

UNIT 2

NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE MODERN DIPLOMACY

Vocabulary List

actor of international relations	regional authorities
apprehension	subsidiary instrument
as a consequence	vivid example
diplomatic practitioner	
domain of foreign policy	to acquire experience
emergence of an organization	to ban
executive branch	to be confronted with
formally recognized states	to contribute to a process
global and regional interaction	to be involved in
implication of a circumstance	to bring into the forefront of
in a rule-based manner	to channel changes
intermediary between	to claim a role / part of
legislative branch	to expand the sphere
local authorities	to face a shift in
military confrontation	to facilitate cross-border co-operation
multinational institutions	to have a say
non-governmental organizations	to make / implement foreign policy
non-state counterparts	to impose / weaken restrictions
on the verge of	to raise an issue
open diplomacy	to restrict the role
power politics	to set up a structure
rivalry of superpowers	to shape decisions

One hundred years ago the question of the future of diplomacy was raised as a result of technological progress – the invention of the radio and telegraph and the intervention of public into the domain of foreign policy. The first factor brought the apprehension that diplomats would become "honorary mailmen" and the second raised the issue of open diplomacy. However, the role of diplomacy in the twentieth century has not been restricted by these two factors.

The functioning of diplomacy is influenced by a complicated combination of different interrelated factors.

To begin with, there is a set of *political factors*. During most of the twentieth century, two world wars, the Cold War, the rivalry of two super powers, the ideologization of international affairs and military confrontation have made diplomacy a subsidiary instrument of power politics and ideology. As a consequence, diplomacy has often been

on the verge of collapse. The end of the Cold War has radically changed the international political scene. Moreover, today the world is facing the shift of the civilizational paradigm, which affects not only the major units of world politics – the states – but which also brings new actors into the forefront of international relations.

The major political factor influencing diplomacy is the relative decline of the role of the national governments. Today governments are confronted with stern competition from other actors. Private sector, religious groups, immigrants, media and other entities of the civil society are demanding from the government that their interests be taken into consideration and that they have a say in making and implementing foreign policy. People want to travel freely, to conduct business abroad or to be deeply involved in various types of cultural exchange.

Perhaps the most active "intruders" into the modern diplomacy from outside are non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This is particularly well seen from the UN viewpoint. For example, in Geneva there are currently about 1,400 NGOs officially registered with the UN Office. All of them are international, and have branches in at least two or more countries. Although their status is different from that of the diplomats, in practice they often participate in the diplomatic process, in particular in the promotion and discussion of such issues as human rights and environmental protection. Nowadays, international decisions are more often shaped in accordance with the opinions of the NGOs. Gradually they are expanding the sphere of their influence. For example, in 2014 NGOs prevented the adoption of the Convention on the Copyright Law in Electronic Media which had been prepared by the International Telecommunications Union. Perhaps the most vivid example of their influence is the world-wide campaign to ban anti-personnel land-mines which led to the signature in Ottawa of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines.

Curiously, not only NGOs but legislative branches of the states themselves are contributing to this diplomatic process. Parliamentarians of the world have successfully set up a structure of global and regional interaction and are now claiming a role in diplomatic meetings which was traditionally reserved for the executive branch.

An important aspect of the "degovernmentalization" of foreign affairs is the growing involvement in the international interactions of local or provincial authorities. It is not uncommon for the heads of a local government to visit a UN agency because they wish to participate in its programmes directly rather than through the national government. A few years ago this was difficult to imagine. During the conference of the mayors of the Mediterranean cities in Barcelona, many recognised that they often have more close economic or cultural ties with their partners across the sea than with their national capitals. Many big cities and provinces have enough resources not just to influence the national governments but also to actually maintain their own "diplomatic" agencies.

The immediate implication of this development for the diplomatic practitioners is that now, in addition to their colleagues representing formally recognised states, they also have to deal with numerous other non-state counterparts who conduct their own "foreign policy."

On the macro level, one of the major developments is the proliferation of multinational institutions and regional and subregional organisations. The EU, APEC, ASEAN, CIS, NAFTA, – this is just a short list of the most well known transnational structures which claim part of their member's sovereignty. The major motive behind their creation is the same as in the case of the increased activity of the local authorities – to facilitate cross-border co-operation and to weaken or eliminate restrictions imposed by the national states, such as customs tariffs.

