

Analyzing Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's Decision Making towards modernized Canada – Israel Free Trade Agreement (2015 – 2019)

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Abstrak

Pada awal berdirinya Negara Israel, negara-negara barat adalah yang paling banyak menunjukkan dukungan terhadap pemerintah di Tel Aviv, termasuk Kanada. Kerja sama ekonomi yang kuat antara Kanada dan Negara Israel yang ditandai dengan diratifikasinya Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA) pada Januari 1997 yang menjadi perjanjian perdagangan pertama Kanada di luar kawasan Amerika Utara. Pada masa kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri Partai Konservatif Kanada Stephen Harper, kesepakatan tersebut memulai negosiasi modernisasi dan selesai di 2019 pada masa kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri Kanada Justin Trudeau. Perundingan tahap kedua yang diadakan pada 2017-2018 selama periode Trudeau telah memasukkan ketentuan-ketentuan tertentu yang bisa dibilang sebagai perhatian pribadi Trudeau. Riset dari Amerika dan Kanada sebagian besar menunjukkan bagaimana pemimpin Kanada pada periode tertentu memberikan dukungan mereka terhadap Israel sedemikian rupa sehingga bagaimana cara mereka membangun hubungan. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menyelidiki lebih lanjut tentang faktor individu pemimpin terhadap pemerintahan Yahudi. Pertanyaan tentang apa yang mempengaruhi proses pengambilan keputusan Perdana Menteri Kanada Justin Trudeau terhadap kelanjutan negosiasi dan ratifikasi perjanjian perdagangan digunakan teori Juliet Kaarbo tentang gaya kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri. Teori ini menggunakan lima variabel untuk menilai perilaku dan kepribadian pemimpin. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ada beberapa variabel yang memiliki peran signifikan dalam menjelaskan proses pengambilan keputusan Justin Trudeau selama negosiasi kedua hingga proses ratifikasi. Penelitian lebih lanjut diperlukan untuk menganalisis faktor atau variabel lain yang berbeda yang mungkin muncul pada periode berikutnya dan studi kasus yang berbeda tentang bagaimana kepribadian dan perilaku pemimpin dapat mempengaruhi proses pengambilan keputusan terhadap kebijakan luar negeri.

Kata kunci: Justin Trudeau, Perjanjian Perdagangan Bebas Kanada – Israel, Gaya kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri

Abstract

In the beginning of the State of Israel establishment, western countries showed the most support towards the government in Tel Aviv, including Canada. Strong economic partnership between Canada and the State of Israel that was marked by the ratification of Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA) back in January 1997 which became Canada's first trade agreement outside the North American area. During the leadership of Canadian Conservative Party Prime Minister Stephen Harper, the agreement began the negotiation of modernization and was done in 2019 during the leadership period of Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. The second phase of negotiations that were held in 2017-2018 during the Trudeau period has included certain provisions that arguably believe to be Trudeau's personal concern. American and Canadian research mostly shows how Canadian's leader in certain periods gave their support towards Israel to such an extent that they method of building relationship. Therefore, the goal of this paper is to investigate more about the leader's individual factors towards Jewish government. Question about what influence Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's decision making process towards continuing negotiations and the ratification of trade agreement was employed by the Juliet Kaarbo theory of Prime Minister Leadership style. The theory uses five variables to assess leaders' behavior and personality. Result of this study concludes that there are some variables that have significant roles in explaining the decision-making process of Justin Trudeau during the second negotiations until the ratifications process. Further research is needed to analyze other different factors or variables that might appear in the subsequent period and different study cases of how leaders' personality and behavior may affect the decision making process towards foreign policy.

Keywords: Justin Trudeau, CIFTA, Prime Minister Leadership Style

1. Introduction

Bilateral relations between Canada and the State of Israel had begun since the establishment of Jewish country itself within the UN partition resolution in 1947 while Canada with 32 other countries voted to recognize the founding of Israel by granting *de facto* and *de jure* recognition. Thus, both countries opened embassy offices in each capital city around the 1950s which remarked the beginning of diplomatic relations between Ottawa and Tel Aviv (Embassy of Canada to Israel, 2021). Although the relationship between both countries were not close enough during the beginning period as some of west countries diplomats tends to be in Arab side which against the Jewish state, David Ben-Gurion as the first Prime Minister of Israel made his move to visit Canada for the first time which then several communications related to business and culture came into air and led to the series of sister city programs (Kay, 2010).

