

# Concept and Transformation of Diplomacy

Maija Bišofa, Riga Stradiņš University

**Abstract** – Diplomacy is one of the instruments for the implementation of a state's foreign policy. Many different definitions of the concept can be found, but there are some common features for all of them – the idea of having a dialogue, negotiation skills, attempts to achieve compromise, as well as deepening of international cooperation. In the Article the author examines steps of transformation of Diplomacy and ability to adapt to the new global environment.

The methodology of this paper includes theoretical, empirical and analytical part.

The author concludes that the world is in constant transformation and as a result also diplomacy is in a constant process of change.

**Keywords** – Foreign policy, definition, negotiations, compromise, evolutionary process, globalization, challenges of diplomacy, bilateral diplomacy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy is one of the instruments for the implementation of a state's foreign policy. Diplomacy is a field with weak theoretical foundation. According to some authors, historians express the opinion that there is nothing new to say about diplomacy but practitioners will question the usefulness to theorize diplomacy at all [1]. The Author of the Paper argues that Diplomacy has gone through a long transformation process and changed considerably throughout the centuries.

Diplomatic practice has developed along the lines determined primarily by precedents rather than by the presumptions of scholars of political theory. It is interesting to note that the ones, who have written about diplomatic theory most perspicaciously, are diplomats themselves [2]. The first of such diplomats and theorists appeared in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, among them *Juan Antonio de Vera*, a distinguished Spanish nobleman and diplomat who published a book "*El embajador*"<sup>1</sup>, the Dutch diplomat *Abraham de Wicquefort*, who published a book on ambassadors and their functions<sup>2</sup> and the famous French diplomat *François de Callières*, whose book "*De la manière de négocier avec les souverains*" was considered to be a model introduction to the subject of diplomacy and whose writings are just as useful for a diplomat today as they were three centuries ago<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> "The ambassador" published at Seville in 1620, better known in its French version of 1642 as *Le parfait ambassadeur* "The perfect ambassador".

<sup>2</sup> *L'ambassadeur et ses fonctions* (The ambassador and his functions) was published in 1681. In this diplomatic manual *Wicquefort* abandoned the myth of a "perfect ambassador" and supplied diplomatic examples, especially contemporary, of how diplomacy operated in the late seventeenth century.

<sup>3</sup> "*The Practice of Diplomacy*" (1716) was another book of reflections on the principles and conditions of successful diplomacy, arguing in favor of the careful selection and specialized training of career diplomats rather than relying on the erratic behavior of capricious nobles.

The term diplomacy has arisen from the ancient Greek language word „*diplōma*” composed of *diplo*, meaning “folded in two,” and the suffix *-ma*, meaning “an object.” This word originally referred to official documents – granted by the prince or later chancelleries of sovereigns and served mainly as a travel permit. Only in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the French term *diplomate* (“diplomat” or “diplomatist”) came to refer to a person authorised to negotiate on behalf of a state [3] and many European countries gradually phased in this concept in their national languages with the same meaning.

## II. CONCEPT OF DIPLOMACY

The concept of diplomacy can either be interpreted in a more narrow understanding as an instrument for the development and implementation of state foreign policy in international relations or in a broader understanding – as a mechanism of international communication and negotiations [4].

The primary objective of all diplomatic relations is to safeguard the interests of one's country and ambassador is the best instrument in the hands of foreign minister to implement foreign policy outside state's borders. In literature, many different definitions of the concept of diplomacy can be found [5]. According to Professor Alan K. Henrikson<sup>4</sup>, diplomacy is “the highest and truest expression of the state”. One of the most popular definitions of diplomacy belongs to the famous English diplomat Sir Harold G. Nicolson<sup>5</sup>: “Diplomacy is the management of the relations between independent states by the process of negotiation” [6]. Ernest Sato, another British diplomat and famous author, described diplomacy as an application of intellect and tact to conduct foreign affairs. One more definition, which complies with today's understanding about diplomacy, is that „diplomacy is a method by which international relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys” [7]. No matter which definition we take, we can see that there are some common features for all of them – the idea of having a dialogue, negotiation skills, which broadly means discussions designed to identify common interests and areas of conflict between the parties, attempts to achieve compromise, conflict regulation and prevention, as well as deepening of international cooperation. According to Ch.Hill diplomacy is the human face of getting your own way in international politics, as well as a crucial instrument for building international stability [8]. So, it can be said that diplomats represent to their home government and to

<sup>4</sup> Professor Alan K. Henrikson is Director of Diplomatic Studies at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, <http://fletcher.tufts.edu/faculty/henrikson/default.shtml>, last accessed on 20 January, 2013.

<sup>5</sup> Sir Harold George Nicolson (21 November 1886 – 1 May 1968) was an English diplomat, author and politician.

their host government the views and interests of the other and, in negotiation, attempt to reconcile the two or as the author's developed own definition sounds: diplomacy is a foreign policy instrument for the establishment and enhancement of peaceful relations between countries through mutually recognised diplomatic agents.<sup>6</sup> No matter which definition we take, we can see that there are some common features for all of them – the idea of having a dialogue, negotiation skills, which broadly means discussions designed to identify common interests and areas of conflict between the parties, attempts to achieve compromise, conflict regulation and prevention, as well as deepening of international cooperation.

