

# **Beyond Building Bridge of Diplomacy Globally: Analysis of Ethiopia's International Cooperation's Trends and Driving Factors.**

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## **Abstract**

Ethiopia is an oldest country with a long history of political transformation. Ethiopia have enjoyed a long-lasting diplomatic tie with many countries since ancient times. It has played important role in promoting economic diplomatic cooperation, people-to-people relations and international collaboration. This study examines the Ethiopia's diplomatic cooperation trends and driving factors. The aims of this study are to examine the key factors and trends and identify the principal impacts that contribute to or influence bilateral ties and multilateral cooperation. The main question is 'what are the critical driving factors, trends and encounters of Ethiopian international cooperation and foreign policy?' The argument is, the inability of diplomatic institutions to pursue coherent policies, poor cooperation and influence of western ideology that creates questions. The thorough analysis has made based on the roles and efforts of institutional policy of foreign affairs of Ethiopia. The findings indicate that multilateral and bilateral relations with countries have been strengthened considerably and recently moved to a level of comprehensive strategic partnership with some developed countries, reflecting the close ties that have forward-thinking the socio-economic, political and people-to-people contacts. Despite such active cooperation, there are also driving factors and challenges that are hampering the relations. Domestic political dynamics, instability of peace and security in the horn of Africa region, weak cooperation of the diplomatic institutions, poor technologies skill in Ethiopia and globalizations impacts are the main driving factors. Besides, poor commitment, lack of resources, technologies and weak cooperation are regarded as critical factors. Nevertheless, Ethiopia's diplomatic cooperation mainly based on key policy areas as well as the multilateral and bilateral relations becoming comprehensive with developed and developing countries and benefited its nations for long decades. The paper applied the qualitative research methods and based on secondary and primary data sources.

**Key words:** Diplomacy, Cooperation, Multilateral and bilateral, Ethiopia foreign affairs policy.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

While bearing in mind the general status quo in Ethiopia, the leaders and communities need to determine the priorities, order and methods of reform. Making certain reforms are systematic, integrated and coordinated is an inherent requirement of reform and vital means for continuousness. The more leaders focus on reforms the more attentions they should pay to cooperation, planning, implementations and final results. They should work to safeguard reforms measures are reliable in policy orientation, mutually supportive in implementations and harmonizing in effect, so that all of them focus on and contribute to the general goal of the comprehensively ongoing reforms in domestic and international subjects. Thus, leaders and all Ethiopian stand firmly for peace, development, cooperation and give contemplations to domestic development and international conditions, adopt a holistic method to development, security and national rejuvenation. Ethiopia must devote to safeguarding sovereignty, security and development interests, foster and international environment that is welcoming to our development. This hard work will ensure the realization of Ethiopia's goals and dream of national rejuvenation.

Today the world is fluctuating, new opportunities and challenges keep developing. The international system and order are going through a thoughtful change and a world in which the balance of power is shifting steadily in favor of peace and development. But Ethiopia should not allow its views to be blocked by anything intricate or transient and Ethiopia should perceive the world through the prism of historical laws and should be mindful of dangers and encounters and turn them in to opportunities for its international cooperation to benefit the people.

What we have to remind is that Ethiopia foreign policies and international cooperation directions of past many decades were, in part, founded on a 'siege mentality' which considered Ethiopia to be encircled by adversaries. Its effects on the psychology of the people and its adverse influence on Ethiopia's relations with the outside world cannot be underrated. This is, though, not to say that the country does not have outside rivals or that all past year's policies and international cooperation directed against those who were grouped against the country were wrong (Ethiopia Ministry of Information Press, 2002). What is essential is the inevitability to carry out suitable lessons and assessments to differentiate among those whose interests would be negatively affected by Ethiopia's development and democratization efforts, and those who misguidedly believe that their welfares would be negatively pretentious in this way. It would then be appropriate to pursue a policy that would lessen the dangers and threats while safeguarding economic development of the country.

The policy direction and reforms pursued by the current leaders should takes this reality into justification. Thus, it is clear to review that Ethiopia's international relations and diplomatic cooperation strategy contributions on promoting economic development, peace and global relations. For the last, more than three decades, leaders pursued and misused the international relations policies. The policy also disregarded critical domestic political problems that were fundamental to our national condition and they misinterpreted the international relations.

Ethiopia's diplomatic cooperation directions and foreign affairs policy reforms should be done and foremost to ensure national rejuvenation, citizens participation, professionalism and free from corruptions. Besides, that Ethiopia's prosperity, peace and stability related concerns needed to be given high priorities. The reform of foreign affairs policy in a mean time addressing these matters, it is vital to identify and examine the sources and basis of the trends and driving factors in processes of building a bridge of diplomacy and cooperation's across globally.

Based on these matters this article aimed to examine the effectiveness of Ethiopia's foreign affairs current position and institutions in resolving diplomatic cooperation challenges. The article is designed to deliver a further systematic examination of the Ethiopia's diplomatic trends, driving factors and building bridge of diplomatic cooperation across the globe. The question is: what are the driving factors and trends of diplomatic cooperation of Ethiopia with the other world? The paper entirely examined the critical challenges and trends as well as the multilateral and bilateral issues. The review of driving factors can contribute to anticipates possible impacts of diplomatic relations with global communities. Thus, following this introduction, the paper analyzed Ethiopia's diplomacy and its driving factors of cooperation's and trends, highlights about current domestic politics, Ethiopia relations with neighboring countries, Ethiopia relations with China, USA, Russia, Middle east and other countries.