The second set of factors that makes the life of a modern diplomat increasingly difficult is of an economic nature. In general *economic diplomacy* is gradually taking over the traditional politics-oriented diplomacy. A lot has been written in recent years about the phenomenal growth of transnational economic interactions. Indeed, with the huge expansion of international trade, the power of private companies and the electronic transfer of money, private entrepreneurs and fund managers are eclipsing central bankers and finance ministers.

Meanwhile the international economy is becoming more and more competitive. With the rapid development of the Pacific Rim countries, and the opening to the outside world of the economies of such huge states as China, the world market has expanded dramatically, but so has the number of economic actors. Governments everywhere are primarily concerned with maintaining the competitiveness of their economies. Accordingly, private economic decisions are now largely controlling political choices of the governments, and diplomats have to devote more time and energy than ever before to the creation of a favourable environment for trade and commerce.

Last but not least, an important factor influencing modern diplomacy is the *revolution in telecommunications*. This is a big issue that deserves special attention. Of particular relevance to the diplomatic services are two technological developments – satellite broadcasting and digital networks including the Internet. Here are some examples of the use of modern technology at the United Nations.

One of the functions of the diplomatic missions accredited to UNOG is to collect UN documents and send them to their Foreign Ministries or other government agencies in their capitals. A few years ago UNOG introduced an electronic system of document distribution. It is no longer necessary for the missions' staff to collect documents from the Palais des Nations – they can obtain them via computer connection without leaving their offices. Now another innovation is about to be introduced. Soon the documents database will be connected to the Internet. Accordingly, the Foreign Ministries will be

able to retrieve the documents they need, directly bypassing the missions. In fact, some Foreign Ministries have already subscribed to this new service. This could mean in particular that the missions are losing one of their functions.

To take a further example, currently the senior managers at the UN are being provided with video-conferencing equipment. This technology is already widely used in many large companies. The cabinet meetings of the Secretary-General are held with the participation of Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi senior managers using video equipment. National foreign services are also experimenting with this kind of facility. In future a situation where presidents, prime ministers or foreign ministers would be able to hold direct instantaneous face-to-face communication with each other, in addition to simultaneous data transfer can be easily imagined. The consequences of this technological development for the diplomatic services could be quite significant. How should the role of the embassies or the missions change in this environment?

All this testifies to the increasing interdependence in the world. Now, problems which affect one part of the world's population can spread very rapidly to the entire planet. Like passengers of Leonardo da Vinci's ship, all of us – rich and poor, women and men, young and old, white and black – share a common destiny. In the words of Albert Einstein "the world is one or nothing."

The process of globalisation, which strengthens the "oneness" of the world is, at the same time, accompanied by the fragmentation and localisation by the growing gap between rich and poor nations. Moreover, this process is characterised by the acceleration of the pace of events. Time has become "compressed."

All these transformations bring new challenges for diplomacy on a global level: the maintenance of positive peace and comprehensive security, democratisation, the promotion of human rights, economic co-operation and sustainable development, facilitation of humanitarian actions, prevention of terrorism and criminal activity.

Today diplomacy is called upon to help political and economic leaders to channel the global changes in an evolutionary, non-violent, democratic rule-based manner. One of its top priorities is facilitation of good governance, both on national and international levels. The prospect of good governance provides an opportunity for the renaissance of diplomacy which, throughout the centuries, played the role of an intermediary between governments and acquired a unique experience in this field. Now it has a chance to become an instrument of international governance.

(after Vladimir Petrovsky

<http://www.diplomacy.edu/resources/general/diplomacy-instrument-good-governance>)

Exercise 1. Find in the text the English for:

сфера зовнішньої політики	правовим шляхом
суперництво	набувати досвіду
військове протистояння	посередник
послабити обмеження	порушити питання
бути свідками змін	виконавча влада
побоювання	регіональні органи влади
провадити зовнішню політику	як наслідок
неурядові організації	дипломат-практик
актор міжнародних відносин	на межі
законодавча влада	зіткнутися з
вікрита дипломатія	політика з позиції сили
глобальна та регіональна співпраця	висувати на перший план
місцева влада	мати вплив
офіційно визнана держава	брати участь
формувати рішення	обмежувати роль
неурядові партнери	розширяти сферу
додаткові засоби	наслідки ситуації
накласти обмеження	яскравий приклад
створити структуру	забороняти
багатонаціональні установи	робити внесок у процес
сприяти транскордонному співробітництву	претендувати на роль
послаблювати обмеження	скерувати зміни
	створення організації

