

Chinese Foreign Policy Think Tanks

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Abstract

This article tries to explain the role of China's think tanks in its economic diplomacy. China aims to boost its geopolitical interests along its economic ones at the global level. To realize this, China tries to use means such as think tanks and economic policy that are considered as parts of soft power. As their names show, economic diplomacy has a two-pronged relation with the foreign policy and economic interests. China has accelerated using economic diplomacy since Xi Jinping came to power. Chongyang Institute for financial studies, The Center for China and Globalization (CCG) and Silix are the most famous think tanks of China that work on the economic diplomacy. These think tanks try to mix the Western theories and experience with China's vision to realize the ambitious goals of Beijing. The Idea of "One Belt and Road", "Chiang Mai" are the most important projects of China that China's think tanks have played a major role in them.

Key words: Think Tank, economic diplomacy, China, One Bel and Road, and G20.



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The Rise and Fall of the Liberal International Order

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Abstract

In the first part of this article (previous volume) different types of international orders, the causes of rise and fall of them and the background of international order was reviewed. In the following text, the causes of the fall of the liberal international order would be reviewed. The author urges the apparatus of the foreign policy of the US to acknowledge that the liberal international order has failed and is not applicable in the future. The seeds of destruction of this system lied within it; because it included the stealth laws: 1) interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in order to change them to liberal democracies; 2) posing national governance and identity challenges within the liberal democracies; 3) excessive globalization that brought huge costs to the people of the liberal democracies including unipolar democracies. Rise of China, revival of Russia and presence of the Europe in the international system, are the signs of emerging a unipolar and realistic international order. The Author urges the SU politicians that realistic orders are valuable for the future that have been developed to ensure the interests of the US.

Key words: International liberal order, realistic order, bipolar order, The United States, China, Russia



The Causes of Afghanistan Convergence with the South Asian Countries

Zakia Adeli (Ph.D.)

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Abstract

Convergence enjoys a significant importance in South Asia region. South Asia is one of the regions the countries of this region has a long history and end they enjoy cultural, geographical, physical and human resource and economic commonalities. However, have south Asian countries been able to move towards a regional convergence? What factors have played a major role in the south Asian convergence?

The current research has assessed the motives and causes of Afghanistan convergence with the south Asian countries since terrorist attacks of the September 11, 2001 to present. Political cause including regional threats, combatting cultivation and trafficking of opium, combatting terrorism and economic causes including SAFTA and APTA agreements, exchange of work force, motives of economic development and growth and cultural causes including cultural proximity and historical attachments, geographical position of Afghanistan and religious commonalities are considered as the most important causes of regional cooperation between Afghanistan and the south Asian countries that have been discussed in this article. The theoretical framework of the article is based on the convergence theories. Descriptive and analytical research method is used to conclude results.

Key words: Convergence, region, regionalism, regional convergence, foreign policy, south Asia



On the Possibility and Impossibility of foreign economic policy between Afghanistan and Pakistan

Sayed Asif Hossaini

Abstract

Security centered vision has limited the economic convergence of the south and central Asian countries. Afghanistan has tried in the past years to convince Pakistan to boost regional transit and trade opportunities via Afghanistan in order to form a sustainable joint cooperation. Economic convergence and boosting foreign policy with Pakistan are one of the main goals of Afghanistan foreign policy. This article has assessed this approach through a desk review.

Key words: Foreign policy, economic oriented, security oriented, Afghanistan, Pakistan.

A Constructivist Analysis of the Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Afghanistan after the Taliban Regime

Amanullah Shafaei (Ph.D.)

Abstract

Iranian researchers have conducted valuable research on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran with post-Taliban Afghanistan; However, no research has been done based on constructivist approach and centered on identity. This article aims to analyze the foreign policy of Iran based on a constructivist framework and pattern. Among the theories of foreign policy and international relations, constructivism is considered as a Mid-level theory and it has been applied largely by relevant researchers to analyze foreign policies. The writer holds that analyzing the foreign policy of Iran towards Afghanistan in the framework of the constructivism theory considering the cultural, civilization and historical commonalities of the two countries better suits the context.

The findings of the research show that available means of identity in the foreign policy of Iran has enabled its diplomacy system to use the capacities of public and cultural diplomacy in order to ensure its national interests although it has faced challenges and setbacks in Afghanistan.

Key words: foreign policy, constructivism, identity, Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan.



Helmand Hydro politics and its Effects on Afghan and Iran Relations

Farooq Ansari (Ph.D.)