Economic relations between both parties started with the Canada exports of agricultural and raw material goods and Israel sailed diamonds, foods, and

textiles products in turn. This trade activity encourages both governments to form agreement related to trade, thus accomplished Canada – Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA) in provision to eliminate barriers to trade in, facilitate the movement of goods between the territories of the Parties, and promoting good and fair competition among respected parties to achieve the increase of substantially investment opportunities in the free trade area (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (FAITC), 2005). Free trade agreement ratified on July 31, 1996, came into force by January 1997, and has been amended first in 2002 to add more manufactured goods, in addition by 2003 expand around 60% of Canada agriculture export products and recently in 2019, CIFTA being modernized and optimize for more current global issues to be added.

The first talk regarding the modernized free trade agreement started within Prime Minister Stephen Harper's visit to Israel in 2014 in which the government from Ottawa and Tel Aviv attempted to enhance trade cooperation by modifying existing agreements and including certain modern values and issues of concern. From the Canada perspective, this modernization is believed to generate advantages for both countries in terms of new market opportunities, job creation, economic and prosperity growth within a more capitalistic market and obviously strengthen Canada – Israel partnership (Minister of Foreign Affairs Canada, 2017). Therefore, the agreement finalization was in 2019 during Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's second leadership period which is interestingly, the ratified agreement consists of certain current global issues that align with the Prime Minister himself individual agenda as globalist. Canadian academics Colin Robertson in 2020 argue that modernized CIFTA 2019 will become ambitious, proceeding one of among other Canada foreign policy containing Justin Trudeau individual agenda (Robertson, 2020). Thus, this paper will examine the role of Canada Prime Minister Justin Trudeau foreign policy towards the Modernized Canada – Israel Free Trade Agreement during his period of leadership (2015 – 2019).

2. Literature Review

Regarding Canada foreign policy towards Israel, in accordance with Global Affairs Canada and its predecessor body related to foreign affairs, the country outlined a multilateralism method and promoted extensive negotiation particularly since the early stages of the State of Israel and Palestine for the sake of dispute settlement (Global Affairs Canada, 2017). However, to a certain extent as it argued by scholars of Canadian politics that prime minister holds a significant role in the shape of Canada foreign policy and also stressed by Seligman (2018) that country behavior over the Jews state in the Middle east were the result of how the prime minister developed the policy. In the subsequent section, we will examine how Canadian leaders' regimes behave and dealt with the multilateral supporter and pro-Israel tension of circumstance.

In the beginning, prime minister Jean Chretien back in his leadership period started in 1993 in which during that time Canada already took part in Arab Israeli conflict settlement. The Chretien political approach was about balancing the

relation with both respective parties and expected Israel and Palestine to have diplomatic negotiation. Prime minister himself also agreed to provide around US\$330 million budget of aid for Palestine (Brynen, 2007). On the other hand, economic relations between the government Tel Aviv and Ottawa tied within Canada – Israel Free Trade Agreement which both parties mutually escalated up to \$500 million of trade in the subsequent year after ratified in 1997 (Government of Canada, 2021). Moreover, the literature underlined how Chretien government emphasized its support to Israel through the vote for the Jews state in several resolutions such in Security Council Resolution 1322 and Durban Conference which being criticized since it shows the inconsistency of the regime to balancing the support over Israel and multilateralism ideology (Seligman, 2018). Meanwhile, prime minister Paul Martin as the successor of Chretien brought the similar effort as his predecessor but tends to support Israel more. It showed how he obtained political support from certain notable Jewish Canadian businesses and entities. Furthermore, Martin included pro-Israel member of parliament on his cabinet and in extent he emphasized Canada diplomatic endorse for Tel Aviv by positive opinion regarding to security wall construction in West Bank (Barry, 2010).

