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Education, Political Culture, and Foreign Policy Carlos Escudé 1992

American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1986

British Foreign Policy Laurence Martin 1997-01-01 Has the 20th century been one of steady decline for British foreign policy? Can there be a distinct British foreign policy in age of regionalism and globalization? This study challenges perceptions of irrevocable decline and suggests a more balanced assessment of Britain's strengths and weaknesses. As "high politics", including security concerns diminish in importance, economic and commercial concerns increasingly seem to dictate foreign policy. On the assumption that what the population seeks is a combination of physical security, prosperity and what could be termed "moral self-approbation", this study suggests ways in which Britain could capitalize on its influence and assets to promote its interests. A framework is provided for thinking about British foreign policy at a time when globalization, multinational companies, NGOs, the European Union and other factors increasingly constrain the freedom of government and the traditional role of the foreign office.

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1951: National security affairs; foreign economic policy 1977

American Foreign Environmental Policy and the Power of the State Stephen Hopgood 1998 This study represents a contribution to international relations theory, whilst at the same time, offering empirical research which will be of interest to all those working in the field of environmental studies.

Foreign Policy Decision-making in Nigeria Ufot Bassey Inamete 2001 Using a decision-making system approach, this book presents many new facts about Nigeria's foreign policy dynamics and outputs through many governmental eras. It shows the Balewa Government as a period during which the Office of the Prime Minister played a dominant role in foreign policy formulation, while the Ministry of External Affairs clearly played a secondary role in this respect. This reality was a direct result of the nature of sociopolitical cleavages and forces, and the functioning of the federal system of government during that period. The succeeding Ironsi Government was too brief and preoccupied with domestic crises to make significant impacts in the foreign policy arena.

Cold War US Foreign Policy Steven Hurst 2005 Offers a review and assessment of six theoretical perspectives on American Cold War foreign policy including world-systems theory and corporatism and compares and deconstructs the work of such diplomatic historians as John Lewis Gaddis, David Campbell, and Bruce Cumings.

The US Role in Europe Richard Latter 1991

Ideas and International Political Change Jeffrey T. Checkel 1997-01-01 The end of the Cold War dramatically - and unexpectedly - transformed

international politics toward the end of the 20th century. At the heart of this change was the struggle over new and old ideas.

Obstacles to a common European Foreign Policy. A Case Study on the 2011 Intervention in Libya Björn Kraußer 2015-09-18 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,6, LMU Munich, course: European Foreign Policy, language: English, abstract: This paper aims to offer some insight into the problems that the EU's members have with harmonizing their foreign policies. The example of the 2011 Libya intervention is used in order to show some of the typical problems that appear with European foreign policy coordination. Since the end of the Cold War the EU has found itself in a position that asks for a redefinition of European foreign policy. The EU can no longer comfortably rely on US-American leadership in foreign and especially security policy. While the world is becoming increasingly multipolar with the rise of states such as China, India and Brazil the EU itself must also find a new role in this global system. With a population of 500 million and a GDP comparable to that of the USA, as well as high shares in world exports and imports the EU finds itself in relative close neighborhood to some more unstable regions. Additionally the EU's history has shown that the members of the EU often face difficulties agreeing on common position and presenting themselves as the close unified community the EU aims to be. The EU's position as a global actor may be threatened in the future if it can not agree on a common foreign policy. Even though the need for a common foreign policy seems to be so obvious, the EU still has a long way to go to a truly unified foreign policy.

Essays on Economic Policy and Foreign Policy Charles Wolf 1987 "This paper contains eleven "op-ed" essays that originally appeared, sometimes in slightly abbreviated form, in the Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, and the Washington Post from April 1985 to March 1987. Six essays deal with economic policy, and five with foreign policy. Two of the latter were co-authored by Professor Henry S. Rowen of the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. The paper is a sequel to P-7039."--Rand abstracts.