### **Highlights about Ethiopia's Current Domestic Politics**

Today, the Ethiopian leaders are undergoing thoughtful reforms in economic, politics and diplomacy sectors. Having reviewed their historical experiences and made careful efforts to enquiry their way forward in the past years and more since the reforms processes was started, they have finally embarked on the right path to achieve the rejuvenation of the Ethiopian people and made exciting accomplishments in this pursuit. The path is to build strong country and to benefit the nations. Ethiopia is now closer to the main goal, confident and capable of achieving it.

However, the Ethiopian's internal conflict in Northern parts of the country, since 2020 has negative consequences in economic development, and for internal peace. Besides, it has impacts for Ethiopia's international cooperation's and relations. Besides to this, the diplomatic cooperation and its driving factors and trends of 21st century is argumentative in its nature. The factors are emanating from its trends and nature of mixture of opportunities and challenges, including violent non-state actors, global issues such as environmental pollutions and climate change, financial disasters, compromise of trade agreements, wars and conflicts. Thus, the Ethiopia's diplomatic approaches in cantankerous period are reflection of these facts and features. The currently factors are impacting Ethiopia's diplomatic environment and domestic political conditions. These factors are the result of the past government misuse of diplomatic relations.

Ethiopia is on comprehensive reforms that includes the domestic political issues and international cooperation frameworks since 2018. In a mean cantankerous time, Ethiopia has held general election of 2021 and in its difficult conditions leaders accomplished voting in all regions ensured the transparency of the electoral process and achieved positive results. It was confirmed by many independent from local and international observers. Based on the result, Ethiopian parliament confirmed incumbent of H.E. Dr. Abiy Ahmed as Prime Minister for a new five-year term as his Prosperity Party won a landslide victory in national elections. In June's 2021, vote, Prosperity Party won 410 of the 436 parliamentary seats that were contested, out of a total 547 seats. Security and logistical difficulties overdue voting in the other seats. Thus, the opposition parties 'Ezema' and the National Movement of Amhara each won less than 10 seats in the vote.

Signs bearing a flower and the words "New Beginnings" were seen across the capital ahead of Prime Minister Inaugural ceremony in September. Several African leaders and diplomats from: Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya and South Sudan, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Algeria, the Prime Minister of DRC and others African, EU, and Asian countries attended and expressed their contentment for Ethiopian and for Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed (<http://www.mfa.gov.et/>). Furthermore, House of People's Representatives on October first week approved the appointment of new cabinet of 22 members three ministers from opposition parties and it marks the first-ever representation of opposition political party leaders in the cabinet in Ethiopia. The ministers from opposition parties include Berhanu Nega, leader of the Ethiopian Citizens for Social Justice, who was appointed as the Minister of Education. The other two are leaders of National Movement of Amhara: Belete Mola, Innovation and Technology Minister and Oromo Liberation Front: Merdasa Tulu, who was appointed as Culture and Sports Minister.

Moreover, many oppositions political representatives assigned as Deputy (State) Ministers levels and furthermore, cities and provinces governments continued to representing opposition political party leaders as core cabinet and deputy cabinet members. Upon presenting the list of new cabinet members, the Ethiopian premier said the newly-appointed ministers would bring about the expected changes to answer the preoccupation of the public. Besides, the numbers of ministerial office reduced to 22 and new ministerial positions approved, some ministerial offices mixed with others and some others ministerial offices are separated in to two or three sectors.

On the other hands, the conflicts in the norther parts of the country (Tigray, Amhara and Afar) are still critical challenges. Currently, the federal defense force retook Amhara and Afar provinces which are for some months under-controlled by TPLF junta. The Ethiopia federal militaries have pushed TPLF militaries back to its provinces Tigray. And the federal government ordered the federal militaries force to stay liberated areas from the occupation of TPLF junta which is a decision based on lasting benefits. In one years, war and conflict caused lots of human beings to suffered and caused huge numbers of people to lost life in areas conflict driven, particularly: in Amhara, Afar and Tigray provinces.

### **Ethiopia's Diplomacy: Driving Factors of Cooperation's and Trends**

Ethiopian leaders believe that the goal of bringing about a moderately wealthy society in all respects can be achieved by starting from this year. The goal of building Ethiopia in to a modern prosperous country status can be achieved by near future, when the dream of the rejuvenation of the Ethiopian nations will be realized.

Ethiopia's diplomatic work intended at eliminating or at least minimizing internal and external security threats. Ethiopia's policy strives to broaden the number of foreign friends that can help to create a regional and global situation favorable for Ethiopia's peace processes. Ethiopia's diplomatic goals also aims at predicting potential threats and addressing them through dialogue and negotiation. The policy also secure partners that can help Ethiopia's withstand stubborn challenges and threats. Ethiopia's foreign and security policy is positioned around development that benefits the people and creating favorable situations for such cooperation. The most important of Ethiopia's welfares is economic and in Ethiopia lists of priorities are market opportunities, investment, technical and financial sustenance for country's economic development and democratization processes

Thus, based on these ideas, the newly apportioned leader's diplomatic cooperation strategic guidelines are focusing and positioning globally, regionally and domestically. Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' diplomatic cooperation directions promotes the principles of respecting for national sovereignty, non-alignment, mutual benefits and the creation of peaceful environments helpful for internal, regional and international cooperation. Diplomatic cooperation marking on safeguarding the country national benefits economically and politically (Getachew Toma Bilate and Xiaolong Zou, 2021). Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' diplomacy anticipated outcomes are pursuing a "Win-Win" policy. Moreover, one of the priorities expectations of the diplomacy is to developing strong bilateral relations with neighboring countries of the horn of African. Furthermore, Ethiopia's diplomacy prospects are to strengthen cooperation by giving priority for China, Russia, Turkey, Israel, and Korea and for some other Asian, Arabian, some European countries and some of Western countries multilateral and bilateral cooperation relations.