In addition, Seligman (2018) argued that as Stephen Harper came into power and became the one leader who ran a significantly distinct attempt to determine Canada policy over Israel. He noticed that Harper strongly supported Israel and established an enormous intention to develop both countries' relations. This strong endorse over middle east Jews state showed as following gathered facts: postponed financial aid to Palestine after the winning of legislative election by Hamas; argued attack in Lebanon as defensive act by Israel (Galloway, 2006); in 2010, announced to terminate Canada direct fund and any contribution to UN working group that related to Palestinian refugee (Zerbisias, 2010); overact behavior by the members of cabinet presenting endorsement to government of Israel; vote in any UN council as pro-Israel sided and spoke on behalf of Israel in international multilateralism forum; stood against peace process with Palestine in certain negotiations; and even made Canada as the one among other country that against the recognition of Palestine sovereignty.

Furthermore, Harper and the cabinet claimed that their decision was in line with the basis of moral principle instead of political terms. Even though this approach formed by prime minister Harper himself seemed extreme as normalize to neglect direct attack of Israel and rather to subject it as defensive mechanism and far away from multilateralism that highly promoted by his predecessor previously, it arguably sought to sustain political aim in the terms of electoral benefit by Harper (Seligman, 2018). In the same literature, it also mentioned the leadership period of current Canada's prime minister – Justin Trudeau and believes that the policy arranged by the new leaders seems like inconsistent multilateralism and biased support over Israel. There are certain conducts of Trudeau that similar with Harper such defensive statement on the state violence movement which then being seized by the media (Siddiqui, 2014), strong relationship among country leaders and cabinet – foreign affairs – as Israel claimed how Canada consistency to develop bilateral relationship with Israel, stood against any motions and

resolution that put sentiment on Tel Aviv government, also align with the Jewish organizations in Canada statement over the appointment of anti-Israel person to in charge with works related to the Palestine-Israel conflict established by UN General Council. In the other side, there is also distinct conduct from Trudeau with the Harper guidebook which is the policy to recover Canada direct fund to the Palestinian refugee and related organization. To sum up the Justin Trudeau section, it seems that there is still an inappropriate attempt either to stand with multilateralism or to express strong support for Israel instead.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Prime Minister Leadership Style

Kaarbo (1997) in his study argued that leadership style became strong stakeholders of how the leaders themselves formulate the policy and its influence on decision making process and this role taken by the leader is the most dominant relatively compared to other bureaucratic actors. Although, in the terms of foreign policy decision making process leadership style took general and indirect effects to the outcome. The scholar to certain extent agreed that there is a thin line between both prime ministers in parliamentary democracies and the presidential system. Therefore, using the United States presidential as the study concern regarding the resource limitation on specifically prime minister leadership and also since the U.S. president could be seen as strong individuals but still would be interpreted into how prime ministers behave. Kaarbo himself explained why he reluctant to do such specific direct study on prime minister due to his fundamentally believes the lack of usefulness and efficiency the existing data refer to certain experts which at some points were the difficulties in methodological aspects, less understanding on the concept of personality and unable to distinguish particular distinct among prime ministers in the world when it comes to very different country and political circumstances. Despite the distinction between presidential and parliamentary leadership style, the leaders in both systems are still on hand with the control of foreign policy construction and creation.

Henceforth, regardless to the fact of resource limitation, the literature author himself on formulating the study on prime minister leadership style framework enlighten by Hermann and Preston (1994) study about presidential leadership and thus conclude five common variables – *involvement in the policy making process, willingness to tolerate conflict, motivation for leading, preferred strategies for managing information, and preferred strategies for resolving conflict* – which Kaarbo thought that still need to be modified for the operational matters (Hermann & Preston, 1994). Although this study showed an individual and characteristic framework, it still believes as important beneath proper conditions which might help to digest the outcomes in the parliamentary system. In addition, the scholar had also paid his attention on organizational leadership which explored appropriate leadership and broad managerial works, and the connection between leaders and the surrounding environment (Yukl, 1994). Another pillar of reference was the vertical dyad linkage (VDL) theory in the scope of power-influence

process. The theory is arguably relevant to the study of prime minister individual leadership style since it stated how leaders interact with variants of groups (Dansereau, Graen, & Haga, 1975). Subsequent aspects from organizational leadership taken into the framework was classic distinction between goal-oriented and group-oriented leaders to accommodate the ability of arbitrate dispute in the working group (Cartwright & Zander, 1968).