Abstract

Helmand river stems out of Afghanistan local mountains after passing through south and south west Afghanistan flows to historical Sistan. It then changed to a major cause of conflict between Afghanistan and Iran. It gained significant importance to the extent that English Gold Smith identified parts of the river that includes 6 km as the border of the two countries in 19th century and included some ambiguities provisions in terms of the distribution of the water of The Helmand River between the two countries. Later on, some

other factors including controversial interpretations of international legal sources of waters, political instability in Afghanistan further added to the disputes between them.

The most significant contract in terms of The Helmand River is the contract that was signed between Moosa Shafiq and Amir Abbass Howaida in 1351. The documents of the agreement were exchanged with Iran in the area of Dawwod Khan. Hamid Karzai and Ashraf Ghani also emphasized on implementing it. Considering the increasingly value of water at the global level and the usage of vital substance of water, it looks Iran will not easily stop its complains of Afghanistan and the Helmand River will remain as a reason of dispute between the two countries for a long period in the future.

Key Words: Water of Helmand, Sistan, Conflict, Afghanistan, Iran.



Linkage between Code and Genome in Foreign Policy Case study: Afghanistan and Pakistan

Ali Sajad Mawlaee

Abstract

Using concepts from other sciences may sometimes enable the researchers to better understand political and international relations. One of these concepts which is largely used in the geopolitics is genome and code.

Geopolitics genome is the politics genetics map of any country that influences the behavior of a county generally in the local environment and specifically in the foreign environment. Any country considers genome of other actors as geopolitical codes. Interaction of confrontation of the code and genome of countries may shape an environment that can be aligned with or against the national or local interests of a country.

In this research we tend to analyze the influential geopolitical concepts on foreign policy of Afghanistan and Pakistan and answer this question that what concepts influence the foreign policy of them? In response to this question we may say that genomes like The Durand Line, narcotics, immigration, terrorism and fundamentalism, hydro politics and tensions between India and Pakistan influence the foreign policy of the two countries. The research method used to conduct this research is analytical-descriptive method. The findings of the research show that Afghanistan has not been able to operationalize its positive genomes and in contrast Pakistan has benefitted from such situations.

Key words: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Genome, Geopolitics, foreign policy, code

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Neutrality in Foreign Policy and Permanent peace in Afghanistan

Sadeq Baqeri (Ph.D.)

Abstract

The findings of this research show that Afghanistan, in more than half of the period of its political history, been part of the impartial countries. Neutrality policy has been accompanied with relative peace and political stability. The alternative of neutrality in other periods has been direct aggression, armed invasion and consequential proxy wars. The policy to support or rely on some poles of power, either by will or force, has nothing but relative diminishing security and stability for Afghanistan.

During the last two decades, though Afghan government wanted to adopt impartiality, it was not possible to adhere to it or announce it officially. Strategic partnership and agreement of Afghanistan with the US bases due to the threats posed to the country, have been interpreted as reliance or supporting policy of Afghanistan. Such understanding of the Afghan government policy, has led to expansion of war zones and its nature, failure of state building, combatting terrorism and ensuring a lasting peace in Afghanistan. The decision of the US and NATO to withdraw from Afghanistan has created potentials for lasting peace in the country. It looks that guaranteed announcement of neutrality of Afghanistan is the condition to realize goal.

Key words: Neutrality, foreign policy, lasting peace, Afghanistan



Afghanistan Geopolitics after 9/11

Mohammad Hossain Kholosi (Ph.D.)

Abstract

Democracy was established in Afghanistan after the attacks of the September 11th , 2001; However, after two decades of activities, its efficiency has been under question. Afghanistan's historical experience shows that it had more challenges that opportunities. The geopolitical variances have acted as a historical threat to the country due to lack of a strong central government in Afghanistan. Currently, there are three major contradictions in Afghanistan; First, confrontation of the global and regional powers centered on proving the hegemony discourse or challenging it. Second, conflict of the ideologies discourse shown in the forms of liberalism and fundamentalism and the conflict of political Islam is located in this context in a smaller scale. Third, Conflict due to frontier disputes relevant to Pakistan, India and Afghanistan.

These contradictions have created complex political conflicts in Afghanistan that are demonstrated in armed groups, electoral competitions and government stances. Afghan government may manage these challenges by ensuring a relative balance among them. Ignoring the geopolitical variances in the local policies and especially foreign policy,

would lead to the erosion of political system and continuation of the conflict in the country. This article has analyzed these approaches through a descriptive and analytical method and prerequisites for ensuring a balance within the political system has been described as well.

Key words: Afghanistan, geopolitics, terrorism, Hartland, rim land,