On the other hands, Ethiopian conflict has resulted negative consequences in cooperation and peace. Within one-year durations of conflicts, many human beings have lost life, millions of citizens displaced from their homes and some tens of thousands are wounded. Peoples are in need of food, shelters and of humanitarian aid in Amhara, Afar and Tigray provinces. Due to the conflicts and its related complex issues USA and EU have urging to sanction the Ethiopian government. On the other hands, China, Turkey and Russian and others stances indicate that Ethiopia's internal political issues and conflicts are, Ethiopia's domestic political issues and could be solved by their leaders only. Furthermore, many African countries leaders also believed that the Ethiopia's

domestic political issues is the countries internal questions which should be solved by the peoples of Ethiopia and its leaders only.

In generally the driving factors of Ethiopia's diplomatic cooperation are: Economic development, internal peace and prosperous, democracy, global environment and the technologies matters

### **Ethiopia and Neighbors' Countries Diplomacy: Its Trends and Factors**

In order to understand relations with other countries, Ethiopia should first know the neighbors' countries relations key areas and its vitality. Neighboring countries have long standing links with Ethiopia in such areas as language, culture, history and natural resources. Changes in Ethiopia touch them directly, and what happens to them has an influence on Ethiopia. There are natural resources and rivers that connect countries and have a direct bearing on Ethiopia's development. This is principally true of Sudan, Somalia and also Kenya. Ethiopia is landlocked, while many neighbors have ports that can deliver services. Ethiopia needs to contemplate strong ties with neighbors and chart out the suitable policy (Foreign Affairs Policy of Ethiopia, 2002).

Ethiopia policy in the Horn of Africa should, be free of different views and proceed from a clearheaded analysis of the situation, keeping in constant views of the peace, development and democracy issues. It should comprehend that the success of Ethiopia development has a positive input not only to Ethiopia but to all neighbors countries as well; and that a policy that is free of egotism and greed would contribute to changing the entire horn region (Foreign Affairs Policy of Ethiopia, 2002).

Ethiopia's diplomacy and its strategic positioning towards neighboring countries and the geo-political areas of the horn of Africa based on foreign policy pillars. The Ethiopia's foreign affairs policies towards neighboring countries is a pre-condition for safeguarding its sovereignty. It is mainly to establish an environment favorable for international cooperation and internal economic development as well as political stability of Ethiopia (Daniel, K., 2020). Because of its accelerated economic growth and pivotal role within the African Union, Ethiopia is a much respected and preferred country for foreign direct investment, and for political and diplomatic influence in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia diplomatic cooperation towards neighboring countries prioritized to establishing strong multilateral and bilateral relations.

Conferring to communications and diplomatic officials' speeches on inaugurations ceremony of H.E. Pm Abiy Ahmed and the ministry of foreign Affairs press statements, Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' and diplomacy towards neighboring countries of Africa is mainly based on mutual benefits, and respecting national sovereignty (<http://www.mfa.gov.et/PressRelease>). Moreover, promoting mutual understanding, and peaceful and good friendliness are key issues of the policies. Ethiopia's diplomatic cooperation's with neighbors' countries are vital for economic development and being a relatively regional player (Daniel, K., 2020). Somalia and Djibouti being friendly neighbors and the cooperation requires strong economic diplomacy frameworks because of over 90% of Ethiopia's foreign trade passes through Djibouti ports and the rest is through port Somalia. Ethiopia-Eritrea cooperation is also important for economic cooperation, people-to-people relations.

The key policy focus with friendly countries is to promote regional integrations, peace and security and multilateral cooperation. Ethiopia also needs to strengthen the diplomatic cooperation with others Africa countries and regional governments mainly focusing on economic diplomacy, people-to-people long lasting relations, and peace and security cooperation issues. Multilateral cooperation with African countries and other regions also requires common understanding (<http://www.mfa.org.et/>, 2002)

According to the spokesperson of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, H.E. Ambassador Dina Mufti, briefing on 21 October 2021 to the media indicates that, African leaders, who attended the inaugural ceremony of Dr. Abiy Ahmed, congratulated for the successful election Ethiopia had held and offered full support to the premier in his endeavour to bring peace and prosperity to the country and the region. Furthermore, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Demeke Mekonnen in his briefing, for the Foreign Ministers of AU member States on the current situation in Ethiopia at the 39th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the AUC also indicates that, Ethiopia is committed to strengthen the political, people to people and economic diplomacy with African countries. H.E. Demeke Mekonnen had also held bilateral talks on the limitations of the Ordinary Session and discussed with the Minister of External Relations and International Cooperation of Burundi, Liberia, Algeria, and Sierra Leon, on ways to cement relationships and also to advance bilateral cooperation between the sisterly countries. H.E. Demeke Mekonnen also discussed with the departing Ambassador of Zambia to Ethiopia, Emmanuel Mumbaba regarding future cooperation and agreed to establish friendly relations among both nations (<http://www.mfa.gov.et/Home/PressRelease>).