Towards a European Foreign Policy Johan Karel de Vree 1987-01-01 This book contains more than 360 documents relevant to the international legal position of the Yugoslav territories in the 19th century, the creation of Yugoslavia as a common state of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, 1918, its constitutional development, & the process of dissolution of Yugoslavia & the creation of the new states of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia & the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It includes documents from the beginning of the 19th century showing the international legal position of the Yugoslav territories under the Austro-Hungarian & Ottoman Empires, the independence of Serbia & Montenegro, recognized by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, & the major events in the history of the creation of Yugoslavia as a joint state of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, in 1918, concerning both its international position & its constitutional organization. The process of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (covering the period from 1990 to September 1, 1993) is presented through reproduced documents of international organizations (United Nations, European Community, Western European Union, Organization of Islamic Conference, etc.), of the different conferences & forums (CSCE, Group of Seven, etc.) & documents issued by Yugoslav organs & the organs of new states of the former Yugoslavia. The book also includes documents of a constitutional nature concerning the creation of the new states of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia & the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It provides researchers in the field of international law, political science of history with documentary information involving international legal & constitutional aspects relating to Yugoslavia.

Chinese Politics in the Era of Xi Jinping Willy Wo-Lap Lam 2015-03-12 Renowned for his coverage of China's elite politics and leadership transitions, veteran Sinologist Willy Lam has produced the first book-length study in English of the rise of Xi Jinping--General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since November 2012. With rare insight, Lam describes Xi's personal history and his fascination with quasi-Maoist values, the factional politics through which he ascended, the configuration of power of the Fifth-Generation leadership, and the country's likely future directions under the charismatic "princeling." Despite an undistinguished career as a provincial administrator, Xi has rapidly amassed more power than his predecessors. He has overawed his rivals and shaken up the party-state hierarchy by launching large-scale anti-corruption and rectification campaigns. With a strong power base in the People's Liberation Army and a vision of China as an "awakening lion," Xi has been flexing China's military muscle in sovereignty rows with countries including Japan, Vietnam, and the Philippines while trying to undermine the influence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. While Xi is still fine-tuning his art of governance, his zero tolerance for dissent and his preoccupation with upholding the privileges of the "red aristocracy" and the CCP's

status as "perennial ruling party" do not bode well for economic, political, or cultural reforms. Lam takes a close look at Xi's ideological and political profile and considers how his conservative outlook might shape what the new strongman calls "the Great Renaissance of the Chinese race."

Japan's Subnational Governments in International Affairs Purnendra Jain 2005 This book explores what Japanese subnational Governments do, where they do it and why before considering the implications of these factors for Japanese international relations and domestic politics.

Between Westpolitik and Ostpolitik Walter F. Hahn 1975

Succeeding John Bull D. Cameron Watt 1984-03-29 This book is based on the Wiles lectures for 1981 delivered at the Queen's University of Belfast in October 1981. It is not a history of Anglo-American relations in the century; its theme deals with how the United States of America came to replace Britain as the primary world and oceanic power confronting a grouping of land-based continental powers, the position Britain occupied throughout the nineteenth century. This theme is examined in the light of how the process of replacement was conceived and perceived by those groups which had the primary responsibility for the formulation and conduct of foreign relations in each of the two powers, Britain and America. The author, whose earlier study of 1965 of the British foreign-policy-making elites pioneered this approach in Britain, argues the existence and continuity over much of this century of similar groups in the United States.

United States Foreign Policy United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations 1960

The United States, South Africa and Africa Brian J. Hesse 2001 Grand aims refers to the overarching tenets and doctrines that prevailed in US and South African foreign policies towards Africa. This study argues that when modest means were imposed upon American and South African foreign policy-makers, they were often forced to devise new grand aims. Few in-depth resources exist with regard to United States and/or South African foreign policies towards Africa. Those that do are overwhelmingly pre- or early-1990s in focus. This analysis encompasses the years 1990 to mid-1998 and is intended to be relevant to a broad readership, including academics, students, Africanists, historians, political scientists, regional specialists and policy-makers in the public and private sectors on both sides of the Atlantic.

