

146

Publisher

The Foreign Ministry of
the Islamic Republic of
Iran

Executive Director

Mohammad Hasan
Sheikholeslami

Editor-in-Chief

Mohammad Reza
Dehshiri

Managing Editor

Masoud Hamyani

Layout

Sahar Hosseini Sanati

In the Name of God

The Journal of

Foreign Policy

Vol. 37, No. 2, Summer 2023

Editorial Board

- Mohammad Hasan Sheikholeslami, Professor School of International Relations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mohammad Reza Dehshiri, Professor, School of International Relations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Reza Musa Zadeh, Professor, School of International Relations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Hadi Azari, Professor, Kharazmi University, Tehran
- Jamshid Momtaz, Professor, University of Tehran
- Hossein Pourahmadi, Professor, ShahidBeheshti University
- Mandana Tishehyar, Professor, AllamehTabataba'i
- Abas Maleki, Professor, Sharif University of Technology



Address: ShaheedAghaei St. ShaheedBahonar Ave. (Niavaran)
Tehran- Iran

P.O. Box: 19395/ 1793

Tel: (+98 21) 2280 26 41 - 2280 2656 - 2280 2657

Fax: (+ 98 21) 22 80 26 49 - 22 80 26 43

Website: <http://fp.ipisjournals.ir/>

Price: 500000 Rials

*According to regulatory guidelines of scientific publications
of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology,
approved on 23/11/2019, this Journal Possesses the C
Degree in 2021 evaluation.*

Contents

Articles

- **The Driving Potentials of Nation Branding in the Economic Diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran**
Amirhossein Arabpour
- **The Perspective of Iran-China Political and Economic Relations between Iran and China in Light of the 25-Year Agreement**
Mahdi Torabi / Alireza Soltani/ Seyed Ali Tabatabaeepanah
- **The Normative Foreign Policy of the European Union on the Nuclear Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran**
Seyed Esmaeel Yasini
- **The Ankara-Baku Alliance in the Second Karabakh War and its Impact on Iran's National Security**
Mehrdad Salehi Yeganeh/ Arash Reisinezhad
- **The Position of the AUKUS Alliance in the Foreign Policy of the United States towards China and its Consequences**
Mahdi Mohammad Nia /Abdolmajid Seifi
- **Indian Diaspora in the United States: Nature and Impact on Foreign Policy (2005-2021)**
Mahsa Haji Rahimi/Mohammad Kazem Sajjadpour
- **The Study of the Relationship between Internal Conflicts and Human Security Indicators in Syria**
Elham Rasooli Saniabadi/Fatemeh Sattar
- **United Nations and Promotion of Human Security**
Javad Heirannia/Kayhan Barzegar,/Mehdi Zakerian

The Driving Potentials of Nation Branding in the Economic Diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Amirhossein Arabpour¹

Branding and national image has always been the concern of many countries to strengthen their influence and position in the world, and governments have used various hard or soft tools to promote their national brand. The economic diplomacy is one of the foreign policy instruments which produces wealth and even strengthens the national brand, by using the available economic and commercial opportunities of countries. As the national brand of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not in a promising position due to the strong atmosphere of Iran-phobia and sanctions; Therefore, in addition to measures related to public and cultural diplomacy, it should also take advantage of many economic capacities and opportunities in order to shape a nation's brand. Against this background, the question of the present research is what capacities exist in the economic diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran that can promote the nation's brand? The purpose of this research is to identify the economic and commercial capacities effective in promoting the national brand of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This research employs a qualitative method based on descriptive analysis.

Keywords

national brand, national image, economic diplomacy, foreign economic relations, Islamic Republic of Iran.

¹. PhD student in Business and strategic management, majoring in marketing management, Faculty of Management, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran. (Corresponding Author), aharabpour@ut.ac.ir

The Perspective of Iran-China Political and Economic Relations between Iran and China in the Light of the 25-Year Agreement

*Mahdi Torabi*¹

*Alireza Soltani*²

*Seyed Ali Tabatabaeepanah*³

This article aims to answer the question of what barriers may affect the prospect of a strategic partnership between Iran and China after concluding a comprehensive 25-year cooperation document. The research hypothesis is that as China's foreign policy is pragmatic and self-interested, this idea that the comprehensive cooperation document known as the Iran-China 25-Year Cooperation Agreement, will translate to full partnership and coordination between Beijing and Tehran in the arena of foreign politics, lacks any bright perspective based on the propositions of neorealism theory. The research findings of the article indicate that the implementation of the said document can have a clear perspective if the economic incentives navigate the agreement. This research applies a qualitative method based on a descriptive-analytical approach.