Bilateral and multilateral relations will be strengthening with others African countries and focusing on key areas of cooperation. The prospects indicate, Ethiopia's engagement to establish strong teamwork and cooperation at various fields and agreed to build long-standing economic, political, diplomatic relationship in African continent.

### **China-Ethiopia's Diplomacy Cooperation's: Trends and Prospectus**

Ethiopia and China are reliable partners. China is playing vital role in helping to boost Ethiopia's economic development. Both are each other's comprehensive strategic cooperative partners, and bilateral relations have become stronger over time. Ethiopia is one of the China's closest friends in Africa. China-Ethiopia relations and the outcomes of bilateral cooperation are becoming comprehensive. Ethiopia's 'New beginning' and new leadership are ready to advance a close strategic partnership. Prospects indicate that leaders are positive to make cooperation based on bilateral relations principles and to benefit Ethiopian people economically. Ethiopia's leadership also committed to advancing the Chinese comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership to a new level. Based on the policy prospects, Ethiopia is truthful to work and to ensure the interest of China in the Africa avenues (Getachew Toma Bilate and Xiaolong Zou, 2021).

Deputy Minister Demeke Mekonene is confirmed that Ethiopia's new government and leadership continue strengthening Chinese-Ethiopia diplomacy cooperation. Ethiopia will continue to endeavor for strong and peaceful Chinese relations and Ethiopian leaders consequently recognized that Ethiopia's economic growth would be secured by collaboration with China. The prospects indicates that to seize the major opportunities of implementing the outcomes of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. Moreover, the joint development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and focus on strengthening cooperation in such areas as infrastructure, industrial parks, energy, agriculture, and human resources development, can help Ethiopian to strengthen its capacity for independent development and realize mutual benefit and win-win results. Chinese strategic partnership contributed to growing economic development in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia involved in Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in 2000 and the first African country to host the meeting in 2003 in Addis Ababa (Daniel, K., 2020). Ethiopia leaders are looking forward to the new session of the FOCAC, and will make full use of the platform and committed to the development of bilateral relations. Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) held in Sengal Dakar 2021, reviewed the progress made in China-Africa cooperation over the past years, and looked forward to the next years plan of the vision of cooperation. Both hope to take this opportunity to strengthen practical cooperation in various fields and inject new impetus into China-Africa cooperation. Thus, strategic directions of the Chinese are the guiding principles for both countries. Ethiopia is highly valued and working hard for the realizations of strategic directions. FOCAC held in Dakar forwarded further comprehensive directions for the strategies cooperation with African countries. Ethiopia is interested to open a new chapter in the China-Ethiopia relations (<http://www.mfa.gov.et/Home/PressRelease>). The Ethiopian main wants are first of all by developing strategic relations to benefit the economic cooperation: Particularly infrastructure, industry, education, capacity building and cultural exchanges.

In 2018, Pm. Abiy Ahmed visit to China and Chinese reciprocal also visited to Ethiopia discussed core areas of cooperation and they put initiatives for the future. In 2018 Beijing Summit and the 7th Ministerial Conference of FOCAC, that President Xi Jinping announced major initiatives in collaboration with Africa for industrial promotion, infrastructure connectivity, trade facilitation, green development, capacity building healthcare, people-to-people exchange, and peace and security, defining the blueprint for China-Africa relations in the new era and opening an ambitious chapter in China-Africa cooperation. The leaders and the people of Africa believe that the Chinese initiative has been benefiting nations (Daniel, K., 2020).

The initiatives helped to fasten the growth of Ethiopia economy as well as benefitted many millions of Ethiopians. All initiatives are implemented according to the strategic directions of the leaders of both countries. For instances, the Ethio-Djibouti rail way road, Addis Ababa railway, Industrial parks development, capacity building program particularly scholarship students exchange for long terms and short-term training including PhD programs, technology development, Building and Construction are key initiatives and among others.

The major initiatives, guided by H.E. President Xi Jinping Thought on 'Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and centering around building a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for mankind'. The initiatives are following the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith and of pursuing the greater good and shared interests. The initiative reflects the theme of the Beijing Summit: "China and Africa: Toward an Even Stronger Community with a Shared Future through Win-Win Cooperation" (Getachew Toma Bilate and Xiaolong Zou, 2021).

The development strategies of individual African countries, places emphasis on fostering indigenous growth capacity for Africa, create new ideas and ways of cooperation, and will bring China-Africa cooperation to new heights are key issues. These initiatives are also a great opportunity for Ethiopia growth. For instances, during the COVID-19 pandemic, both countries have helped each other and deepened friendship. Ethiopian side believes that Covid-19 Virus origins tracing should not be politicized and must be carried out with an independent scientific attitude and methods. China believes that the international community, including Ethiopia, will see through the nature of the U.S. move, continue to take an objective and just position, clearly oppose the malicious attempt to politicize COVID-19 origins tracing, and jointly maintain the sound momentum of international solidarity against the pandemic.

