**The fourth part:Mechanisms for  implementing the foreign policies of great states(Grand Strategies)**

 Foreign policy's role is to adapt grand strategies to individual country contexts and develop them based on changing circumstances like capabilities shifts, new technologies, alliances, or emerging enemies.

Grand strategy is a strategic approach that helps define the national interest of a state by focusing on the possessions, material or non-material,to which a state attaches value.States pursue various goals beyond their borders,but the most important ones command the highest cost,such as the blood of its citizens. Grand strategy helps narrow down goals into three possible categories: acquiring or enhancing, maintaining, or minimizing or reversing the loss of valuable things.

Means refers to power and tactics, with power representing the total amount of resources the state disposes of. It designates a mix of geopolitical, demographic, military, economic, technological, political, social, and diplomatic components. Geopolitical power refers to the size and layout of the state's territory, its position on the map, and its natural resource endowment. Demographic power includes the size of the population, age, and proportion of urban population. Military power denotes the size, composition,equipment, and training of the armed forces.Economic power refers to wealth, including economic productivity,human capital,infrastructure,and the natural environment. Technological power represents the state's ability to innovate and implement new technology. Political power is the competence of using these components efficiently and cost-effectively. Social power, also known as morale,represents the ability to mobilize and conserve public support in favor of a given course of action.Diplomatic power is the ability to obtain the support of other states, adding their power to one's own or preventing them from joining the opponent's side.

Grand strategy selects which components to develop and employ, and in what proportion, to best achieve the state's objectives.

Tactics are methods used to utilize resources effectively, with military strategy being a subcomponent of tactics. In international relations, the difference between tactics and grand strategy lies in their focus on identifying ultimate goals and challenges, which tactics often overlook. Examples of such tactics include resorting to war or coercion, concluding or exiting alliances, increasing or decreasing spending and taxation, increasing armaments or entering arms control agreements, extending or renouncing commitments, or engaging or breaking off negotiations.

However, these tactics can be used to achieve various ultimate objectives, whether defensive or aggressive. For example, the command of the commons, the exercise of predominant control by a dominant power like the US over seas, air space, outer space, and cyberspace, can serve both grand strategies of primacy and restraint.

Grand strategy, on the other hand, lays down a sequence of steps that lead to accomplishing these ultimate goals and chooses the most appropriate tactics for each step. Challenges refer to threats and obstacles, which involve the anticipation of impending harm by other actors, particularly states, to the things the state holds to be of value. Threats can be about the state's current value, new things it may acquire or enhance, objects it is on the verge of losing, or value it has once owned and seeks to reacquire.

For a state's grand strategy to work, it must prove superior to its adversary's own grand strategy. This requires accurately identifying potential opponents, anticipating their responses to one's course of action, and devising a prepared response. A grand strategy must be interactive, or it is no strategy at all.

Grand strategy is a distinct type of decision-making that occurs at a higher level than foreign policy or military strategy. It is not a buzzword, but rather an essential part of decision-making that occurs at a higher level than either. Foreign policy refers to the policy of a state towards another state, such as how country A relates to country B. However, grand strategy is not interested in how these interactions impact each other.

Foreign policy is about managing state-to-state interactions, but it does not consider how their intertwined actions affect the conduct of the entire war effort. This task falls to military strategy, or in the case of world politics, to grand strategy, which integrates separate state-to-state relations into a cohesive whole. For example, if a system is formed of four states, the grand strategy of state A will be concerned with how the behavior of state A towards state B is likely to affect its own relations with C and D, B's relations with C and D, and relations between C and D.

The study of grand strategy is the study of how the various decision contexts are interdependent, influencing each other and the decisions of other states in the system. Grand strategy is essentially systemic, as outcomes cannot be understood by adding together the units or their relations. In essence, grand strategy is a critical aspect of decision-making that transcends the dyadic nature of foreign policy and military strategy.