Kaarbo brainstorm and worked to incorporate those relevant variables to develop prime minister leadership style framework and thus formulated his own variable – *interest and experience, motivation for leading, strategy for managing conflict, strategy for managing information, and strategy for dealing with party relation* – and as presidential study dependent variables are advisor and selected advisory system, the scholar identify his prime minister leadership style dependent variables into *process, outcome, and output*. He hypothesized that a different leadership style might strongly affect decision making process, outcomes at the second layer and least impacts on the output. What affects the process are including how frequent and how far the internal conflict of the cabinet, the appointment of members in certain policy making, vote taken and the turnover level of the cabinet itself. What affects decision outcomes might be the existence and degree of the compromise, likelihood of action, and number of issues addressed. While the effects on policy output might be very wide, to the issue emerges on decision outcome (Kaarbo, 1997).

4. Research Methodology

The literature on the earlier section mostly explains the act of the Canadian prime minister, whose previous period with political approach collaborated with external factors such as British imperial and Commonwealth similarities and how prime ministers themselves behave towards the State of Israel on diplomatic basis. Meanwhile there are least and limited studies to in depth analysis about the individual characteristics or leadership style approach. Therefore, the author will use the prime minister leadership style theory by Juliet Kaarbo by qualitative analysis to assert Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's significant role in modernizing Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA) that came into power within 2019. The theory arguably has appropriate information that matches with the political situation in Canada which uses parliamentary democracy with the Prime Minister as the head of government. Author will explore the five variables by Kaarbo as follows:

- Interest and experience, by understanding the prime minister's intention and leadership style to address certain concerns or issues. Which will determine the formulation of foreign policy to be aligned with the prime minister's individual or his party interest and focus.
- Motivation for leading, this may include as individual characteristics brought by Kaarbo to analyze how the leaders' grounds behave especially in the creation of country foreign policy towards other countries.
- Strategy for managing conflict, the one variable that is used to assert how prime ministers conduct or manage upcoming variative conflict, refers to a

parliamentary system where internal and external contradiction may appear unconditionally.

- Strategy for managing information, although the circulation of information to the prime minister in parliament democracy has it by default through each minister which the response of the leader might vary, this advisory management also needs to be assessed.
- Strategy for dealing with party relation, interparty relation or contradiction probably appears during the leadership period. Which is the issue over members or party could also affect the decision making and then the output or policy to be released.

5. Justin Trudeau and the CIFTA

Generally, research on the foreign policy creation process in parliamentary democracies \ (Kaarbo, 1997), and specifically in Canada (Michaud, James, & O'Reilly, 2006) has shown that the Prime Minister holds the biggest stake relative to other domestic actors. In regard to Canada foreign policy towards Israel, Stephen Harper, Canadian Prime Minister of Conservative Party had shown consistent strong support for the Jewish State during his leadership and even described his opponents as anti-Israel (Seligman, 2018). One of his policies was to initiate the negotiation of modernizing CIFTA back in 2014.

Although the successor of Harper is Justin Trudeau who comes from Liberal party – major opposition of the Conservative – the recent Prime Minister seems to have positive relations with Israel. It was marked by the greeting call by Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to Trudeau, Kate Purchase, Trudeau's spokeswoman, said that the call was positive and the Prime Minister himself explained the shifting leadership of Canada would continue the friendship with Israel (Blancfield, 2015).