Ethiopia gained much in terms of infrastructure and industrialization from its decades of close cooperation with China. Ethiopia and China, firmly opposes Western interference in other countries' internal affairs under the agendas of human rights. China and Ethiopia will take the lead in economic and political mutual trust. Both sides will continuously understand and support each other on issues concerning core interests. The Chinese side firmly supports the Ethiopian side in passionate development path that is suitable to its national conditions, and supports the Ethiopian side's efforts in safeguarding sovereignty, developing economy and improving people's livelihood. Both will take the lead in the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. Ethiopia is one of the first countries of African continent to sign cooperation documents on the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative with the Chinese. Both will take the lead in cooperation in international affairs. Both as large developing countries are facing complex international environment for development. The Chinese side values the important influence of Ethiopia in African affairs, and praises and supports Ethiopia in pushing the situation in the Horn of Africa for major improvement (Getachew Toma Bilate and Xiaolong Zou, 2021).

Therefore, Ethiopia- China cooperation has made major cooperation in the past decades. Both have reached important consensus on strengthening bilateral communication and coordination in international and regional affairs. China is particularly attracted to Ethiopia diplomatic relations because of the diplomatic clout Ethiopia holds in Africa and various multinational institutions based in Addis Ababa such as the African Union (Daniel, K., 2020). Both have achieved sound cooperation in the UN Security Council. The Chinese side is willing to continuously maintain coordination and cooperation in international and regional agenda. Chinese development cooperation ensured economic growth in Ethiopia and benefited many millions of Ethiopians directly and indirectly.

Thus, China firmly supports Ethiopia's efforts to safeguard national sovereignty and believes that the Ethiopian government has the capacity and wisdom to properly handle its internal affairs. China is continued to support the Ethiopian people in realizing national peace, stability, development and prosperity (Françoise, N., 2017). China adheres to its position and opposes external forces interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights. China hopes that the international community will support the position of the Ethiopian federal government on realizing a comprehensive and lasting ceasefire, and effectively promoting its national understanding.

### **Ethiopia and Russia Diplomatic Cooperation's: Trends and Factors**

Russia is a friendly country for Ethiopia and already have sound cooperation's. Both countries linked with each other's at a level not ever seen before. They are building a community of shared future by connecting two nations. Development, mutual cooperation and mutual benefit have become the common goal of two countries. To ensure cooperation's they need to work harder based on shared aspirations of two nations. Russia and Ethiopia each has a time-honored history and impressive culture exchanges. It needs to advance more and Ethiopia and Russia youth are future of the countries and they also need to hold in their hands the future of both countries' friendship (Foreign Affairs Policy of Ethiopia, 2002). Russia and Ethiopia relations have been based on economic, political and cultural issues. The party -to -party cooperation and political relations is also promoting the Ethiopian ruling political party 'Ethiopia Prosperity Party' and the Russian ruling political party "United Russian Party' friendly cooperation. Based on this cooperation frameworks the Russian top leaders and President Putin, are supporting Ethiopia stances in many international conferences and including in UN meetings.

Russia has at all times been and still remains a friend of Ethiopia. Russia attempts to build equal relationships based on mutual respect. Russian are "A friend in need is a friend indeed", and are ready to provide Ethiopia with all conceivable help. Russia, adhere to the principle of non-interference and believes that the situation in Ethiopia is still a purely domestic issue(<https://www.thereporterethiopia.com/>). Russia remains vigorous country and is likely to continue to play significant role globally. There exist long standing cultural bonds between the people of Russia and Ethiopia, and Russians have a warm nature towards Ethiopia. Russia can contribute to Ethiopia's economic development in terms of providing a market for exports, and a source of investment, technical assistance, in culture and education sectors. Considering its promise to peace, stability and democracy, Russia has important influence to make towards Ethiopia's efforts to achieve peace, both in Ethiopia and the whole region. Russia has been backup Ethiopia's efforts to boost the capacity of Ethiopia's security issues as well as the efforts to resolve conflicts through just means. This is likely to continue with greater strength in the future. Infront of many international leaders, Russia official expressed its positive attitudes and support for Ethiopia legitimacy government, together with China and others Ethiopian friends' countries leaders globally.

Russia and Ethiopia signed 'The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy', which is designed for a long term. It laid the legal foundation and outlined hopeful areas in which Russia cooperation should move forward. Furthermore, Russia is reopened lots of scholarship programs for

Ethiopian. Certainly, during the Soviet period, about 600 Ethiopian students were admitted to Russia universities each year. Today, these numbers are considerably lower, but Russia continues to deliver government scholarships for Ethiopian citizens. This year, close to 40 places have been assigned in numerous areas of study. The main encouragement is the visible interest on the part of Ethiopian youth in obtaining Russian education, known for its best quality. In addition to the allocation of state scholarships, there is also a number of joint educational programs to advance professional trainings. On the other hands, 'blue and white Russian-made taxis' are an integral part of the Addis Ababa image, which sometimes agreeably wonders Russian compatriots who come to Ethiopia. Russia is supporting, the renewal of urban transport for the Addis Ababa city. The plan for its modernization was developed some time ago, and the new Russian Ladas also found a place in it. New Russian cars, due to the ratio of price and quality, have every chance of being on the streets of Addis Ababa. Nevertheless, the idea of reviving the urban taxi fleet is still alive and Russia hopes for its implementation. In addition, not so long ago, an arrangement was signed among Russian company UAZ and the Ethiopian company Bazra Motors on the organization of assembly production, the development of sales and succeeding maintenance of some models of the Russian producer in Ethiopia. Russia, consider it as a good step towards reviving both countries interaction in the sphere of transport (<https://www.thereporterethiopia.com/a>) Russia also cooperating in military-technical cooperation for Ethiopia. Its main tool is the regular meetings of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Military-Technical Collaboration. In July 2021, the Group discussed in Addis Ababa, with Russian delegation. The prospects for the development of both countries' cooperation, the possibilities of expanding it in the field of using technologies, skills and knowledge were agreed.