Risk-taking in International Politics Rose McDermott 1998 Discusses the way leaders deal with risk in making foreign policy decisions

How Shareholder Reforms Can Pay Foreign Policy Dividends James Shinn 2002 Not only can good governance practices facilitate free trade by taking many disputes off the trade agenda, they can also stabilize the financial system by avoiding expensive and unpopular bailouts. This paper argues that U.S. foreign policymakers must accelerate the pace of corporate governance reform.

Rebooting EU Foreign Policy Nick Witney 2014 "Ukraine and the Middle East have underlined how ill-equipped the EU is to respond to foreign policy crises. This policy paper argues that the EU's new foreign policy High Representative, Federica Mogherini will have to contend not only with a world in which Europe's weight is greatly diminished but with a reluctance at the heart of the EU to face reality. The authors argue that the culture of denial is exemplified by cherished EU foreign policy constructs such as 'Europe's neighbourhood', 'strategic partners', and 'the comprehensive approach' which have become a substitute for real strategic thought and have encouraged a lethal complacency about the effectiveness of the EU's external policies. "Rebooting EU Foreign Policy" notes the diminishing contribution of member states to a common EU foreign and security policy and suggests ways to re-engage them. It also advocates the following steps to establish a credible foreign policy: A comprehensive review of EU external strategy. Discarding the discredited 'neighbourhood policy'; convening a major regional conference on security, development and reform in North Africa; and immediate and massive EU aid to treat Ebola. Preparing for Russian escalation over Ukraine (for example through a winter gas crisis or trouble-making in the Balkans) and also preparing to de-escalate with Moscow while keeping Russia on the economic and legal hook for Crimea. A common EU approach to technology theft and trade distortion by China; engagement with Beijing on Pakistan, Africa and Iran; and strategic dialogue with other Asian powers. Tightening the transatlantic economic partnership whilst diverging as necessary from US foreign policy particularly in the Middle East; complementing US military efforts against Islamic State (IS) with regional diplomacy and humanitarian aid. A review of the EU's moribund Common Security and Defence Policy. ECFR co-author, Senior Policy Fellow Nick Witney, comments, 'The new High Representative has a golden chance to initiate a comprehensive strategic debate, and

to reboot the Union's foreign policy. As power flows away to the east and south and the Western-designed international order unravels, it is past time to replace wishful thinking with strategy and for the new Brussels team to re-engage with the EU member states in a common foreign policy worth the name."--Publisher's description.

New Realities in Foreign Affairs Volker Stanzel 2019-07-08 Moderne Diplomatie wirkt heute in viele Bereiche des modernen Lebens hinein. Sie ist zugleich selbst neuen Einflüssen ausgesetzt. Faktoren, die unsere Gesellschaften verändern, verändern auch unser Regierungshandeln, auch in der Außenpolitik, seien es Digitalisierung, emotionalisierte Sensibilitäten unserer Öffentlichkeiten oder nicht-staatliche internationale Akteure. Derartige Entwicklungen müssen von der Diplomatie aufgenommen werden, damit sie weiter als Instrument einer Regierung funktionieren kann. Regierungen sollten Wege finden, zwischen den neuen Bedürfnissen der Gesellschaft und den Notwendigkeiten legitimen Regierungshandelns zu vermitteln. Das Ziel sollte sein, als souveräner Staat handeln zu können und zugleich das Potential der tiefgreifenden gesellschaftlichen Veränderungen zu nutzen. Mit Beiträgen von Volker Stanzel, Sascha Lohmann, Andrew Cooper, Christer Jönsson, Corneliu Bjola, Emillie V. de Keulenaar, Jan Melissen, Karsten D. Voigt, Kim B. Olsen, Hanns W. Maull und R. S. Zaharna

After the Crusade Jonathan Clarke 1995 Challenges the established foreign policy elite to rethink old ways of approaching policy-making.

