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### STRATEGIC DIALOGUE AND DIPLOMACY

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The global of social transformations characterizes the different nature of their occurrence. The main trend in the world is the formation of a new strategic space for the intensification of international contacts, geopolitics, changes in the structure of the world economy and the activation of new participants in diplomacy.

Deepening divisions and increasing fragmentation are reshaping international relations and calling into question. Key countries appear to be turning inward, focusing on mounting domestic economic or societal concerns, just when they should be seeking to strengthen multilateral ties to confront shared challenges.

The prospects for the global political environment for cooperation in the context of global risks in 10 years are predicted as follows: 64% (a multipolar or fragmented order in which medium and large states compete, establish and implement regional rules and norms); 19% (bipolar or bifurcated order formed by the strategic competition of two superpowers); 9% (restructuring towards a new international order led by an alternative superpower); 8% (a continuation or revival of the us-led, rules-based international order [1].

Against this background, the environmental problems of humanity are changing the sphere of interests of subjects of international economic relations. Therefore, the environmental vector as a strategic direction for the activation of diplomacy. It includes multilateral features: 1) international political, economic and environmental cooperation of countries; 2) the activities of international institutions to counter environmental threats and risks; 3) the practice of constructive dialogue, negotiations and partnership of countries in the field of environmental protection; 4) the formation of new "regimes" of global management of environmental projects and programs.

But there is a certain difficulty in understanding the range of tasks of environmental diplomacy. There is a difference in the types of international cooperation:

- negotiations are a path to cooperation and an indicator of this cooperation;

- policy coordination as a result of communication, negotiations and the conclusion of agreements;
- implicit cooperation based on indirect ties and does not involve the conclusion of relevant agreements;
- imposed cooperation, when the stronger party pressures the other to adjust its policy, but adjusts its own;
- institutional cooperation includes the formation of specialized institutions, cooperation on regulations on activities, financing, expertise, goods, services, etc.

The formation of a climate of trust and effective diplomacy, the coordination of economic and environmental interests of countries should be oriented towards market adaptability and social benefits from the formation of global ecological synergy of humanity [2]. This has provided the basis for a new understanding of the strategic importance and influence of diplomacy in international relations.

Importantly, great power rivalry is as prevalent in diplomacy as it is in other areas. Among the various forms of national power (economic, digital, environmental, military, technological, public), diplomacy has been one of the most overlooked levers of influence. For example, the Global Diplomacy Index is an interactive tool that maps the world's most significant diplomatic networks. It includes 66 countries or territories in Asia, the Group of 20 (G20), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Index visualizes where these countries or territories invest in diplomacy, how they compare to each other in terms of their global diplomatic footprints, and how their networks have evolved over time.

At the macro level, diplomatic networks continue to expand and deepen. This suggests that governments continue to invest in personal diplomacy and presence on the ground. Challenges such as Russia's war in Ukraine or economic problems in South Africa and Argentina have also led to a decline in some countries' networks. Other countries have reduced their presence in certain regions priorities are shifting, and geopolitical competition has drawn attention to the Pacific and Asia [3].

The lack of a unified policy of countries on strategic security priorities means a more vertical than horizontal concentration of economic roles in the world system. As an example, strengthening international responsibility is an extremely complex process, since countries, while supporting certain initiatives at the international level, can ignore them at the national or regional level, etc.

A new format for diplomacy's tasks was presented by Linda Yueha ("Economic Diplomacy in the 21st Century: Principles and Challenges"). She concluded that in era of Great Powers, "soft power" and economic diplomacy may hold the key to not only an effective set of policies for a country, but also to rejuvenating the global economic system. In this era, in which the economic superpowers are increasingly at odds and the international economic order

requires reform, there is a clear need for new modes of global engagement. Countries will need to craft a set of foreign and economic policies that are consistent and align with the values of their societies. There will inevitably be tensions and competing aims, but transparent framework would show that decisions and judgements are made based on rules and norms [4].

Therefore, strategic dialogue and diplomacy as a phenomenon and process will be very relevant in the dynamics of the transformation of international political and economic relations.

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