

СЕКЦІЯ 6. МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ В УМОВАХ ІНСТИТУЦІОНАЛІЗАЦІЇ ТА ГЛОБАЛЬНОЇ КОНВЕРГЕНЦІЇ

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GLOBALISM AND STRATEGIC DIPLOMACY VECTORS

The global problems of humanity stimulate the greening of international economic processes and influence the diplomatic interaction of countries. Modern ecology has a very complex and branched structure of species representation. The increase in interest in the problems of interaction of nature and society contributed to the formation of ideas of "co-evolution" of different systems and a new understanding of the concept of "noosphere", the development of technology, cybernetics, synergetic, modeling, systems, etc. They confirm that different spheres and forms of international economic activity have a similarity in the integrity of the evolutionary process, which must be considered as "global evolution". But the traditional model of linear evolution is fundamentally rethinking and has a vector of ecology in the face of serious changes in the environment.

Traditionally, scientific and practical interest in the future of humanity is considered through the prism of choice: either economic growth or environmental safety. For example, the book "Effective Forms of Environmental Diploma" (by Leila Nicolas, Elie Kallab) includes: a study of progress that the world community has achieved an understanding of the importance of diplomacy in preserving the environment for survival, peace and security; critical analysis of the existing system of international environmental treaties; political and legal gaps, thematic studies of multilateral diplomacy, formal and informal diplomacy in cases of Europe and the United States to evaluate diplomatic models with further different stakeholders in this field [1].

Therefore, the path to compromise is to identify alternative options and optimal solutions based on the progressive policies of the world. Environmental diplomacy tools are introduced into the ideology of "sustainable development" and global policy. The mechanisms of solving environmental problems are formed through the lens of different views of communities, the interests of opposite "economic poles of the planet".

The issue of "global equality" is often discussed in the process of international negotiations, conferences and summits.

The 21st century diplomacy is a contrasting trend where the foreign political vector of countries is focused on relaying "own symbiosis" of interests, development, security. This causes the use of organizational, legal, traditional and new instruments of influence in diplomacy. But it does not exclude the risks and chances in the field of international contacts, strengthening of emphasis on the prices of prosperity and "ecological comfort" in stimulating new segments in the development of the world economy.

International subjects have begun to diversify economic activity through new management ways in the context of directions:

- "moderate" (structural reforms (eco-law, environmental responsibility, environmental funds, etc.); reform-ecologists (ecological and social policy, environmental movements, environmental education, etc.);

- "radical" (representatives of models of rational nature management, greening of development technologies, "green" anarchism, ecological feminism);

- "market" (non-conservative regulatory reforms (restriction of state intervention in environmental regulation, elimination of environmental standards); resource economists (private ownership of natural resources; scientific technological progress).

Agents (networks, institutions) as diplomacy representatives operate in a complex international environment, which includes elements: environmental lobbying, global economic and environmental policy, national environmental protection policies, alarmism, parliamentarism). Therefore, the content of economic diplomacy is focused on a strategic context [2].

The process of greening international economic relations is possible with the help of: 1) "combining efforts" (formation of positive socio-economic results on the basis of diplomatic instruments, overcoming contradictions between economic and environmental goals of development of society in the conditions of globalization); 2) "protection of interests" (diplomacy for the protection of the ecological and economic interests of the country and economic positions of its subjects in foreign markets, strengthening of competitive positions in international and world markets); 3) "security guarantee" (diplomatic resources for interaction between countries in solving global problems, improvement of systems of international, regional and national eco-security).

The main tasks of environmental diplomacy: initiatives of new mechanisms for the protection of national interests of countries in the ecological and economic sphere of activity; formation and lobbying by countries of trade and economic interests in the world markets of ecological products; identification of environmental components in the strategies of economic development of countries; diplomatic assistance to international environmental programs;

settlement or prejudice of environmental conflicts; international compromises for improving the ecological and economic situation in the world.

Globalization stimulates the development of environmental diplomacy, focuses on the combination of ideological, social, economic and democratic forces in shaping a new format of external relations and mobile response of states to environmental risks. This process determines the need to improve, modernize and professionalize the sphere of Ukrainian diplomacy, which is intended to promote the protection of national interests of countries, strengthen economic potential, intensify international trade and economic relations, the formation of leadership of countries in the world markets, generate power for peace.

References:

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