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps using the following words.

apprehension	impose
consequences	intermediary
counterpart	proliferation
domain	rivalry
face	vivid
facilitate	

1. The two periods of expansion of the country were fundamentally different because overland expansion was the product of land hunger in which new territories were being added to the national ___ with the expectation that they would eventually become equal states in the federal Union.
2. Both countries tended to ignore the long-term ___ of radioactive wastes while focusing on the immediate priority of surviving their ___.

3. She began her study expecting to find female voices offering a dissenting view, or at least a more critical response to American continental expansionism than their male ____.
4. Latin America needed US capital, which Latin Americans both sought and viewed with ____.
5. Decision-makers in Washington must ____ the awkward and enduring fact that the sum total of the United States' global interests and obligations is now far larger than the country's power to defend them all simultaneously.
6. The parties also signed an agreement on the protection of classified information, which will ____ cooperation in a wide variety of areas, such as justice and crisis management.
7. Language policies are another example of the politics of mutual respect. They can be driven so far as to ____ the use of one language, as in French speaking Quebec.
8. Macmillan's attempts to act as a(n) ____ between the United States and the USSR ultimately failed.
9. Kennedy was deeply concerned about nuclear ____ and with providing the Israelis with incentives to slow down.
10. The author provides a(n) ____ reading of the intertwining rhetorics of American nationalism and American expansionism known as "Manifest Destiny."
11. The convention contained no enforcement mechanism, so a country that chose to violate the rules it had agreed to would ____ no more than a potentially embarrassing lecture.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the highlighted expressions using the words and phrases from the Vocabulary List.

1. 'Critical' history views history as the field of knowledge and special interest of the conqueror, especially in the colonial period.
2. American power grew so great after World War II that it engendered legitimate fears and anxiety about security issues in the Soviet Union.
3. The advance of commerce was virtually inseparable from the support of and defense of American nationalism.
4. While dictators of the right ("authoritarians") allowed private life to continue largely undisturbed, dictators of the left ("totalitarians") tried to exert control over every aspect of existence.
5. Two years before Castro announced his conversion to Marxism-Leninism, the United States decided to kill him.
6. Although it happened on a tiny, English-speaking island in the Caribbean, the 1983 invasion of Grenada by US troops had consequences for inter-American relations.
7. The important themes in US relations with Africa represent the entire spectrum of critical problems in the field of international relations: culture, economics, national

security, domestic influence, Cold War confrontation, decolonization, and race relations.

Exercise 4. Match the words with their synonyms or definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. to claim | a. understanding |
| 2. rivalry | b. to direct towards a particular end or object |
| 3. emergence | c. to formally request or demand; say that one owns or has earned |
| 4. implication | d. a person or thing that corresponds to or has the same function as another person or thing in a different place or situation |
| 5. to acquire | e. an area of territory owned or controlled by a particular ruler or government; a specified sphere of activity or knowledge |
| 6. consequence | f. to completely remove or get rid of |
| 7. to ban | g. to make an action or process easy or easier |
| 8. to have a say | h. the leading or most important position or place |
| 9. domain | i. to have the right to give your opinion and influence decisions relating to it |
| 10. apprehension | j. a likely consequence of something |
| 11. intermediary | k. a person who acts as a link between people in order to try and bring about an agreement; a mediator |
| 12. verge | l. competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field |
| 13. to confront | m. to create or arrange |
| 14. forefront | n. less important than but related or supplementary to smth |
| 15. to set up | o. very clear and detailed |
| 16. vivid | p. a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant |
| 17. to facilitate | q. the process of coming into existence or prominence |
| 18. to channel | r. an extreme limit beyond which something specified will happen |
| 19. subsidiary | s. to buy or obtain (an asset or object) for oneself; learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality) |
| 20. counterpart | t. to face up to and deal with (a problem or difficulty) |

Exercise 5. Comment on the meaning of the following notions.

domain of foreign policy	non-governmental organizations
open diplomacy	subregional organizations
ideologization of international affairs	intermediary between
power politics	civil society
civilizational paradigm	good governance

