

Foreign Policy

Def's FP is a plan or strategy that a country uses to deal with other countries. It involves decisions and actions related to trade, security & relationships with other nations to protect & promote the country's interests.

General Objectives of FP:

1: Protect Sovereignty: The primary goal is to ensure Pakistan remains an independent & unified country. Sovereignty means having full control over our territory & govt. without interference from other countries.

2: Prevent Disintegration: This means making sure that ^{the} country stays united & that no part of it breaks away. The foreign policy aims to deal with any internal or external threats that might cause the country to split.

Examples:

1: Pukhtoonistan Issue: This issue arose from demands by some groups for a separate state for the Pukhtoon people. Pakistan's foreign policy works to address these demands while keeping the country united.

2: Greater Baluchistan issue: In this case, there are militant groups in the Baluchistan region & across the border in Sistan (Iran) that seek greater autonomy or independence.

3: Iranian Militancy: There are concerns about militant activities from Iran affecting Pakistan. The foreign policy aims to prevent these influences from destabilizing the country.

4: Sovereignty: is the full right and power of a country to govern itself without any interference from outside sources.
⇒ Only the state can enforce its laws and policies, and no one else can use this power for personal gain. Foreign countries cannot interfere in another state's matters.

Types of Sovereignty

① Physical // refers to having control over the country's land, borders, & physical space. It ensures that no other country

can invade or occupy Pakistan's territory.

Examples:

- ⇒ Salala Incident 2011: Nato forces attacked " check posts, resulting in the death of 20 Pakistani Soldiers.
- ⇒ Abbottabad Incident: The killing of Osama Bin Laden by American forces on Pakistani soil.
- ⇒ 2013 Indian Air Force incident: Indian Air Force jets entered Pakistani airspace.
- ⇒ 2019 Indian Air Force: Indian Air Force jets entered in Pakistani airspace & conducted airstrikes in Balakot.

2: Ideological Sovereignty: This involves protecting the country's beliefs, values, and way of life. It ensures that foreign ideas or systems do not undermine Pakistan's cultural and religious identity.

Aims & Objectives of Foreign Policy:

1: Reject intervention of Foreign Agents:

The policy aims to oppose any actions by other countries that interfere with Pakistan's internal affairs.

This means not allowing other countries to dictate what Pakistan should do.

For example: When Indian Prime Minister Modi

visited Dhaka and made derogatory remarks about the Two Nation Theory, it was seen as an attack on Pakistan's ideological sovereignty.

2: Aims to Protect & Secure

national interest: This involves securing Pakistan's essential needs and priorities, such as economic development, security and well-being of its citizens. This is done by making strategic decisions that benefit the nation & protect it from external threats.

How Foreign Policy secures National Interests

1: Logical, Not Emotional Decisions: Pakistan's stance on the Palestine issue is logical not rational (emotional). This approach helps maintain strong international relationships & prevent conflicts.

2: Building Alliances: Pak maintains strong ties with Turkey which supports Pakistan on various international platforms. Similarly despite differences, maintaining a working relationship with Israel can help in International diplomacy.

3 Policies
3 Human Rights Advocacy & Countries like South Africa & Argentina loudly advocate for human rights b/c they have no interest with Israel. Despite of that " considered as human right Ambassador. However, Pakistan has to be careful. If Pak speaks too strongly on certain issues, it could face economic consequences. Like, it might face delays in loans from IMF. This could lead to economic problems like currencies devaluation & foreign companies leaving the country, which would harm Pakistan's economy.

3 Maintain Alignment & The FP is designed to stay focused on what is important for Pakistan, ensuring that all efforts are directed towards achieving national goals. This means the state acts rationally & avoids getting involved in matters that do not concern it directly.

4 To maintain world order & Pakistan aims to contribute to global peace & stability. This involves participating in international organizations and supporting efforts to resolve conflicts.

World order Concepts:

① Coxe countries: These are powerful nations with strong economies and political influence (Global North). They set the rules & influence weaker countries.

② Semi-Periphery Countries: These act as intermediaries or brokers b/w coxe and Periphery countries.