Justin Trudeau specifically mentions implementing several free trade agreements especially with Israel on the Prime Minister Mandate Letter to appointed International Trade Minister Chrystia Freeland (Canada Prime Minister Office, 2015). Subsequent action taken from the Canadian government was the visit of Governor General of Canada David Johnston to Israel back in 2016 to value the steadfast relationship with Tel Aviv and a discussion about sustainable and environmental innovation (Canada Prime Minister Office, 2016). Another example of Canadian leader relationship with Israel was when Israel media spotted the light the replacement of Canadian Foreign Minister Stephane Dion which for Israel, on certain times made ill-received statements by saying Canada would strive for a more policy and seeking to strengthen the relationship with other legitimate partners in the Middle East region, moreover Dion was the person behind Canada's removal of sanction against Iran (The Time of Israel, 2017).

Regarding modernizing CIFTA, the amendment process took 2 phases of negotiation back in 2014-2015 and 2017-2018. Obviously, during the 29th Canadian Prime Minister regime, the agreement conducted the 2nd phase which includes inclusive provision about trade and gender, small and medium-sized enterprise (SMEs), and corporate social responsibility (CSR) (Government of

Canada, 2021) which these new provisions seem like contemporary multilateral concerns. The details of how the Canadian Prime Minister's role on the modernized agreement will be discussed in subsequent sections of the paper.

5.1 Experience and Interest Aspect of Justin Trudeau on modernized CIFTA

This first variable component will discuss the importance of the direction of foreign policy fundamental and concern in extent of the background exposure to policy-making that indicate whether the leaders are familiar and understand with the policy making process or not also the intention level of the prime minister to influence the foreign policy itself. All those facts later on will create the pattern or portray policy-making style on each type of the leader. For instance, the leaders that know the flow process of policy making and have a certain concern of foreign policy thus have a keen desire to be involved in the process, or at least would pay more attention.

Justin Trudeau began his political career while invited by former Canadian Prime Minister from Liberal Party Jean Chretien, who was impressed by Trudeau's father's funeral speech. In 2008, he ran for and won the parliament seat representing Papineau district of Montreal (Wallenfeldt, 2021). His leadership on Liberal Party started after elected in 2013 with the campaign of Canadians progressive movement such as economic growth, environmental protection and strengthening the middle-class level (Canada Prime Minister Office, 2021). In regards of foreign policy, Trudeau's visit to Washington D.C. to meet Barack Obama became remarkable. The media portray the close relationship of the two North American leaders as 'bromance' which contrasts the previous relationship between Canada and the United State during PM Harper leadership. The talk between Trudeau and Obama was mostly about climate change and environmental protection issues which became a shared concern among the leaders (Fitzpatrick, 2016). Another concern that Trudeau often times spoken are he is a feminist, that he explains the commitment to gain gender equality. The first commitment to be done was when the Canadian leader just elected and appointed gender balance cabinet (50% of men and 50% of women) as he said on interview with CNN that it was the fundamental to governing well and to have such ability to solve vary of problems since you have people with different background and experience in the cabinet (Carpenter, 2018).

Political background before being elected as Canadian leader, becoming party member and parliament member shows how Trudeau was well informed and educated about the circulation and the flow process of policy making in the Canadian government body. The intention to visit one of Canada's biggest counterparts and border-neighbor US portray the interest of Trudeau on managing and involvement in foreign affairs. Moreover, both Trudeau and Obama as current US President at that moment shared the same concern on climate change and the protection. Nevertheless, Trudeau gesture to vocal about him being a feminist obviously told that as the Prime Minister, aside of put some interest on foreign policy he also has issue on certain area that needed to be apply and/or solved.

In accordance to modernize CIFTA, during the second phase of negotiations in 2017-2018 under Trudeau leadership, Canada proposes to include new provisions related to trade and gender, SMEs, and CSR which each of the provisions seems to reflect the leader of Canada program and concern as mentioned above. Trade and gender provision aims to create gender equality towards the participation of women in the trade related activities SMEs provisions represent Trudeau campaign to develop middle class, and CSR provisions that attempt to encourage enterprises actors from each country committed based on Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises that guide business conduct to contribute to sustainable development or related to climate change and environmental protection to some extent.