Thus, the Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' and new leadership policy prospects are hoping to give priority for Ethio-Russia strategic cooperation relations. The Russian President Vladimir Putin has sent a congratulatory message via telegraphy to Pm Abiy Ahmed after Abiy's inaugurations. The Russian Ambassador, who is trustworthy for Ethiopian culture for long years, speaks Ethiopian languages profusely, also expressed his best wish for all Ethiopian nations. Moreover, the Russian diplomats in Ethiopia and all over the world are happy by the elections of Prime minister Abiy Ahmed for the next five years terms as Pm of Ethiopia and they also expressed good wishes for the ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia. Both agreed up on good tradition of friendship and mutual respect and development of bilateral relations. Ethiopia and Russians are agreed to cooperate on various fields. The comprehensive strategic relations of Russia and Ethiopia are aimed to benefit both countries citizens economically, socially and politically.

### **Ethiopia Cooperation's with USA, UN and EU: Trends and Factors**

The U.S. signifies the progressive economy with the power of determining the fundamental economic rules governing globalization. Likewise, the U.S. plays a critical role in the world in matters linking to peace and stability. It is clear that gaining the support of the U.S. will play some role in development endeavors. It is fact that, Ethiopia and USA have long years of economic and people to people relations.

The fact that there are numerous factors that positively influence Ethiopia's relations with the U.S. should be highlighted. To start with, many Ethiopians and people of Ethiopian origin live in the U.S. If exploited, this community could be a force that plays a very important role in firming cooperation's. The fact that the two countries have enjoyed long years friendship. It is also a fact that there are many Americans who are friends of Ethiopia who can subsidize a great deal to the enhancement of existing relations and they can solve the conflicts among Ethiopia and USA (Foreign Affairs Policy of Ethiopia, 2002).

But the recent attempt to interfere in Ethiopia's domestic political agendas is hampering both countries and its leaders' relations. Conflict between Ethiopia federal defense force and Tigray People's Liberation Front is continued since 2020 October in Northern parts of Ethiopia. This issue has misinterpreted by USA leaders. USA leaders have misguided by dishonest information's. Based on this, USA is planning to sanction Ethiopia and all the government officials and to suspend from AGOA. However, in the UN, meeting many countries including China and Russia were against to UN and USA plan to put sanction on Ethiopia. US is trying to warn that it would not hesitate to use unilateral sanctions against those who obstructed humanitarian efforts. This development again worsened relations among Ethiopia and USA politicians. Ethiopian side is strongly ignoring the USA interventions in internal affairs of Ethiopia. Based on this development, the USA did not send congratulations messages for newly elected Prime minister. It is true that, current, global power politics led by USA has brought about massive regime failures for Libya, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia and North Sudan.

USA leaders misunderstanding and misinformed nature about the conflicts in northern parts of Ethiopia provinces, has led to side to one group idea which has also led to intentions of interfere in domestic political issues of Ethiopia in name of human rights protections. This development also created negative attitude in the minds of all Ethiopians and other Africans. Thus, that many Ethiopian and Ethiopian friends are against to USA government globally... millions of peoples in glob are saying "No more to USA..." which indicates the way USA has trying to interfere in domestic politics is not acceptable ideas in generally. The best strategies for USA government are to change its mentality, and revise its misunderstanding on Ethiopia domestic issues and draft

new strategies based on historical relations of two countries and it is also better to for USA if focus on cooperation with Ethiopian legitimacy government. This also requires continuous dialogue and inclusive discussion among Ethiopian leaders and USA politicians. Because mutual and peaceful co-existence is good for all human kind as well as Ethiopian sovereignty is crucial for Ethiopian citizens. Thus, the Ethio-USA diplomatic cooperation and bilateral relations mainly will be based on areas of strengthened people to people relations and economic cooperation's.

The EU also is critically looking the ways how to sanctions Ethiopia government. Ethiopia policy focuses indicate that the bilateral relations will be strengthened with 27 European members. Many top leaders from the Kingdom of Belgium, Germany, Poland, and other EU members countries have sent congratulations message to H.E. Demeke Mekonnen upon his appointment as the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Ethiopia. These countries are interested to strengthen the bilateral cooperation's relations with Ethiopia. Likewise, the Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' is gives hopes to strengthen cooperation by open-handed priority for Turkey and for some other European countries bilateral relations.

As a founding member of the United Nations, Ethiopia has through the years amply demonstrated its commitment to the UN Charter. UN agencies, in particular, those in the humanitarian area also had a long presence in Ethiopia providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance to millions. It goes without saying that Ethiopia appreciates all the support that these UN agencies have been extending to our people in need of assistance (<https://www.ethioembassy.org.uk/>). The recently deteriorated, Ethiopia-UN relations resulted, with the expulsion seven high-level UN officials from Ethiopia on grounds labeled by the UN secretary-general himself was angry. UN workers were found meddling in the country's internal affairs, and found espionage the government of Ethiopia. Besides, the UN has warned that hundreds of thousands of people are experiencing famine in Ethiopia's northern region of Tigray.