Keywords

Iran-China relations, Neo-realism, Iran-China 25-Year Cooperation Agreement.

¹. PhD student at the Faculty of International Relations of Tehran Central Branch of AZAD University

². PhD Professor/Faculty of Political Sciences/ AZAD University Central Tehran Branch

³. PhD Professor/Faculty of Political Sciences/ AZAD University Central Tehran Branch

The Normative Foreign Policy of the European Union on the Nuclear Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Seyed Esmaeel Yasini¹

The foreign policy of the European Union can be considered a normative policy in terms of paying serious attention to international procedures, rules and norms. The normative position of the European Union has been achieved through the promotion of soft diplomacy that promotes and exports its values to the whole world. In general, the European Union emphasizes principles such as peace, human rights and democracy in its regulatory and structural framework. In fact, instead of focusing on its material capabilities, the union has mainly focused on value and normative principles. As the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been subject to the normative foreign policy of the European Union, the main question of the present research is how the normative foreign policy of the European Union has played a role in the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This research hypothesis is that the normative foreign policy of the European Union, including emphasizing on the norm of international peace and security and within the framework of the non-proliferation regime and multilateralism, has played a role in the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This article applies the case study as a type of qualitative research method.

Keywords

European Union, normative foreign policy, Nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

¹. PhD Candidate of regional study at University of Tehran

The Ankara-Baku Alliance in the Second Karabakh War and its Impact on Iran's National Security

*Mehrdad Salehi Yeganeh*¹
*Arash Reisinezhad*²

During the last three decades, the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkey have succeeded in establishing a strong and deep relationship based on mutual interests which culminated in the 2020 Karabakh war. The Karabakh war and the military parade which was attended by Ilham Aliyev and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, highlighted the potential alliance between these countries. Turkey in the second Karabakh war strengthened its ties with Azerbaijan by providing political-military support and, while establishing its presence in the South Caucasus, using it as a bridge to reach Central Asia. As the presence of Turkey in the Karabakh war and its alliance with Azerbaijan have brought about some security threats, the present research seeks to answer the question of how the alliance of Ankara-Baku will affect Iran's National Security. By applying the qualitative method of the process tracing method and the three-level theoretical framework, the research's findings show that the Baku-Ankara alliance through the pursuit of the ideology of Pan-Turkism, control of energy pipelines, efforts to create the Zangzor Corridor and the use of mercenary forces in the 2020 Karabakh war, will affect Iran's national security in Geoculture, geoeconomics and geopolitics' dimensions.

Keywords

Iran's national security, the Karabakh war, Ankara-Baku alliance, Dalan Zangzor, Energy.

¹. MA of International Relations of Tehran University

². PhD graduate in International Relations from the International University of Florida and a visiting researcher at the Middle East Studies Center at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

The Position of the AUKUS Alliance in the Foreign Policy of the United States towards China and its Consequences

*Mahdi Mohammad Nia*¹
*Abdolmajid Seifi*²

Today, the Indo-Pacific region has become the focus of great power competition between the United States(U.S.) and China, especially after the U.S. withdrawal of the United States from Afghanistan. The perception of American decision-makers is that the continued rise of China can pose a direct threat to the country's hegemonic position in the long term. The signing of the AUKUS Treaty between the three countries of the United States, Great Britain and Australia, which for the first time allows a non-nuclear country to have a nuclear submarine, is indicative of America's "multilateral deterrence" strategy against China's threat. This article attempts to study AUKUS's position and its strategic necessity in the U.S. security strategy, considering the clear recognition of AUKUS as a "security agreement" and, at the same time, to explain the importance of this agreement for Britain and Australia. Applying the qualitative method based on the descriptive-analytical approach, this article seeks to answer the main question of what is the position of the AUKUS agreement in U.S. security strategy. The article hypothesizes that by passing the buck to the UK on containing China and supporting Australia to make a direct balance against Beijing, the AUKUS agreement reflects the United States' offshore balancing strategy towards China.