③ Periphery Countries: These have weaker economies and political systems are often influenced by coxe countries.

④ Protect National Security: Ensuring the safety of the country from any external threats is a key objective. This includes military, economic and political security.

Types:

① Traditional Security: Involves military threats to the state and its institutions, such as terrorism.

6: Non-Traditional Security: Involves non-military threats to the people, like environmental disasters and cyber-attacks.

6: Protect National Prestige: FP works to uphold the country's honor & reputation. Pakistan's identity includes hospitality, but its national prestige has been affected by issues such as poor rule of law, illegal immigration, corruption & political instability.

Examples: ⇒ Chinese think ahead

⇒ American are loud & clear ⇒ British are value bound

⇒ Pakistanis are known for hospitality.

7: Rational, purpose & Interest Oriented:

The FP is based on logic & clear goals, avoiding emotional or irrational decisions.

Examples:

⇒ When addressing the Palestine issue, Pakistan's Foreign policy uses a rational approach rather than emotional.

⇒ Even the neighboring state of Palestine, despite cultural ties are not desperate or emotional about the issue due to their own geopolitical concerns.

⇒ Arab countries often prioritize their sovereignty & face geopolitical problems, which influences their Foreign policies.

Tools of Foreign Policy :

1. Publicity & Propaganda :

// & // are methods used by a state to promote its image and increase its recognition in the world.

Ex : India : India tries to present itself as a diverse and multicultural nation to attract foreign investors. It wants to show ~~that~~ the world that it is a large market for goods & services. At the same time, India often portrays Pakistan as a country associated with terrorism, claiming that Pakistan's intelligence services support terrorist groups.

Similarly, the US often tries to undermine China's reputation as a rising communist economy while promoting its own image as a global leader. The US uses media to highlight its strengths & present a positive image to the world.

Smart Power : Both soft + hard powers.

Soft // : This refers to using influence

through culture, values, & economic power. For example, Norway has acted as a mediator b/w the US & the Taliban at different times, helping to facilitate dialogue.

Hard Power: This is about military strength. A country may use its military to assert itself & protect its interests.

2: Diplomacy and Talks: Diplomacy is the official way countries communicate and negotiate to achieve their national interests. Diplomats, such as ambassadors and envoys, are the people who carry out these discussions.

Example: A country might invite foreign companies to invest in its economy by offering them favourable business conditions. This can help attract investment & improve the country's economy.

⇒ The highest-ranking diplomats are usually heads of state, followed by ministers & ambassadors.

3: Peace and Conflict: States sometimes engage in conflicts or wars to protect their sovereignty & national interests. Even during conflicts, dialogue can play an important role.

Ex: The Taliban fought against US forces from 2001 to 2020 to secure their interests in Afghanistan. Throughout this period, both sides also engaged in talks to find common ground.

4: Balance of Power: The balance of power is a strategy used to prevent any one country from becoming too strong. This involves building military strength to deter potential enemies.

Ex: A country may buy weapons & build its military forces to protect its borders and ensure its safety. This shows that it is ready to defend itself if necessary.

5: Economic tools: Economic tools involve using financial influence to achieve political goals. Wealthier countries often invest heavily in less developed countries, which can affect those countries' policies.

Ex: A core country may invest in a periphery country, leading to dependence. This means the less developed country may struggle to make its own decision b/c it relies on the wealthier country.

Debt financing: When a country borrows money & cannot repay it, it becomes dependent on the lender. This debt can lead to the borrower being influenced by the lender.

country's policies & decisions.

Summary : Each of these tools - publicity, diplomacy, peace efforts, balance of power and economic influence plays a crucial role in shaping a country's foreign policy and achieving its national interests.

Basic Principles of FP of Pakistan :

Pak became an independent country on Aug 14, 1947.

It inherited its foreign policy from British India but made some changes to fit its own ideology & goals.

Pak foreign policy is influenced by three main factors:

(i) Security, (ii) Development, (iii) Ideology. The country's

relationships with other powerful & regional countries

have changed over time, creating uncertainty in its

friendships. Despite these changes, Pak has developed

some basic principle for its FP :

1. National Security : NS is the top priority

in Pakistan's foreign policy. Since independence, Pakistan

security has been threatened by India because British

left the Kashmir issue unsolved. The two countries

have fought three wars over Kashmir. Therefore,

ensuring national security remains a key principle

of Pakistan foreign policy.