Ethiopia is a member of the U.N. and numerous other international organizations and these organizations formulate the law as they affect inter-state relations and serve as forums that oversee the respect of the rules of global engagement. International institutions play an irreplaceable role in ensuring peace, the primacy of law, and in strengthening the cooperation between countries. International organizations have been providing the forum where Ethiopia has been seeking to play by the rules in the world. It is here where Ethiopia, with other countries in similar conditions, should work so that the rules of the game also take Ethiopia's interests into account. The UN and its specialized agencies, and institutions like the World Bank provide important assistance to Ethiopia's development. That is why Ethiopia should strengthen its cooperation with these institutions, to speed up development, protect national security, and work for peace and respect for international law. The presence in Ethiopia of the U.N Economic Commission for Africa as well as other U.N. institutions facilitates interaction, Ethiopia policy of cooperation should take this into justification.

It should be reminded that government of Ethiopia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Enhanced Coordination Mechanism for Humanitarian Access in the Tigray Regional State with UN agencies on November 29, 2020. This MoU commends these agencies with the task of providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance to the affected population. In linking to the current situation in the Northern part of Ethiopia, Ethiopian leaders had sadly observed that some UN staff have failed to realize their mission autonomously and impartially in accordance with the above-mentioned MoU and the pertinent principles of the UN. These serious violations have been brought to the courtesy of the relevant UN high officials and other international allies on multiple occasions, but to no benefit (<https://www.ethioembassy.org.uk/>).

Ethiopia is deeply disappointed by the fact and obvious violation of Ethiopia's sovereign privilege. Ethiopians are confident on that the Security Council will reject this unjustified politicization of humanitarian support. Ethiopia restates its firm vow to the principles of multilateralism and values preserved in the UN Charter, while at the same time calling upon the UN to continue to uphold the principles of neutrality and impartiality. Ethiopia will continue to cooperate with the UN and its agencies whose objectives correspond to the task of lessening the suffering of people during these cantankerous times. Ethiopia would like to make it plentifully clear that cooperation with multilateral institutions, including those of the UN will continue, providing that their activities do not undermine sovereignty of Ethiopian's (<https://www.ethioembassy.org.uk/>).

### **Middle East and Others Asian Countries Trends**

Ethiopia international cooperation and diplomacy policy key agendas indicate that the bilateral relations and multilateral cooperation will be strengthened with Turkey, Israel, middle east and others Asian countries for example: Japan, Korea India and others. Many top leaders from these regions and countries have sent congratulations message to H.E. Demeke Mekonnen upon his appointment as the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Ethiopia. These Asian, Middle east countries are interested to strengthen the bilateral cooperation's relations with Ethiopia. Likewise, the Ethiopia's 'New Beginning' is gives hopes to strengthen cooperation by open-handed priority for Asian and middle east countries bilateral relations. Many Asian countries particularly, Japan, Korean, India and others Asian countries are main focus countries for the people-



to-people relations, economic cooperation and international multilateral issues. Furthermore, bilateral relations also will be strengthening with Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Many countries from, these regions have sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Dr. Abiy Ahmed and expressed their wishes as well as they are interested to establish strong diplomatic cooperation with Ethiopia.

Moreover, the policy Ethiopia pursue toward the Middle East and Asian is based on knowledge and must be supported by appropriate research and study. Ethiopia has long lasting cultural and economic ties with Middle east and Asian countries. However, in one major respect, the multi-polar global power politics has provided a decisively favorable setting for Ethiopia's achievements internally and regionally. Strategically Ethiopia should employ vigorous "economic diplomacy" to maximize opportunities presented by the current Middle Eastern geo-political equilibrium, and deadlock to pursue a nonaligned foreign policy with a view to promoting region's political and economic interests by maximizing Middle Eastern trade and investment. In this regard, the UAE, Turkey and Qatar and others are expressed strong desire to invest in Ethiopia. These countries are among key partners in Ethiopia development processes.

Ethiopia's historic tie with Israel go as far back as those with other countries of the Middle East. A weighty number of persons following the Jewish faith lived in Ethiopia, though most have moved to Israel. While Ethiopia's diplomatic relations with Israel had been strategic and overall political and diplomatic ties have in general been quite healthy recently. Still, it has a small population, Israel is economically wealthy, technologically progressive, which could play vital role as a growing market opportunity for Ethiopia's exports and a source of investment and various types of technical support for Ethiopia economic development.

A vital new component of Ethiopia's foreign policy in the Middle East is its relation with Israel, which could be characterized as very cordial. H.E. Demeke Mekonnen also discussed with, Head of African Affairs Division at Israel Foreign Ministry, Ms. Bar-Li Sharon at his office and noted the long-standing diplomatic relationship and cooperation of Ethiopia and Israel which is marked by strong historical and religious ties. They agreed to establish strong relationship and cooperation at various forums between the two countries based on long-standing diplomatic relationship. It is anchored on historical ties, a mutual strategic, security interest and in combating terrorism. Thus, the policy direction shows Israel and Middle East countries relations can be based on bilateral issues mainly people to people and economic diplomacy.

The majority of the world's nations live in Asia and it is the second biggest and wealthiest national economy in the world, the Japanese economy, is also in Asia. The most rapid and successful economic performances witnessed after World War II came from countries located in the eastern part of this continent. The countries that have a population of over 1 billion are found in Asia. India has emerged from decades of sluggish growth to an accelerated development over the past many years and the economic developments in Asia could change the world's economic balance. Korea and others countries from Asia could play a very important role in Ethiopia development, provides the main example of successful development. Moreover, it is from Asia that Ethiopia can get highly trained manpower and technical assistance inexpensively. Asia region could provide investment that suits our context and level of development. As regards development aid, it is mainly Japan and Korea, also provide financial assistance and this could continue and even expand. Most Asian countries are in the developing world and are Ethiopia good friends in the struggle to mitigate the negative effects of globalization. Taken in sum, they too can make a growing contribution to Ethiopia's development. The countries in this region have been demonstrating their commitment to international law and order, and are part of the fight against terrorism.