Turkey's Foreign Policy in Turbulent Times Kemal Kiri?ci 2006 Today, Turkey is caught between two sets of challenges. The first set includes the typical conventional challenges that relate to national security, territorial integrity and political stability. The second set of challenges has to do with maintaining the pace of political reform, gaining access to markets, ensuring economic stability and growth in the region, as well as securing energy supplies. Above all, but closely related to these challenges, is of course the ultimate challenge for Turkey: EU membership. How will Turkey respond to these challenges? What are Turkey's immediate foreign policy concerns and options? What are the new patterns of Turkish foreign policy making and behaviour? Can Turkey indeed play the role of a model for the region's transformation towards democratisation and engineer an 'intercivilisational dialogue'? This Chaillot Paper deals with these questions and presents a number of options for Turkey's foreign policy in turbulent times.

Aid Under Fire Mark Bradbury 1995 This paper analyzes the challenges encountered by bodies of humanitarian intervention in situations of military hostility. It focuses on key issues facing the international aid community in responding to instability and conflict, and future areas for co-operation and common action.

The End of Foreign Policy? Peter Hain 2001 This pamphlet argues that new international political challenges require the evolution of a radically new approach based upon global linkages, recognizing natural limits, and embracing global responsibility; a foreign policy for a world in which there is no longer any such place as abroad.

Bending History Martin Indyk 2012 A trio of prominent foreign policy experts present the first serious book-length appraisal of Barack Obama's foreign policy, arguing that Obama thus far has, above all, been a foreign policy pragmatist, tackling one issue at a time in a thoughtful way.

The Irish Neutrality Concept as an Example for Foreign Policy Strategies of Small States 2020-06-30 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: International relations, grade: 1,0, University of Rostock, language: English, abstract: This work takes a look at how small states are characterized in the political science discipline of international relations, and what kinds of strategies they use to secure their interests in a globalized world. With the example of Ireland as a small and classically neutral state, the focus thereby lays on the foreign policy strategy of neutrality. Why do small European states adopt a neutral foreign policy and how does this strategy influence the development of the state? To understand the theoretical background of this theme and to get a clear understanding of the term, first the theoretical concept of small states in international relations needs to be explained in a small overview including various definitions and approaches regarding their foreign policy. Proceeding from a review of their different strategies, the specific neutral strategy gets examined depending the the early political-historical background, different kinds of neutrality and neutrality rights. This will then be applied to the specific Irish case. More in-depth focused here is the question: can the Irish foreign policy in the 21st century still be phrased as neutral and what consequences are entailed in the answer? To achieve this, there is the need for an analysis of the Irish

neutrality concept and its development. This will be done in the third part of this work by reviewing the political-historical background of the Irish derivation of the neutrality concept and later also taking into account the latest white paper regarding Ireland's foreign policy from 2015. Also a glance at the meso-level in form of the Irish participation in international organizations like the European Union will be helpful to evaluate Ireland's degree of neutrality. At the end, cases of neutrality conflicts are gonna be pointed out and discussed in regard to the research question.

British Foreign Policy and the National Interest T. Edmunds 2014-11-18 Whose interests does British foreign policy serve? Is the national interest a useful explanatory tool for foreign policy analysts? This interdisciplinary collection responds to these questions exploring ideas of Britain's national interest and their impact on strategy, challenging current thinking and practice in the making of foreign policy.

Economic Sanctions as Instruments of American Foreign Policy Zachary A. Selden 1999 Dr. Zachary Selden provides a detailed examination of how sanctions can or cannot be used as effective tools of American foreign policy. He establishes the link between economic distortions and political behavior, with special sections on Iraq and Yugoslavia.

All Politics is Local - Congressional Decision-making in Foreign Policy Karl Lemberg 2007-10 Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 1,0, University of Potsdam, course: Public policy and institutions, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The dominant player in international politics is unmistakably the United States of America. U.S. economic, military and cultural superiority is shaping world politics and setting the stage for the next generation. U.S. foreign policy features the image of the United States President and to a lesser extent that of the Secretary of State and Defense. They are the predominant figures that drive U.S. foreign policy on the international stage. The system of checks and balances neatly involves two branches of government - executive and legislative - in a construct of interdependence. Congress is the government branch of 'the people'. The two-year term cycles for House Representatives and the large number of districts make Congress the most 'representative' institution in the U.S. government. In contemporary political science the state of being represented is described by 'Principle-Agent-Relationship', in which the representative - the agent - closely represents his constituency - the principle. "It doesn't pay off for my constituency" said Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) when asked, why she wanted to get off of the House International Relations Committee (HIRC). This incident was my first impression of foreign policy in the U.S. Congress. Having heard that, I went to a HIRC oversight hearing to see how they conduct their business. What struck me most was the fact that the members devoted approx. half of their speaking time of total five minutes to the actual issue at stake and the other half to an issue that was absolutely irrelevant to the pending business. As I found out later, the irrelevant issues were important for the individual member to have been mentioned to the panel and C-SPAN. The subsequent past months I spent on 'the Hill', obser"