2: Economic Interest As a developing country, Pakistan aims to establish and maintain good relations with countries that can help it increase trade or provide economic aid. Strengthening economic ties is essential for Pakistan's growth and development.

3: Islamic Solidarity Pakistan pursues its ideological goal of Islamic solidarity by promoting strong relations with other Islamic countries and preserving its Islamic identity. This principle guides Pakistan to support and cooperate with the Islamic world.

4: Peaceful Co-existence Pakistan believes in " " " and respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries. It also adheres to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

5: Non-alignment Initially, Pakistan followed a policy of neutrality and did not align itself with any major power bloc. When the Non-aligned movement was formed, Pakistan

joined and actively participated in it, maintaining its stance of not being aligned with any superpower.

6: **Bilateralism**: Pakistan has aimed to resolve its differences with neighboring countries, including India, through bilateral negotiations. This approach focuses on direct discussions between two countries to settle disputes.

7: **United Nations**: Pakistan has faith in the UN and supports its actions. The country has contributed military and personnel to various UN missions and has worked to implement UN decisions.

Foreign Policy Makers in Pakistan

① **President, Prime Minister, Parliament, & Chief of Army Staff**:
These leaders play decisive roles in shaping foreign policy.

② **Foreign Office and Intelligence Agencies**:
They provide feedback and advice on foreign policy matters.

③ **Public Pressure and Political Parties**:
Political parties and public opinion can influence the direction of foreign policy.

Evolution of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

First Phase (1947-1962)

1947-1953: Exploration and Friendship with All.
 Pakistan explored relationships with various countries, aiming to build friendly ties.

1953-1962: Alignment with the West:

Pakistan aligned itself with western countries, seeking support and cooperation.

Second Phase (1962-1990)

① 1962-1971: Transition

Pakistan began to shift its foreign policy moving away from strict alignment with the west.

② 1972-1979: Bilateralism and Non-Alignment:

Pakistan focused on bilateral relations and maintained a non-aligned stance.

③ 1980-1990: Afghanistan & Partnership with the United States

During this period, Pakistan partnered with the U.S., particularly in the context of the Afghan conflict.

Third Phase (1990-2018)

① 1990-2001: Cold War Era and Pakistan's Dilemmas

Pakistan faced challenges such as the Afghanistan problem, Kashmir issue, and nuclear sanctions.

② 2001-2018: Counter Terrorism & Economic Development.
Pakistan focused on " " efforts & " ", along
with regional cooperation.

Fourth Phase: (2018 - Onwards)

⇒ Shift From Geo-strategic to Geo-economic & Security
Pakistan has shifted its focus towards economic
development and regional security, emphasizing
geo-economic strategies over purely geostrategic concerns.

Foreign Policy Agenda 2022:

1: Building the Pakistan China Partnership:

China has the technological and Military capabilities
to help Pakistan become a stronger and more
dynamic state. Pakistan aims to deepen this
strategic partnership through projects like CPEC
A special entity may be created to oversee &
maximize CPEC's potential.

2: Managing Sino-US Rivalry:

The Biden
Administration views China as a strategic
competitor and opposes China's Belt and Road
Initiative, including CPEC. Pakistan needs to balance
its relations with both China and the US. Stabilizing

the South Asian region, including Afghanistan, should be a priority for Pakistan's regional diplomacy.

3: **Pak - Afghan Relations**: Pak has facilitated talks b/w the US and the Afghan Taliban, leading to the US withdrawal from Afg. Pak must work with China, Russia, Iran, & Saudi Arabia to prevent Civil war in Afg & promote a political settlement.

4: **Pak - US Relations**: In Biden's administration the US has adopted a tough stance against China, Russia and the Muslim world. Pak needs to redefine its ties with the US, especially after the US troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

5: **Kashmir and India**: Pak seeks normalization with India, but India continues its oppression in Kashmir. Pak must launch an International campaign to highlight India's human rights violations in Kashmir & maintain vigilance against any aggressive moves by India.