Ethiopia believe that Middle east and Asian countries cooperation can assist in the effort to maintain Ethiopia national rejuvenation, economic development and security by contributing to the creation of a favorable international political climate. The relations with Asian countries value far greater attention because of the significance. Thus, Ethiopia is ready to work closely with all countries that can make a positive contribution to its economic development efforts.

### **Major Challenges during the Cooperation with the other World**

Today the world in which our representatives work, is a mixture of opportunities and challenges, due to global issues such as, climate change; negotiation of trade agreements and managing financial crises. The complexity hinders effective efforts of diplomatic management. The bureaucracy, as it reduces down the negotiation process, thereby creating problems of time and timing. Uncertainty is one of the most significant causes of negotiating failure. If diplomats had comprehensive information about one another's predilections and bargaining power they would usually be able to expertise deals that reserve their countries the costs of conflict.

For Ethiopia the U.S.–political differences based on the intentions of interventions in domestic issues of Ethiopia is among key challenges. Furthermore, information wars, disruptive technologies, and the power of stereotypes, gaps in diplomatic skills, poor commitments and the current conflicts in the northern parts of the country are among critical factors for Ethiopia diplomatic cooperation.

## II. CONCLUSION

The Ethiopian people loves peace. Abolishing conflict and achieving peace that has been the most pressing and profound aspiration of the Ethiopian nations since the advent of modern period. Pursuing peaceful development is what the fine traditional Ethiopian culture calls for, and it is a natural choice made by the Ethiopian people who have suffered so much in recent past. Ethiopia will never seek development at the disbursement of any others country interests nor will it shift its problems on to others. Ethiopia will actively pursue peaceful and common development uphold the multilateral trading systems and participate in global economic governance. In this way Ethiopia continuously expand diplomatic cooperation based on mutual beneficiary trends globally.

The subject matter of international cooperation and diplomacy has expanded, from the high politics of war and peace to health, environment, development, science and technology, education, law, and the arts. Based on the new prospects the Ethiopian government, the diplomats are expected to engage in an expanding range of functions, from negotiation, communication, consular, representation, trade promotion, cultural exchange, and public relations with African brothers, Chinese and others Asian countries, EU, USA, Middle east and other countries. At the same time, Ethiopian diplomats expected to reduce the amount of 'bureaucratization', where routine, precedent, and standard operating events dominate the daily errands. Diplomacy is a matter of connecting and networking and need to preserve trust to establish strong relationships globally and at the same time, in a globalized world where communities, allies, issues and actors are becoming more interlinked.

Ethiopian diplomat required to understanding the world situations in that we all belong to and the curiosity to understand encounters we all face. Because, the international cooperation becomes more complex due to global challenges and the world is apparently smaller than before. As a result of the changing dynamics around the world and the increasing speed of information, the diplomats are highly mandatory to resemble to digital diplomacy to interact with complex issues. The complexity and stakeholders multiplied manner will be driving factors.

The new challenges related to the USA sanctions are expected to affect the capacity of Ethiopia. But by continuous discussion with USA leaders, it is possible to lessening the recent misunderstanding. On the other hands, it is also advisable to making comprehensive diplomatic relations and cooperation with China, Turkey, Russia and other emerging great powers and African brothers. The vital strategy for Ethiopia to bring economic development and to balance the USA influences is enhancing cooperation with the remaining world.

Ethiopia places a high premium on China's safety concerns and will continue to adopt a responsible attitude. The 8th Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC yielded fruitful results and President Xi Jinping announced a series of important initiatives on China-Africa cooperation, which acknowledged agreed response from all the African countries. This will open up new prospects in China-Africa cooperation. It also promotes China's cooperation with Ethiopia in various areas. Ethiopia offered congratulations on the complete success of the conference. Cooperation can enhance Africa-China unity and friendship as well as boost the jointly beneficial cooperation.

To putting diplomatic cooperation and foreign policies directions into practice it needs, first of all, the full participation of the entire nations and leadership of Ethiopia as whole. Besides, without professional diplomatic staff functioning within institutions, diplomatic principles and policy implementation would not be suitable. It is crucial that qualified professionals' diplomats be deployed in systematized manners. Qualified diplomatic workforces' need to be proficient of carrying out researches in the areas of foreign policies, threat analysis, and implementation strategies for their diplomacy tactics.

Profound vicissitudes are taking place in Ethiopia's relations with the rest of the world with closer cooperation among Ethiopia and international societies. Thus, adopting policies Ethiopia must give full thought to both domestic and international issues. As not colonized country by any external warriors in the past, Ethiopia must develop a distinctive diplomatic approach suitable to its role as regional players and should start developing strong country.

To fully advance Ethiopia diplomacy, government must enhance the central and all levels leadership and promote the ruling political party essential principles. Political directions are key for diplomatic communications with other countries. Moreover, based on the reform agendas it is essential to improve the foreign affairs related institutions, mechanisms, and inter regional cooperation issues. By advancing foreign affairs managements, improving training of professionals' diplomatic officers, so as to provide a strong assistance for Ethiopia global cooperation's.

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