

Chapter 7

The Future of Diplomacy and the Global South in the International Order

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ABSTRACT

While the post-World War II world order was built by the United States and Europe, the new order will emerge beyond America and Europe and with the presence of the powers and imperatives of the global South. This study first examines the position of the Global South in modern diplomacy. In this context, the “corridor diplomacy” of China, the “branding-based diplomacy” of South Korea, the “democracy and tolerance-based diplomacy” of India and the “sports diplomacy” of Saudi Arabia are presented as new models of diplomacy in the Global South. They have the power to influence the formation and direction of the new international order. In addition to soft power-based diplomacy, “hard military means” and “deterrent power” have not lost their function, and the global South is no exception. Iran with its missile and drone power and Israel with its security offensive policy continue to follow the traditional pattern of shaping the international order, i.e. military power to cover up their weakness due to their lack of soft power.

INTRODUCTION

The world is at a historic turning point. The Future of Global Order examines the consequences of changing power dynamics and developments in diplomacy, the impact of existing wars and conflicts, security threats and terrorism, the im-

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pact of new technologies, and the involvement of governmental institutions in the future of international cooperation. and seeks to understand the drivers of change and the multiple consequences of these changes. To be among the shapers of the new international order, the countries of the global South must have both hard and soft power assets, and to achieve a dignified position in the new order, they must therefore simultaneously strengthen the elements of hard and soft power. The dimensions and coordinates of the multipolar world are still unclear. The world is on the way to creating new institutions and rules. In the meantime, the shadow of war and the hard power of military means is taking its place alongside the soft power of diplomacy, and this is the Achilles heel that has affected the future of diplomacy, especially when considering the geographical area of conflict in the global South. The decrease in power of some actors combined with the increase in power of others has led the international system into the era of “power transfer”. As great powers shape the international order, changes in the international order occur when great powers decline or new great powers emerge. The emerging powers must reach the limits of the current powers in terms of power equality so that they can create the necessary conditions for a change in the international order. Among the features necessary to change the existing order and influence the formation of a new order is the growing “economy”. The increasing complexity of international and global politics goes hand in hand with the emergence of new actors. Economic growth has increased in the emerging economies, which include China, India and Brazil. There is a direct link between economic growth and hegemony. In addition, the emergence of other non-state actors such as terrorist groups like ISIS, the war between Russia and Ukraine, developments in the Middle East and Israel's war in Gaza can be pointed out, which will pose challenges to “diplomacy”, but nevertheless, “diplomacy” as will be the most important tool available as a mediator to reduce conflict. Of course, diplomacy will have to be fundamentally overhauled to survive in such a situation. In such a situation, the “Global South” has a significant influence on the distribution of power and the formation of a new polarity. The formation of a new polarity requires the formation of a new diplomacy. This study attempts to answer the question of whether the countries of the Global South actually have a common political and diplomatic program for the formation of a new international order How do they see the international order and what are their main demands? Does the presence and the appearance of the Global South in shaping the new international order make the world appear safer?

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