6: **Terrorism**: India's efforts to label Pak as a sponsor of terrorism have not succeeded. Pak must fulfill its obligations under UN resolutions, eliminate terrorists' presence from Afg,

7. expose India's state-sponsored terrorism in Kashmir & elsewhere.

7: Saudi Arabia & Iran: Pakistan has revived close ties with Saudi Arabia & the UAE, essential for economic stability. Gwadar's future as an oil and gas hub depends on these relationships. Pakistan should cautiously mediate b/w Saudi Arabia & Iran while maintaining vital ties with both.

8: Economic Diplomacy: Pakistan's diplomats & embassies should promote trade & investment. However, Pak must first improve its ability to produce exportable goods and create an investment-friendly environment.

9: Islamic World: Pak should reclaim its leadership role in the Muslim world. Initiatives to support Muslims in occupied territories and war zone could be valuable.

10: Global Challenges: Pak should continue its leadership at the UN & International Forums. Although excluded from groups like G20, & BRICS, Pak can lead developing countries & ensure their voices are heard on issues like climate change, development & disarmament.

Major Alliances:

1951: PM Liaqat Ali Khan visited the US leading to military aid agreements.

1955-56: Pak joined CENTO & SEATO, receiving military training from the US.

1971: Pak left CENTO & SEATO to pursue an independent foreign policy.

1974: Pak became a key player in the OIC maintaining strong relations with Arab & Muslim countries.

Pak Foreign Policy Shift 2022:

Pak new Strategic Pivot:

⇒ Geo-economics and Digital Technology:

Geo-politics vs Geo-economics:

⇒ Geo-politics: Focuses on geography's effects on International politics, dealing with slowly changing variables like ethnicity & religion.

⇒ Geo-economics: Concentrates on economic activities and rapidly-changing variables like technology and commerce, promoting economic policies.

Will Pakistan's Geo-economic Vision Succeed?

Considerations:

- 1: Historical Response: Pak has responded to its geopolitical needs overtime.
- 2: Global Shift: The centre of global power is moving from the Atlantic to the Asia-Pacific region.
- 3: Success Models: EU & ASEAN are successful examples of geo-economics.

Challenges For Pakistan's Geo-economic Vision:

1: Relations with India:

- ⇒ Kashmir issue will continue to challenge Pak.
- ⇒ Pak must maintain peace while being defend its interest.

2: Afghan Factor:

- ⇒ Stability in Afg is imp for economic projects like (IP) Iran-Pak, Turkmenistan, Afghan, Pak, India (TAPI) gas pipelines.

- ⇒ Pak need to manage security threat from TTP group.

3: China Factor:

- ⇒ CPEC is vital ^{economic} goal for Pak & reducing dependency on IMF.
- ⇒ Pak must balance relation b/w China & US.

Foreign Policy Challenges For Pak:

1. Pak-US- Relations:

- ⇒ Establish mutual trust & equality with the US.
- ⇒ Adapt US administration Policies.

2. Relations with India:

- ⇒ Address India's interference in Balochistan & its actions in Afg.
- ⇒ Highlight Indian Human rights violations in Kashmir.

3. OIC Leadership:

- ⇒ Play a leading role in the OIC.

4. Improving Afghanistan Relations:

- ⇒ Foster better ties with Afg.

5. Country Image & Investments:

- ⇒ Enhance Pak's image to attract foreign investors.

6. China Relations:

- ⇒ Leverage strong ties with China for economic benefits.

7. Terrorism & Global Warming:

- ⇒ Emphasize Pak's sacrifices in fighting terrorism.
- ⇒ Highlight Global warming issues at International Forums.

8. UN & FATF:

- ⇒ Improve Pak's standing at the UN & influence international affairs.
- ⇒ Address concerns related to the FATF grey list.

9.2 Kashmir Issues

⇒ Continuous informing the world about Indian's actions in Kashmir post-Article 370 revocation.

⇒ Pak must navigate these challenges to effectively implement its geo-economic vision & enhance its foreign policy.