5.2 Orientation of the Canadian Prime Minister on modernize CIFTA

Motivation of the prime minister to lead may reflect on the task orientation that, for instance, is the leader motivated by a particular cause such as ideology, people orientation, or by the personal interest. The leaders either tend to focus on policy goals and stress the information related to the issue or tend to construct affectionate acts / maintain interpersonal or group relations among the cabinet ministers. In correlation with earlier variable interest and experience, Kaarbo in 1997 formulated that the variable might correlate on each other and for instance prime ministers who are experienced and interested on foreign policy would optimize the resource component to succeed the goal.

Reported on Canada's government official website that, the background of modernizing free trade agreement (FTA) with the Jewish State was the two-way merchandise trade between the country exceeded the value of CAD 1.6 billion since FTA firstly ratified (Government of Canada, 2021). Apart from several additional provisions that correlated to primary concern of the prime minister included, Canadian 29th leadership regime decided to continue the ongoing talks of the FTA because of the promising potential economic growth with Israel. Represent by Canadian Minister of International Trade Diversification Jim Carr, the government of Ottawa believes that steadfast relations with Tel Aviv especially in commercial relations has nothing but benefits and advantageous. Carr explain on his visit to Jerusalem that enhance trade relations would generate opportunity to be open and to be seized to expand markets on new economic sector and produce more jobs for Canadian (Global Affairs Canada, 2018).

The impact of modernizing CIFTA arguably benefits Canada economics with the broader scope of size and level and the intention from the Trudeau regime to ratify the enhanced agreement believes as on behalf of Canadian people also interpreted how the prime minister as government leader were having such goal oriented on the motivation on leading.

Another sign that arguably notified Justin Trudeau's orientation to reach the policy goal in the term of modernizing CIFTA was when the cabinet reshuffle and former Minister of Foreign Affair and former Liberal Party leader Stephane Dion replaced by former Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland in 2017.

Reported from Jewish media that Dion seemed to have such sentiment action towards Israel in the Middle East issue (The Time of Israel, 2017). I argue that the prime minister acted to replace Dion during the negotiation process of the new CIFTA attempt to bring Jewish media, people and government so the ongoing talks would be done smoothly on behalf of Canadians that would benefit from the open market thereafter.

5.3 Justin Trudeau's strategy on managing information during modernize CIFTA

In the parliamentary type, circulation of the information is usually channeled through ministries to the prime minister. The scope of analysis is to identify how the prime minister reviews the information itself. The prime minister may gather the basic facts and manage the information by himself or herself, or the summaries including options given to them. Thus, the strategy of the leader to manage the information might have a direct effect on process, outcome, and output. In the case of a prime minister not directly involved in managing information, the ministries might gather the facts and may act towards scanning the situation according to the mandate or organizational mission.

The Canadian cabinet is the platform of the prime minister to accommodate consensus among ministries he or her appointed. Every ministry might accelerate each of their opinions in regard to their department focus and collect public opinion on respect for parliament responsible for people's interest.

In 2015, after elected as Canadian prime minister, Justin Trudeau renamed the department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) that previously renamed by Conservative prime minister Stephen Harper into Global Affairs Canada that consist of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, and Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada (Cheung-gertler, 2020). The department changes were made to become the tool of the government to reflect current regime priorities in the scope of global affairs such as trade, refugee, economic, innovation and other related areas (Privy Council Office, 2015).

During the negotiations until the ratification of modernized CIFTA, the Department of Global Affairs Canada (GAC) is the most participating working group. The information regarding the amendment and negotiation circulates among respected ministries. This creation of a working group that specialized to accomplish the agreement author believes reflects the method of the prime minister on managing information. Justin Trudeau had cleared the mandate for each ministry, especially the international trade ministry to have CIFTA as their priority. Therefore, since every representative understands their mandate, then they are obligated to interpret the prime minister mandate into program realization. Trudeau seems to not involve directly with the gathering information but has a clear task for each minister. While the minister represents the government to do negotiations, Trudeau as the government leader did the task with bilateral relations with the counterpart's government leader such as meeting

with Israel former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (Canada Prime Minister Office, 2018).