Exercise 6. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. The role of diplomats in the twentieth century was confined to the function of dispatching official documents from their governments to foreign officials and to the communication with foreign publics.
2. Due to a number of reasons rooted in politics, diplomacy has frequently found itself in a very critical situation.
3. States are the only entities that are involved in modern international relations.
4. Every now and then NGOs have a say in the adoption of important international treaties.
5. Parliaments of states have lately assumed importance as actors of world politics.
6. The participation of local and regional authorities in international relations results in conflicts with non-state counterparts.
7. The task of regional and sub-regional organizations as actors of international relations often coincides with that of local and regional authorities.
8. The main task of modern diplomacy is to prevent global changes.
9. Modern diplomacy can secure good governance due to long experience in being a mediator between states.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (1864) was set ... to help wounded soldiers ... the battlefields ... the war between France, Austria-Hungary and Italy ... Italian reunification in the 1860s.
2. We had helped to channel Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik ... a direction compatible ... Allied cohesion ... linking recognition of East Germany ... a guarantee ... free access ... Berlin.
3. There are two kinds ... values in politics: ideological values and cultural values. If the former dominated politics ... 1945 and 1989, then the latter are very much ... the forefront today.
4. This progress ... price stability reflects a number of important policy choices, including a shift ... the orientation of monetary policy towards the primary objective of price stability.
5. With the United States and Russia ... the verge ... signing a far reaching arms control treaty, the U.S. and its G8 allies will have new credibility and legitimacy ... which to confront states ... violation of the global non-proliferation regime like North Korea and Iran.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences.

1. Завданням цієї конвенції є заборонити або принаймні обмежити використання зброї масового знищення, а також сприяти співпраці у цій сфері як держав, так і недержавних акторів міжнародних відносин.

2. Сучасна міжнародна політика характеризується обмеженим використанням політики сили та переходом до відкритої дипломатії, що передбачає участь у переговорах зацікавлених спостерігачів, представників органів регіональної та місцевої влади.
3. Дипломати-практики зіткнулися з необхідністю залучати неурядові організації та органи місцевої влади до участі у формуванні рішень щодо реалізації зовнішньополітичних цілей, і перш за все, щодо зниження рівня військової конфронтації.
4. Створення цієї організації, яка разом з іншими недержавними партнерами візьме на себе роль посередника між ворогуючими сторонами, котрі зараз знаходяться на грані війни, може мати далекосяжні наслідки.
5. Делегат порушив питання про необхідність підтримки транскордонного співробітництва попри застереження щодо зменшення ролі центральных органів виконавчої влади.
6. Сьогодні на перше місце виходить питання щодо розширення ролі нових учасників міжнародних відносин, які заявляють про себе як структури, котрі хочуть мати вплив на реалізацію зовнішньої політики.
7. Одним із завдань міжнародних організацій та їх неурядових партнерів є участь в процесі розвитку глобального та регіонального співробітництва.
8. Сьогодні ми стали свідками змін у міжнародній політиці, коли у результаті розвитку громадянського суспільства не тільки офіційно визнані держави, але й органи виконавчої, регіональної та місцевої влади, а також неурядові структури стали повноцінними учасниками міжнародних відносин.
9. Погіршення стану навколишнього середовища висуває на перший план питання про створення структур, які в законний спосіб могли б накладати обмеження на діяльність великих транснаціональних корпорацій.
10. Застосування політики з позиції сили та загострення військової конфронтації є яскравими прикладами та логічним результатом суперництва великих держав.

Exercise 9. Match the words from A box with all their synonyms from B box.

A

apprehension	implication	shift	to ban	to expand
consequence	intermediary	vivid	to channel	to face
domain	promotion	to acquire	to claim	to implement
				to set up

B

aid	encouragement	striking	to accomplish	to forbid
alarm	fear	strong	to achieve	to found
anxiety	go-between	substitution	arrange	to fulfill
association	link	support	to confront	to interdict
apparent	mediator	transfer	to complete	to obtain

area	mistrust	transformation	to create	to outlaw
change	negotiator	variation	to deal with	to prohibit
clear	outcome	to achieve	to direct	to realize
connection	result		to divert	to receive
definite	scope		to establish	to resolve
effect	sphere		to execute	to route

Exercise 10. Choose the appropriate word.