Change in the International System Kalevi Jaakko Holsti 1991 Kal J. Holsti has made an important contribution to the comparative analysis of foreign policy change and to the general area of international theory. The recent and dramatic events in the Soviet Union and East Europe, as well as those in several other states, underline the seminal importance of the analysis of change both in international relations and in the comparative study of foreign policy. The book also makes an important contribution to the development of international theory - a field that has blossomed in the last decade to the point where it is now probably the largest and most vibrant sub-field within international relations. This important book presents in one volume a carefully edited selection of Professor Holsti's essays - many of which are not easily available - and will be essential reading for all students and instructors concerned with international theory, foreign policy analysis and international relations.

Foreign Policy Toward Cuba Michele Zebich-Knos 2005 Foreign Policy Toward Cuba examines the disagreement between the foreign policy-making communities of the United States and Canada and that of Cuba and the Caribbean region. The book contrasts the differing Cuban foreign policy positions taken by the United States and Canada, contrasting them in turn with Caribbean and Cuban positions on North America. The book uses a wide range of perspectives, paying particular attention to the way the Western Hemisphere understands Cuba and the approaches of Cuban and Caribbean foreign policy toward North America. Of interest to students of Latin America, Cuba, and foreign policy and international relations, the book provides a clear

interpretation of the complex foreign policy between nations.

The Media and Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War World Freedom Forum Media Studies Center. Research Group 1993

The Transnational Governance of Global Health Catherine M. Jones 2017 The objective of this thesis is to understand the relationship between national policy on global health and global health governance (GHG). To this end, the thesis examines an emergent object, national policy on global health (NPGH), from the perspective of the interdisciplinary research field of health political science. It draws on theories and concepts from policy studies to explore the processes, rules, and power relations that characterise national policy arenas in which multiple sectors interact to coordinate the global health strategy of a country's government. Conceptualised in public policy terms, NPGH is a multisectoral action arena wherein actors from health, development, and foreign affairs sectors interact to make decisions about how to manage the government's work on global health. The study of NPGH as a research object sheds light on three broad areas of concern for public health and health promotion policy-related research and practice, such as intersectorality, governance, and the role of social science. The thesis is presented in ten chapters, including four articles (two published and two to be submitted) and two case monographs. The theoretical framework that informs the research questions for the thesis and orients the deductive approach used to generate and analyse the empirical material is presented in Article 1. We adapted Real-Dato's synthesis framework from the discipline of political science to conceptualise the processes of NPGH in public policy terms. This framework establishes the analytical categories constituting NPGH action arenas, set within a multidimensional set of contexts, around which we drew internal (national) and external (global) boundaries for exploring mechanisms of policy change between NPGH and GHG. This thesis used a retrospective qualitative multiple case study design with two in-depth case studies of NPGH in Norway and Switzerland to answer three research questions: 1) What are the elements of policy design in formally adopted NPGH documents? 2) What characterises action arenas that develop NPGH documents? and 3) How do mechanisms of policy change operate between the system of GHG and the arenas of NPGH? Data was collected through documentary and interview methods. In 2014 and 2015, I carried out thirty-three semi-structured interviews with key informants from the countries of Switzerland (n=14) and Norway (n=19), using visual techniques (Article 2). Key informants included senior policy actors and experts from the health, development, and foreign affairs sectors as well as civil society actors and researchers. For each case study, a "Context Advisory Group" was established. These groups are an integrated feature of the research design for this thesis as methodological devices to support and validate the construction of the cases. Article 3 presents the results of the first comparative study, which examines the two formally adopted NPGH policy documents, the Swiss Health Foreign Policy and the White Paper on Global health in foreign and development policy from Norway. We used Schneider and Ingram's policy design framework to conduct a directed qualitative content analysis of these documents to understand the aims of these policies and the plan to achieve them. This study found that these NPGH aim to create change at the international level and plan to use instruments of health diplomacy and cooperation to modify the global health governance system. Retrospectively reconstructing the policy arenas that produced these two documents (between 2005-2013), I found that in both cases, government actors from health and foreign affairs sectors (among others) innovated, using strategy and opportunism to build arenas for collaboration to act in and on the global health governance system. To contextualise and construct the two in-depth cases of NPGH action arenas in Norway and Switzerland, analyses were carried out in three stages: •stage 1 to map action situations in the two national action arenas, •stage 2 to understand the processes within each action situation, and •stage 3 to produce a report of each action situation focusing on rules and power. Rules institutionalised power-sharing arrangements and challenged sectoral cultures in the five situations of the Swiss arena, and they reinforced power asymmetry and sectoral territorialisation in the six situations of the Norwegian arena. The sectors responsible for initiating the NPGH action arena were different in each of the two cases: the health sector being the driver in the Swiss case, and the foreign policy sector in the Norwegian one. Article 4 presents the results of the second comparative study, which aimed to better understand the relationship between processes for governing global health at national and international levels. Data from the two cases were analysed for the relational structures between the two (national and international) levels of processes for governing global health. We found five forms of interactions between NPGH arenas and GHG: governing bodies of intergovernmental organisations for health, governance of global public-private health partnerships, formal and informal cooperation agreements, global