2022 "Pak Affairs"
Q) Every state design its foreign policy on its national interests rejecting feelings & emotions. Why ^{did} Pak prefer emotions, feeling & ideology in its foreign policy. Also analyze its impact?

Introduction: FP usually focuses on national interests such as security, economic growth and global influence, rather than feeling and emotions. However, Pakistan has often included emotions and ideology in its foreign policy. This approach has both positive and negative impacts. In this analysis, we will explore why Pakistan incorporates emotion and ideology in its foreign policy and examine its effects.

Why Pakistan Includes Emotion and Ideology in Foreign Policy:

1: Historical Context: Pakistan was created in 1947, based on the idea of providing a separate homeland for Muslims in the India subcontinent. This historical context shapes its foreign policy, emphasizing solidarity with other Muslim countries.

2: National Identity: Pak national identity is closely linked to Islam. The country's FP often reflects this by supporting Muslim causes and issues globally. This is evident in its support for the Palestinian cause & ~~FP~~ efforts to highlight issues faced by Muslims in other parts of the world.

3: Kashmir Conflict: The dispute over // with India is deeply emotional for Pak. It views Kashmir as a part of its territory based on historical & religious grounds. This issue influences its relation with India & drives its alliances with countries that support its stance on Kashmir.

4: **Domestic Politics**: Political leaders often use emotion and ideology to gain public support. By appealing to nationalistic & religious sentiments, leaders can rally the public decisions. This can be seen in the rhetoric used during election campaigns & public speeches.

Impact of Emotion & Ideology on Pak's FP:

1: **Strengthening Muslim Solidarity**: Forming strong ties with " countries based on shared religious values, leading to mutual support and cooperation.

Example: Pak's strong ties with Turkey & Saudi Arabia are partly due to shared religious & ideological values. This has led to mutual support in international forums & cooperation in various fields, including defense and trade.

Impact: Strengthening bonds with Muslim countries helps Pakistan secure diplomatic and economic support. However, it may limit its flexibility in forming alliances with non-Muslim countries.

2: **Kashmir Conflict**: Persistent support for the " issue influences relations with India and international diplomacy.

Example: Pak's consistent support for Kashmir has kept the issue alive in International Forums such as the UN. PM Imran Khan frequently raises the issue in his speeches & during international visits.

Impact: While this has garnered some international sympathy, it has also led to strained relations with India, resulting in frequent border tensions & conflicts.

3.8 Support for Afghanistan: Strategic & ideological backing of the Afghan Taliban impacts regional security & International relations.

Ex: Pak's historical support for Afghan Taliban is rooted in a mix of strategic, ideological & emotional reasons. Pak views a friendly Afg as crucial for its security & strategic depth.

Impact: While this has given Pak influence in Afg, it has also brought criticism from International allies like the US, who see the Taliban as a destabilizing force.

4.8 Humanitarian Aid & Refugee Support:

Hosting millions of Afghan refugees driven by humanitarian & Islamic solidarity, straining resources and creating challenges.

Ex: Pak has hosted millions of Afghan refugees for decades, driven by both humanitarian concerns and Islamic solidarity.

Impact: This has enhanced Pak's image as a hospitable nation but has also strained its resources & created social & economic challenges.

5: Economic Alliances: Participation in projects like CPEC, blending economic interests with strategic alliances, impacting relationships with global powers.

Ex: Pak inclusion in the CPEC project is based on economic interests but also includes a shared vision of regional stability & development.

Impact: While CPEC brings significant economic benefits, it also ties Pak closely to China's strategic & Political goals, which may limit its options in dealing with other global powers.

SUMMARY: Pak FP often includes emotion & ideology, influenced by its



historical context, national identity, the Kashmir conflict, & domestic politics. This approach has led to strong bonds with Muslim countries, ongoing support for the Kashmiri cause, & significant involvement in dtg. While this has brought some benefits such as diplomatic support & influence in regional affairs, it has also resulted in strained relations with India, criticism from international allies, & challenges in balancing global partnerships. Understanding this blend of emotion, ideology, and national interest helps explain Pak's unique foreign policy approach.