- Such treaties shall *acquire* / *achieve* the force of law after their conclusion, ratification and publication in accordance with the requisite procedures.
- War is an inevitable *consequence* / *result* of the human condition; wars happen because (some) people are violent and warlike.
- The terms of the Nobel Peace Prize are that the winner ‘shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and *promotion* / *support* of peace congresses’.
- Now is the time to completely *ban* / *forbid* and eliminate all nuclear weapons.
- Identity is the conceptual foundation by which states define themselves, defend their interests and action the outcome in *civil* / *public* and foreign policy.
- Woodrow Wilson's speech began by stating that international diplomacy should be based on ‘open covenants of peace, openly arrived at’ and went on to *claim* / *demand* ‘freedom of the seas’, the removal of barriers to trade and offensive armaments, before arriving at the last point: ‘a general association of nations’ to preserve peace.
- UNESCO is working to strengthen and *expand* / *extend* this network.
- Europe is a gigantic *civil* / *public* society operating on cosmopolitan principles in which the four freedoms successfully reduce national differences.
- The fact that EU member states have consented to a limitation on their internal (and positive) sovereignty does not *imply* / *infer* a change to their external (and negative) sovereignty.

Exercise 11. Make up collocations combining the words from boxes A and B and prepare a brief report using them.

I.

A

convention	decision	issue	role
co-operation	foreign policy	restriction	structure

B

accept	conform to	impose	restrict
adopt	eliminate	make	settle
arrive at	encourage	promote	set up

claim	facilitate	pursue	shape
duck	implement	raise	weaken

II.

A

issue	involvement	shift
consequence	role	experience

B

advisory	discernible	potential
alleged	dramatic	profound
beneficial	essential	radical
burning	far-reaching	relevant
considerable	first-hand	secondary
contentious	gradual	side
crucial	invaluable	slight
devastating	long-term	thorny
direct	personal	vital
disastrous	political	

Exercise 12. Paraphrase the underlined fragments using the appropriate antonym from the list.

apprehension	to expand
to ban	to facilitate
	rivalry

1. The recent emergence of new actors in the form of intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and multinational corporations requires that a sound and continuous process of communication, amongst not only state actors but also non-state actors, is paramount to ensuring international harmony.
2. Asylum cannot be granted in the embassy unless this is permitted by the receiving government.
3. Europe is at once a gigantic civil society operating on cosmopolitan principles in which the four freedoms successfully reduce national differences.
4. An ABM treaty designed to meet the Cold War need to insure the mutual vulnerability of Soviet and American societies and thus to deter Soviet-American nuclear war may well obstruct the ability of the United States and other societies to protect themselves against unpredictable nuclear threats or attacks by terrorist movements and irrational dictators.
5. State level joint co-ordinating committees were set up in 1996 to create more friendly relations between the parties.

Exercise 13. Note the difference between the following synonyms and fill in the gaps.

• **civil – public**

1. We have been working with our partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to all parts of Sudan to address the needs of people affected by this ___ strife.
2. ___ society organisations could play a role in running ___ awareness campaigns.
3. One can make a strong case that foreign relations so dominated the ___ discourse during the first forty years of our national existence that no domestic issue seems worth considering.
4. Scholars have reached different conclusions about the importance of ___ opinion on the making of US foreign policy.
5. I've worked in the ___ sector all my life, mainly in local government.
6. Other types of de facto states have emerged from ___ conflicts in the Middle East and elsewhere, which have left breakaway states or areas such as Kurdistan (Iraq) and in Libya.

• **rivalry – battle – confrontation**

1. While foreign ___ for influence in Latin America was real, German and Japanese intelligence operations were rarely efficient.
2. The President's advisors were engaged in a fierce ___ for power.
3. European citizens need a European Parliament, in the same way that they need their national parliaments, and the relationship between these should not be based on ___ but on cooperation.
4. The disagreement about the direction of the Soviet threat (East or West), and the best means to combat it (military ___ or negotiating a détente), continued throughout the 1970s.

• **imply – infer**

1. Nascent theorists do not ___ that state actors and power politics are unimportant, but merely that they are not axiomatic.
2. This is not to ___ that legislative measures will always be the most effective means of seeking to eliminate discrimination.
3. It is reasonable to ___ that Machiavelli favoured permanent and widespread diplomatic representation since he was aware that princes liked to have high-ranking ambassadors in attendance on them.