health hubs, and boundary-spanning transnational elites. The circulation of ideas and feedback between different overlapping policy processes within a transnational space for governing global health signifies that an NPGH arena is partly embedded in the GHG system, similarly to the way that the GHG system is partly embedded in an NPGH arena. Overall, three main findings contributing to better understanding NPGH as a policy process at the junction of health diplomacy and global health governance stem from this thesis: the distribution of roles for sectors varies in multisectoral arenas for NPGH; policy ideas circulate in the interactions between arenas of NPGH and GHG; and GHG materialises as a systemic policy target for arenas of NPGH. As transnational policy arenas, NPGH are intersectoral policies without borders that target and interact with actors and institutions in multiple spaces spanning domestic, international, and global arenas for governing global health. This form of transnational governance of global health may bolster the insider status of some state actors in GHG and potentially create conditions for policy transfer through networking and learning mechanisms. This thesis makes three distinct contributions. First, it contributes in two ways to knowledge on public policy: 1) empirically, it contributes to improve understanding of how the health sector engages with other sectors in intersectoral policy and governance, and 2) methodologically, it contributes to the development of research designs and qualitative methods for comparative health policy research that considers the contextualisation of policy. Second, it makes a theoretical contribution to the conceptualisation of transnational governance of global health, wherein GHG is understood a process that happens par le bas through national policy's various transnational interactions as an alternative understanding to that as a process that happens par le haut from international institutions. Third, as a thesis anchored in an interdisciplinary research field of health political science, it offers an example of how public policy theories can be used to understand intersectoral policy related to health and global health governance, as well as an example of how the study of global health policy can be used to develop theories of public policy.

India's Foreign Policy, an Interpretation Michael Brecher 1957

Foreign Affairs Research Papers Available Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center 1973

Social Change, Charisma and International Behaviour : Bahgat. Korany 1976-01-27

Embargoes And World Power Richard J Ellings 1985-11-20

Russia and the Middle East Talal Nizameddin 1999 The end of the Soviet Union precipitated a reassessment of Russia's foreign policy in many parts of the world, particularly the Middle East. This text looks at how a once cherished commitment to ideological goals and superpower rivalry with the United States was replaced, after 1991, with a pragmatic foreign policy based on national interest, epitomized by the appointment of Yevgeni Primakov as foreign minister.