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## Stages of foreign policy making process

Foreign Policy Analysis redirects here. For records, see Foreign Policy Analysis (records). Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) is a branch of political science that deals with theoretical development and empirical study on foreign policy processes and outcomes. [1] The foreign policy analysis is the study of the management of external relations and the activities of the State. Foreign policy includes objectives, strategies, measures, management methods, guidelines, directives, agreements and so on. National governments can conduct international relations not only with other nation states but also with international organisations and non-governmental organisations. [2] The management of external relations needs carefully thought-out action plans tailored to the foreign interests and concerns of the government. [2] Study Foreign policy analysis involves studying how a state does foreign policy. As it analyses the decision-making process, the FPA includes the study of both international and domestic policy. The FPA also relies on the study of diplomacy, war, intergovernmental organisations and economic sanctions, each of which is means by which a state can implement foreign policy. In academia, foreign policy analysis is usually taught in the context of public policy discipline in political science or political studies, as well as in the study of international relations. The FPA can also be considered a sub-point of the study of international relations, which aims to understand the processes behind foreign policy decision-making. The most prominent scholars in this field of study are Richard Schneider, James Rosau, Alexander George, Graham Allison and Irving Janice. [3] According to foreignpolicyanalysis.org, As an area of study, foreign policy analysis is characterized by this actor-specific focus. In the simplest way, it is the study of the process, results, causes or results of foreign policy decision-making either comparatively or in a specific way. The underlying and often implicit argument holds that human beings, acting as a group or within a group, compose and cause change in international politics. [4] In other words, foreign policy analysis can be seen as a criticism of the dominant structural approaches in international relations. Steps in decision-making Foreign policy-making involves a number of stages: Evaluation of the international and internal political environment - Foreign policy is made and implemented in an international and internal political context, which must be understood by a State in order to determine the best foreign policy option. For example, a state may have to respond to an international crisis. Setting goals - A state has multiple foreign policy objectives. A State must determine which objective is affected by the international and domestic political environment at all times. In addition, the foreign policy objectives conflict, which will require the State to give priority. Defining policy options - A state must then determine which policy options are available to achieve the objective or objectives set in the light of the political environment. This will include an assessment of the policy options for implementing the capacity of the State and an assessment of the consequences of each policy choice. Official decision-making action - A formal foreign policy decision will be taken at some level within a government. Foreign policy decisions are usually made by the executive branch of government. Common governmental actors or institutions that make foreign policy decisions include: the head of state (such as a president) or the head of government (such as a prime minister), cabinet or minister. Implement the policy option selected - Once a foreign policy option is selected and a formal decision is taken, then the policy must be implemented. Foreign policy is usually implemented by specialized foreign policy strands of state bureaucracy, such as a Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other agencies may also have a role in the implementation of foreign policy, such as services for: trade, defence and aid. Basic approaches (as suggested by Graham T. Allison in 1969.[ 5] For a more comprehensive description see his book essence of the 1971/1999 decision) Logical actor model The logical actor model is based on logical selection theory. The model adopts the State as the main unit of analysis and transnational relations (or international relations) as the framework of analysis. The State is considered a monolithic single factor, capable of making reasonable decisions based on the classification of preferences and the maximisation of value. According to the logical actor model, a rational decision-making process is used by a state. This procedure includes: Setting goals and ranking. Consider the options. Assessment of the consequences. Maximize profit. In other words, it provides models for answering the question: with this information what would be the best decision to achieve one's goal? In this theory, the basic assumption is that governments are unified and reasonable, in this way, they will pursue carefully designed and clearly defined foreign policy objectives. In this sense, the rational selection model is primarily a real perspective of the level of foreign policy analysis. [6] The logical model of actors has been criticized. The model tends to neglect a number of political variables, of which Michael Clarke includes: political decisions, non-political decisions, bureaucratic continuation of the previous policy, and clean accidents. [7] It also ignores emotions, emotional floods, selective attention, and groupthink. Government negotiating model In this model the state is not considered a monolithic unifying factor. On the contrary, it is a collection of different bureaucracies fighting for the funding and size. Individual decision-makers try to negotiate and compete for influence with their particular goal in mind. [2] Things are often seen as a zero-sum game where the victory of a bureaucracy or the increase in their level of funding is seen as a loss for another bureaucracy. Here decisions are taken by bureaucracies that compete with each other and propose solutions to problems that would involve the use of their resources in order to increase their level of importance. The model of bureaucratic policy, in accordance with its pluralistic connotation, may also refer to these internal state processes, including institutional actors, which with their informal channels would affect the results of the policy. The organisational process model of the Organisational Process Model is derived from groups of governmental organisations that take care of their own interests and follow standard operating procedures. [2] In this model different bureaucracies have different standard operating procedures. These procedures shall be carried out in order to enable the work to be carried out on a daily basis. Often an order or decision will have to work around these standard procedures. It is often extremely difficult for a bureaucracy to do something out of character or contrary to their usual procedures. more Other standards Interprofessional political model Self-agrandizement model - In this model a leader acts on behalf of his or her interests. (also known as cognitive processes and psychology approach) Political process model - In this model the decision-making body is influenced by many non-governmental actors, such as NGOs or the media. Multi-layered and multidimensional approach - In this model, scholars study specific aspects of foreign policymaking using several important theories. Social constructivist approach - In this model, scholars focus on the role of ideas, speech and identity to do foreign policy analysis. Council of Institutions for External Relations Chatham House American Enterprise Institute Brookings Institution Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Notes and References ^ Morin, Jean-Frederic and Jonathan Paquin, Foreign Policy Analysis: A Toolbox, Palgrave, 2018. ^ a b c d Robert Jackson, Introduction to Georg Sorensen in International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 5th ed. Oxford University Press, 2013. ^ Jean A. Guard, Foreign Policy Analysis in 20/20: A Symposium. International Studies Review 5, 2003, p. 155-202 ^ Foreign Policy Analysis, Policy Department College of Arts & Sciences and University of Missouri. ^ Graham T. 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