Scope / Determinants of Foreign Policy

Introduction: Foreign policy refers to the strategies & decisions a country uses to interact with other nations. It is influenced by many factors both within the country (internal determinants) & outside the country (external determinants). Understanding these factors helps us to see why countries act the way they do on the world stage. Internal determinants include aspects such as population, history, size and location, which shape a country's capabilities, priorities, & interactions. External determinants like international law, world public opinion, and reactions from other states further influence a nation's foreign P. by imposing external constraints and opportunities.

Internal Determinants of Foreign Policy:

1) History:

⇒ **History b/w the nations:** Historical relations b/w countries shape their foreign policy.

⇒ History deeply influences a country's F.P. by shaping its relationships with other nations and its own identity.

⇒ The history b/w countries affect how they interact today. For instance, the history b/w Pak & Ind is marked by conflict and war, leading to a

cautious & defensive foreign policy. In contrast, Pakistan has a friendly history with Turkey, resulting in cooperative & supportive policies.

⇒ **History of the Nation** A nation's own history influences its F.P. England, with its long history of colonialism & global influence, continues to play a significant role in world affairs. The death of Queen Elizabeth, attended by 90 heads of state, highlights the lasting impact of England's historical legacy.

≈ **Population** The population of a country plays a significant role in shaping its Foreign Policy. A large

~~Population~~ population can provide a substantial labor force, which can drive economic growth and innovation. Countries like China & India have large populations that contribute to their economic strength & global influence. On the other hand, a small or aging population might focus more on securing resources and maintaining stability.

Young Populations Countries with a " " often have a dynamic & growing economy. For example, many African

countries have a young population, which can lead to rapid economic development & a focus on policies that promote education & employment.

⇒ **Population Growth:** Rapid population growth can lead to increased demand for resources & jobs, influencing a country to secure their needs through international trade and alliances. Conversely, countries with slow population growth may prioritize stability & sustainability.

3: **Size & Location:** The physical size & geographical location of a country are crucial factors in its foreign policy.

⇒ **Size:** Large countries often have more resources and a greater ability to influence global affairs. For example, Russia, covering 11% of the world's land area, has vast natural resources & strategic depth, making it a significant player in global politics. Its sheer size means it cannot be easily ignored by other nations.

⇒ **Location:** The geographical location of a country affects its strategic importance. For example, Pak's location is geopolitically significant as it borders India, China, Afg, & Iran. This location influences Pak's foreign policy decisions & its relationships with

these neighboring countries. Similarly, Singapore's strategic location along major shipping routes makes it a key player in global trade.

⇒ ~~Geo~~ **Geo-political Importance:** Countries in strategically imp locations often play key roles in regional & global politics. For instance, Pak's location is imp to the west as it is seen as a counterbalance to China & a key player in regional stability. This importance shapes Pak's F p to align with the interests of larger powers.

4. **Natural Resources:** Access to natural resources shapes F p. The Gulf Countries rich in hydrocarbons play a significant role in global energy markets. Conflicts over resources, like the South China Sea disputes & the Russia-Ukraine war, demonstrate the importance of natural resources in Foreign policy.

5. **Science & Technology:** Technological advancements are crucial for F p success. Countries like the US, ~~and~~ China, and Germany leverage their technological edge to influence global affairs. Advanced technology supports military capabilities, economic growth, & international cooperation. The US space force & China's advancements in AI highlights the role of technology in modern Foreign policy.

6: Quality of Diplomacy: Skilled diplomats are essential for achieving foreign policy goals. Effective diplomacy can advance a country's interests, while poor " can hinder them. Pak's F P has been affected by political influences on its diplomatic corps. Recently, skilled diplomacy by the ~~EU~~ ^{EU} European union has helped manage Brexit's complex outcomes.

7: Military Power: Military strength is a critical factor. Pak, as the only nuclear power in the Muslim world, plays a key role in regional security. It has provided military support to Saudi Arabia and Qatar, showcasing its importance in the Muslim world. The US military withdrawal from Afg shows how military decisions affect foreign policy.

8: Think Tanks & Media: Media & think tanks shape national narratives and influence foreign policy. Outlets like CNN, BBC & Al Jazeera shape international perceptions and promote national interests. Effective media can project a positive image & support a country's foreign policy objectives.

