civil society, complementing each other and working in synergy to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities, social justice and the rule of law.

The NCPC sees NATO as responsible for the territorial defense of Europe and reconciliation. However, since 1999, the European Union is responsible for implementing missions, such as peace-keeping and policing of treaties, etc. A phrase that is often used to describe the relationship between the EU forces and NATO is "separable, but not separate": The same forces and capabilities form the basis of both EU and NATO efforts, but portions can be allocated to the European Union if necessary.

This Policy also highlights one set of "nationalist." As we consciously strive to make collective identity compatible with nationalist theory, to become influential in certain Canadian European organization and relations. The nationalist go beyond asserting that some rights, such as language and education, can only be enjoyed collectively. We believe culture provides

individuals with the necessary framework to evaluate options and exercise true liberty. While only national communities can provide this cultural framework, this policy believes that individuals should be allowed to choose their identity. Since national and ethnic cultures are tied to liberty, Canada has certain obligations to preserve and protect them. The argument is that national and ethnic cultures are ingredients to the democratic process and values that are brought into the democratic process. In other words, there are no collective rights, only individual rights.

Even a purportedly nationalist theory on collective rights of national minorities encounters three major problems. First, it reifies groups. There is no way to handle the evolving identities of groups, and this means it is unclear what states are supposed to protect and preserve. Second, it fails to recognize the impact that state policy can have on identity. Third, it raises fundamental issues of fairness. Every country has national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within its borders. Persons belonging to minorities aspire to participate in the public, social, economic, cultural and religious life of the societies in which they live, on an equal footing with the rest of the population.

Twenty years ago, UN Member States adopted unanimously the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, an acknowledgment that a gap existed in minority rights protection. This gap persists today. The Minority Rights Declaration established that States have an obligation to acknowledge and promote the rights of minorities to enjoy their own cultures and identities, to profess and practice their own religions and use their own languages. The Declaration ushered in a new era for minority rights. It sets essential standards for protection and offers guidance to States as they seek to realize the human rights of minorities.

Minority rights, as applying to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples, are an integral part of international human rights law. Like children's rights, women's rights and refugee rights, minority rights are a legal framework designed to ensure that a specific group which is in a vulnerable, disadvantaged or marginalized position in society, is able to achieve equality and is protected from persecution. The first post-war international treaty to protect minorities, designed to protect them from the greatest threat to their existence, was the U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Subsequent human rights standards that codify minority rights include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 27), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, two Council of Europe treaties (the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Copenhagen Document of 1990. The protection of national minorities has become a generally accepted humanitarian binding principle of the NCPC. In external relations, the protection of national minorities remains one of the main criteria for cooperation with the NCPC and the EU.

The NCPC Foreign Policy for Canada & Europe (EU) is the first Canadian-European most comprehensive policy on foreign and international relations launched to promote informed debate across Europe and Canada on the development of coherent and effective European values-based foreign policy.