5.4 Justin Trudeau's strategy on managing conflict and party relations during modernize CIFTA

Regarding the prime minister's strategy to manage conflict, in the parliament style conflict might occur depending on the prime minister's orientation during decision-making of the policy. It may be captured on whether the leader advocating their personal position, as an arbitrator, consensus builder or choose to not involve in conflicts. While in the scope of dealing with party / factions' relations the example of how a prime minister would behave in such a competitive act, and the utility of policymaking to gain the ground. Regarding managing conflict and managing party relations variables, the author attempts to combine the section given to the situation during the negotiations and ratification of modernized CIFTA.

After the negotiations done and mutually agreed by the respected countries, Trudeau government through Minister of International Trade Jim Carr creates Bill C-85, An Act to amend the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act and to make related amendments to other Acts, in the House of Commons in October, 2018 (Government of Canada, 2021).

During the stage of Bill C-85 discussion certain members of parliament from various parties expressed their voice and opinion and throughout this period, certain conflict occurred to stance against the and supporting the Bill. Conservative as the party that initiated the trade amendment remained steadfast and showed no distinction to the Liberal position. With the New Democratic Party (NDP) becoming the most vocal group against the Bill, the motion to vote down took place questioning illegal settlement of Israel on the Palestine territory. NDP explained that they require to distinguish the companies and label on the goods produced from the Israeli illegally occupied area and also direct the CIFTA lack of human rights provision regarding the current dispute in the Middle East. Similar voice came from Bloc Quebecois Position (BQ) related to separation of agreement with Israel and the occupied areas. Although, BQ remains to support the Bill but with the amendment required. However, Trudeau cabinet through Jim Carr explained that there would be no amendment of the Bill necessary since cabinet argued that the agreement that would be done might also benefit both Israel and Palestine territory side in regard to market expansion (Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East, 2019).

Aside from the conflict mentioned above, there are no such conflict occurred during the negotiations and the ratification process of modernizing CIFTA found among the cabinet and the factions of the Canadian government body. Nonetheless, to assert the behavior of the Canadian Prime Minister on dealing with conflict and fractions relations might be seen in the replacement of Stephane Dion due to avoid the worsen relations with the counterparts. Within mentioned events, the author sees that Justin Trudeau tends to use policymaking to gain the ground against contradictive parties.

6. Conclusion

The State of Israel is the third nation or the first nation outside the North American area that has a particular trade agreement with Canada. Both countries mutually agreed to accomplish the ratification of Canada – Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA) in January 1997 to eliminate tariffs on industrial products as well as numbers of agricultural and fisheries products. The initiation to enhance the trade agreement began during the leadership of Canadian Conservative Party Prime Minister Stephen Harper and continued the second phase until the ratification of elected Liberal Party Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. In the second phase of negotiations 2017-2018, initiated by the Trudeau regime and mutually agreed by respected parties to include additional provisions on trade and gender, SMEs, and CSR.

Author found that the added provision of CIFTA during the Liberal Prime Minister leadership mostly reflects the personal concern and program campaigned by Justin Trudeau. Thus, the Canadian leader arguably has certain roles in the modernized CIFTA that are being analyzed in the paper using five variables of prime minister leadership style theory by Juliet Kaarbo. Based on author analysis, the key variables that indicate the significant roles of Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau are *interest and experience*, and *task orientation* of the leader which reflect behavioral characteristics. The first variable shows how the leader includes his primary concern that he believes to be issues needed to be addressed such as climate change, environmental protection, and gender equality. Therefore, the second variable asserts the leader's orientation to accomplish policy goals and put forward public interest because the new CIFTA expects broader economic opportunity regardless of the size of the business or enterprise. The following variables such as managing information, dealing with conflict and fractions relations author believes as the complement factor for the two main variables that thus sharpen the indication of Justin Trudeau roles on modernize CIFTA.

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