For example: Al Jazeera has been influential in highlighting Qatar's role in international affairs.

9: Good Governance: Effective Governance and policy continuity attract international investment & foster stable foreign relations. Norway, known for its good governance, & Qatar with its consistent foreign policies, exemplify how stability & clear policies benefit foreign policy. New Zealand's strong COVID-19 response under PM Jacinda Ardern has enhanced its international reputation.

10: Leadership & Ideology: Leaders of a country greatly influence its foreign p. For example: Vladimir Putin aims to restore Russia's global status, Tayyip Erdogan promotes an Islamic & Ottoman revival in Turkey, & Nelson Mandela championed human rights and racial equality in South Africa. Leadership can steer F p in positive or neg directions. Recently, President Biden's focus on climate change has influenced the U.S to rejoin the Paris ~~aggre~~ agreement.

11: Economic Growth & Development: Strong economies can support a more assertive foreign policy. For example: BRICS countries

(Brazil, Russia, Ind, China & South Africa) have influential foreign policy due to their economic power. China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) demonstrates how economic strength enables extensive international projects & investment.

12: Geography affects a country's F.P. advantages. Singapore & Switzerland with their favourable locations & climates, are major international hubs. Geneva's pleasant climate & central location make it a prime location for international orgs like the United Nations.

External Determinants of Foreign Policy

① International Law: Non-compliance with law affects a country's F.P. Violations can lead to sanctions & diplomatic isolation. For example, Pak faces a potential sanctions if it pursues the Iran gas pipeline project. Israel's actions in conflict zones often draw criticism but are mitigated by its strong internal determinants.

⇒ Rules and agreement set by International law impact a country's F.P. Countries must consider International law when dealing with issues like human rights, environmental protection & trade.

2: World Public Opinion

" " " greatly influences F p by applying moral and political pressure on countries to follow international standards.

For example, the world's strong disapproval of apartheid in South Africa led to sanctions and diplomatic isolation, pushing the country to end its policy of racial segregation.

Similarly, international criticism of Israel's actions in Palestine has pressured it to change its policies. Recently, the global outcry over Russia's invasion of Ukraine resulted in strong sanctions and diplomatic isolation, showing how world public opinion can affect a country's actions and decisions.

3: Reaction of the States

How other countries respond to a nation's actions impacts its F p. Saudi Arabia's cooperation with Israel against Palestine highlights how strategic alliances and reactions shape foreign policies. For example, North Korea's missile tests often provoke international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to address security concerns. These reactions can prompt a country to adjust its policies,

seek alliances, or engage in negotiations to address conflicts and enhance security.

4: Non-State Actors:

as multinational corporations, NGOs, and terrorist organizations influence foreign policy.

⇒ Multinational Corporations:

Companies like Exxon Mobil impact energy policies and trade agreements. Their economic power can shape how countries negotiate and implement policies.

⇒ NGOs: Organizations like Amnesty International advocate for human rights and environmental protection. They can influence governments to adopt policies that align with their goals through lobbying & public campaigns.

⇒ Terrorist Organizations: Groups like Al-Qaeda affect security and defense policies. They pose threats that require countries to coordinate international responses and adjust their foreign policies to address security concerns.

⇒ Non state actors play significant roles by pushing for specific issues, providing humanitarian aid, or posing threats that shape a country's foreign policy.

SUMMARY: Foreign policy is shaped by a mix of internal & external determinants/factors. Internally a country's history, geography, size and economic growth influence its foreign policy. Leaders' ideologies and the quality of governance also play a key role, while think tanks and media help shape the public image and support policy goals. Military power, diplomatic skills, population size, technology, and natural resources further affect how a country interacts with others. When a country has strong internal factors, such as good governance & economic stability, the impact of external factors like international law, world public opinion, and the reactions of other states is often less significant. Additionally, non-state actors impact foreign policy through trade, advocacy, and security threats. Overall if a country manages its internal determinants well, it can better handle and minimize the effects of external pressures, shaping its global relationships & strategies effectively. (206)