Keywords

Aukus, *Offshore* Balancing, China, United States, Australia, United Kingdom.

¹. Phd. in Strategic Studies-Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ayatollah Borujerdi University, mahdi.mnia@yahoo.com

². Phd. in International Relations, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ayatollah Borujerdi University, seifi2002@gmail.com

Indian Diaspora in the United States: Nature and Impact on Foreign Policy (2005-2021)

*Mahsa Haji Rahimi*¹

*Mohammad Kazem Sajjadpour*²

In an era marked by unprecedented levels of global migration, diasporas have emerged as potential diplomatic actors, facilitating transnational dialogues in foreign policy strategy. Remarkably, the Indian diaspora, with a substantial population of 2.7 million in the United States, stands as the second largest diasporic community, following China. This transnational group holds significant non-governmental influence, commanding a substantial impact on international political and economic relations between the two countries. This study employs qualitative methods and a descriptive-analytical approach to investigate how the Indian's diaspora has shaped American foreign policy towards India, focusing on two critical areas: the nuclear agreement and their contributions in guiding aid for India amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic between 2005 and 2021.

The research's hypothesis is that the Indo-American community, residing in the United States, effectively utilized political engagement and diplomacy, supported by a well-allocated financial budget, to advocate for their interests. Their efforts played a pivotal role within the United States Congress, gathering support from American officials for specific Indian policies. The research findings reveal that the Indian diaspora in the United States, through diaspora diplomacy, active involvement in Indo-American associations, and a robust political presence in Congress, successfully advanced significant steps in achieving a nuclear agreement and securing crucial assistance from the U.S. to India during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords

Indian diaspora, foreign policy, United States, India.

¹. Corresponding Author: M.A. in International Relations, School of International Relations, Iran

². Full Professor of International Relations, School of International Relations, Iran

The Study of the Relationship between Internal Conflicts and Human Security Indicators in Syria

Elham Rasooli Saniabadi¹
Fatemeh Sattar²

Reducing violence in all its forms is one of the most important prerequisites for realizing human security per the United Nations Sustainable Development 2030 document. Meanwhile, violent conflicts and violence between people at both interstate and intra-state levels are considered to be one of the most important threats to physical and psychological security as the main agents of human security. Against this background, the main question of this research is how the internal conflicts in Syria, as one of the countries with the highest level of internal violence and conflicts, have affected the indicators of human security in this country. The research hypothesizes that the internal conflicts in Syria, directly and indirectly, have affected human security by weakening the government and making it ineffective. The research's findings attest to this hypothesis based on the data of various country ranking portals in the field of various human security indicators and the position of Syria in these rankings. This research employs a qualitative research method based on a case study and a quantitative method to measure the indicators.

Keywords

Human security, Syria, internal conflicts, sustainable development.

¹. Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran (Corresponding Author)

². Master of International Relations, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran

United Nations and Promotion Human Security

Javad Heirannia,¹

Kayhan Barzegar²

Mehdi Zakerian³

Human security has been a concern of the United Nations since its inception. After the establishment of this organization and during the Cold War and the formation of the bipolar system, human security was marginalized and the idea of state security proposed by realism school became the dominant idea of security. After the Cold War and the destruction of the bipolar system, on the one hand, and the change in the nature of threats to the states, the idea of human security was given more room to be processed in the United Nations. Against this background, the question of present research is what practical measures has the UN taken in order to improve human security? The research hypothesis is that the efforts of the UN to improve the status of human security have been manifested in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Genocide Convention, the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, the economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Convention against Torture, the Millennium Development Goals, the creation of the Human Security Commission. The research method of the article is qualitative and based on descriptive analysis.

Keywords

human security, state security, United Nations, human rights, human development.

¹. Ph.D. Student of International Relations, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of Law, Theology and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran j.heirania@gmail.com

². Associate Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of Law, Theology and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author) kbarzegar@gmail.com

³. Associate Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of Law, Theology and Political Science, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran mzakerian@gmail.com