Exercise 14. Choose the appropriate derivative.

• **apprehend – apprehension – apprehensive**

1. To speak about justice is to ___ the system as a whole.

2. As a result, Aboriginal peoples continue to regard research, particularly research originating outside their communities, with a certain ___ or mistrust.
3. Many people are afraid, they are ___, they dare not openly express their views.
4. While the Kosovo Albanian community is confident about the future, the Kosovo Serb community is ___ about its prospects for the future.

• **consequence – consecutive – consequential**

1. International historians began their subsequent reasoning about war principally with reflections on the causes and ___ of World War I.
2. World War I began in August 1914 with brutal ___ for those in Europe and its empires.
3. Westphalia, Utrecht and Vienna represent three occasions when the rules regarding state claims to internal authority and external autonomy were ___ consolidated.
4. In the long run, the development of diplomacy resumed its previous trajectory, keeping pace with the extension of a state system that required continuous and ___ diplomatic activity in order to function effectively.

• **implicate – imply – implication – implicit**

1. NGOs should only be subject to regulation if they ___ a legitimate government interest.
2. What conventions does this integration ___?
3. Focusing too heavily on the ___ of the information revolution can detract from the traditional role of the diplomat.
4. By ___, their relations with states, which do not adhere to the rules of International Law, are of an altogether different nature.
5. The Committee recalled that ___ in a State's adherence to the Protocol is an undertaking to cooperate with the Committee in good faith so as to permit and enable it to consider the communications submitted to it.

• **expand – expandable – expansion – expansionism – expansive**

1. The balance of power among civilizations is shifting: the West is declining in relative influence; Asian civilizations are ___ their economic, military, and political strength.
2. This germinated from the perceived need to ___ the premier Western institution, NATO, to include the Western countries to the east.
3. That capacity must be ___ if necessary to guarantee the level of security.
4. Civilizations grow, because they have an "instrument of ___," that is, a military, religious, political, or economic organization that accumulates surplus and invests it in productive innovations.
5. The growth of the railways, the needs of the West and American ___ serve as additional catalysts in the movement to form a Canadian union.

6. Some institutions have ___ delegation, with various people involved in approvals and sign-offs, which protracts the approval process.

Exercise 15. Issues for discussion.

1. Developments that radically influenced the modern diplomacy.
2. New actors of modern international relations and their role in modern diplomacy.
3. Comment on the sentence: "Now the diplomacy has a chance to become an instrument of international governance".
4. The influence of political factors on the tasks and methods of modern diplomacy.
5. Which of the mentioned factors – political, economic or telecommunicational – have a greater impact on the change of the tasks and methods of modern diplomacy?

Exercise 16. Decipher the following abbreviations denoting international and regional organizations. Prepare a presentation on their activities.

APEC
ASEAN
CIS
IAEA
ICRC

IOM
NAFTA
UNEP
UNICEF
UNOG

Exercise 17. Debate Circuit.

"Old diplomacy" vs "New diplomacy"

Points for old diplomacy

- Old diplomacy takes its roots from the times immemorial. It has worked out a whole number of attitudes, principles, rules of conduct and methods which proved effective in conducting international relations.
- It is much more efficient to conduct relations on a state-to-state basis as it gives possibility to settle conflicts between states solving specific problems which became the reason for the rivalry.
- Resident ambassadors are the most important actors of international relations as living in the host country, being actively involved in its life, knowing its law, customs and traditions, being acquainted with people having a say in its home and foreign policy issues they can very effectively contribute to the process of the development of mutually beneficial relations of two countries.

Points for new diplomacy

- Modern society is facing new challenges by virtue of globalization and the development of civil society. Modern diplomacy and international relations can no longer be a closed sphere which is conducted by chosen people only. Modern society claims ever greater role in participation in conducting international relations.

- Globalization has created an absolutely new situation in which all developments on the international arena have become very closely intertwined and thus much more complex. That is why active involvement of international organizations and a shift from bilateral to multilateral diplomacy should be essential features of the modern diplomacy.

Exercise 18. Write an essay.

1. The role of power politics and ideology in the modern diplomacy.
2. Internationally, sport has become a substitute for war.
3. Globalization and challenges for diplomacy.