

International Politics



Foreign Policy



What is Foreign Policy

- The term **foreign policy** refers to a state's international goals and its strategies to achieve those goals.
 - Foreign policymakers follow the same five steps with which public policy gets made:



Step 1

- **Agenda setting:** A problem or issue rises to prominence on the agenda.
 - They see a problem



Step 2

- **Formulation:** Possible policies are created and debated.
 - They think of ways to handle it



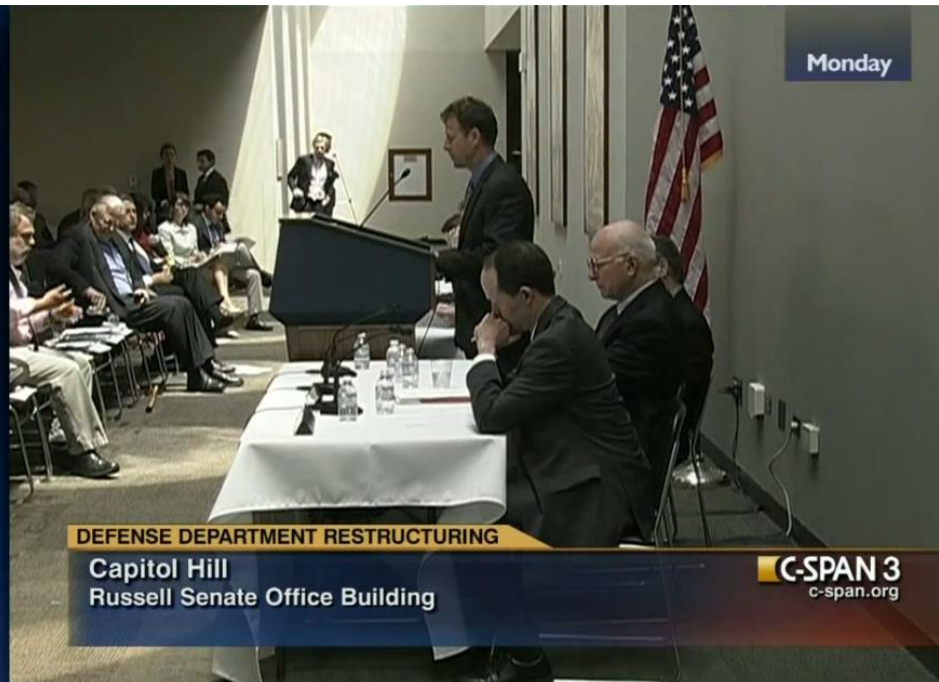
Step 3

- **Adoption:** The government adopts one policy.
 - They decide on a course of action



Step 4

- **Implementation:** The appropriate government agency enacts the policy.
 - They try it out



Step 5

- **Evaluation:** Officials and agencies judge whether the policy has been successful.
 - Analyze to see if it worked



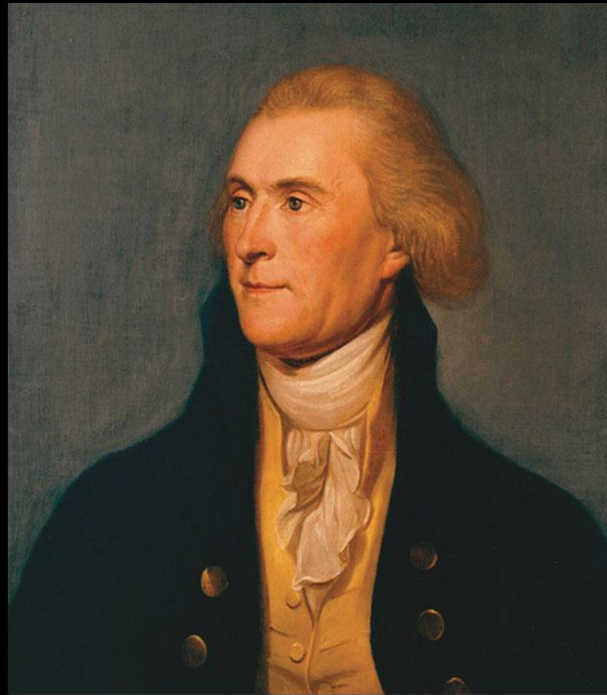
Who makes the decisions on Foreign Policy?

- Normally the leader of a country
 - Ex. The US President
- Can sometimes be recommended by high up government officials
 - Secretary of State



What tools can a leader use to conduct Foreign Policy?

1. Diplomacy
2. Foreign aid
3. Military force



FOREIGN POLICY

“Commerce with all nations, alliance with none, should be our motto”



Conduction Policy: Diplomacy

- **Diplomacy** is the act of dealing with other nations, usually through negotiation and discussion. Diplomacy involves meetings between political leaders, sending diplomatic messages, and making public statements about the relationship between countries.
 - Ex. President Obama inviting David Cameron to White House to talk about Syria
 - Most diplomacy occurs behind the scenes as officials hold secret negotiations or meet privately to discuss key issues.

Approaches to Diplomacy

- **Unilaterally:** The states acts alone, without the assistance or consent of any other state.
- **Bilaterally:** The state works in conjunction with another state.
- **Multilaterally:** The state works in conjunction with several other states.



Conducting Policy: Foreign Aid

- States often help each other to improve relations and achieve their own foreign policy objectives by assisting the country with material goods

★ U.S. FOREIGN AID ★

2008

ISRAEL \$2.38 B
AFGHANISTAN \$1.957 B
EGYPT \$1.706 B
JORDAN \$938 M
PAKISTAN \$738 M
IRAQ \$605 M
KENYA \$599 M
SOUTH AFRICA \$574 M
COLOMBIA \$541 M
NIGERIA \$486 M

2012

ISRAEL \$3.075 B
AFGHANISTAN \$2.327 B
PAKISTAN \$2.102 B
IRAQ \$1.683 B
EGYPT \$1.557 B
JORDAN \$676 M
KENYA \$652 M
NIGERIA \$625 M
ETHIOPIA \$580 M
TANZANIA \$531 M

SOURCE: Library of Congress

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Military Aid

- States donate, sell, or trade military equipment and technology to affect the military balance of power in certain key regions of the world



Economic Aid

- States donate or loan money to other countries to boost economic development.



Conducting Policy: Military Force

- In some cases, states use military force or the threat of military force to achieve their foreign policy objectives.
 - The use of military forces often involves stronger states pressuring weaker states to get what they want.



Military Force

- **Deterrence** refers to the build up of military force as a threat to warn another state not to pursue a particular course of action.



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