People who implement foreign policy goals in practice and belong to the Diplomatic Service are called diplomats<sup>7</sup>. Diplomats are the oldest form of any of the foreign policy institutions of the state. The main function of a diplomat, when he's exercising his responsibilities, is to represent the view of his government and his nation and in such a way he or she is participating in the development and implementation of the state's foreign policy. There is a saying that not all diplomats are peace negotiators, but all peace negotiators are diplomats. Moreover, a diplomat has sometimes been associated with the idea of peace and the diplomat may be said to be a representative of peace [9]. A diplomat may act in an absence of clear instructions, may go beyond them in favour of a process that furthers long-term peace. A diplomat gathers and analyses information, consults and prepares recommendations for representatives of the government and other state institutions and shares responsibility for political decisions.

A diplomat representing his country's interests abroad is committed to many nationally important questions. To work with those issues a diplomat has to use his knowledge and skills, but also the personal factor plays one of the key roles. To cite a great French diplomat, *François de Callières* "The good diplomat must have an observant mind [...], a sound judgment which takes the measure of things as they are and which goes straight to the goal by the shortest and most natural paths [...]. The diplomat must be quick, resourceful, a good listener, courteous and agreeable. Above all, the good negotiator must possess enough self-control to resist the longing to speak before he has thought out what he actually intends to say. He must have a calm nature, be able to suffer fools gladly, which is not always easy, and should not be given to drinking, gambling or any other fantasies. He should also have some knowledge of literature, science, mathematics, and law" [10].

Until the early 19th Century, each European nation had its own system of diplomatic rank, which was a source of dispute

over precedence and proliferation of ranks of the head of mission. The Congress of Vienna of 1815 formally established an international system of diplomatic ranks. Those were Ambassador, Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary<sup>8</sup>; Minister Plenipotentiary<sup>9</sup> Minister Resident<sup>10</sup> and *Chargé d'affaires*<sup>11</sup>. This ranking system determined that in each class precedence should be determined by the date of the official notification of arrival. In the traditional pattern of bilateral diplomacy, there are a number of diplomatic ranks below Ambassador: Minister, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, First Secretary, Second Secretary, Third Secretary, Attaché, and Assistant Attaché. Outside the traditional pattern of bilateral diplomacy, certain ranks and positions were created specifically for multilateral diplomacy: Permanent Representative, Resident Representative, Special Ambassador, U.S. Trade Representative, and UN Secretary General. Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, or simply Ambassador is the highest diplomatic rank.

However, the Regulation concerning the Diplomatic Ranks of 1815 solved the issue of hierarchy only until 1961, when the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (further in the text – Diplomatic Convention) was adopted. It provides a complete framework for the establishment, maintenance and termination of diplomatic relations on a basis of consent between independent sovereign States. It specifies the functions of diplomatic missions, the formal rules regulating appointments, declarations of *persona non grata* of a diplomat who has in some way given offence, and precedence among heads of mission. It sets out the special rules – privileges and immunities – which enable diplomatic missions to act without fear of coercion or harassment through enforcement of local laws and to communicate securely with their sending Governments. It makes a provision for withdrawal of a mission – which may take place on grounds of economy or physical security – and for breach of diplomatic relations, which may occur in response to abuse of immunity or severe deterioration in relations between sending and receiving States. In either of these cases – or where permanent missions have not been established – a framework is provided for the

<sup>8</sup> Ambassadors are formal representatives of the head of state. Equivalent, and in some traditions *primus inter pares*, is the papal nuncio, the ambassador of the Holy See. In Commonwealth countries, the equivalent title that is normally used is High Commissioner; this person represents the government rather than the head of state.

<sup>9</sup> In full Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or simply Envoy, Usually just referred to as a Minister, an Envoy is a diplomatic representative with plenipotentiary powers (i.e. full authority to represent the head of state), but ranking below an Ambassador. While common before World War II, the title is now effectively obsolete.

<sup>10</sup> Minister Resident or Resident Minister, or simply Minister, is the, now extremely rare, lowest rank of full chief of mission, above only *chargé d'affaires* (who are considered as substitutes or *acting* chiefs of mission).

<sup>11</sup> This term means "in charge of affairs" in French. As the title suggests, a *chargé d'affaires* is in charge of the affairs of a diplomatic mission in the usually temporary absence of a more senior diplomat. A *chargé d'affaires ad interim* or simply "a.i." is generally serving as chief of mission during the temporary absence of the head of mission, while the *chargé d'affaires e.p.* or *en pied* maintains the same functions and duties as an ambassador, and is accredited not to the head of state but to the foreign minister of the receiving state.

<sup>6</sup> Roy Macridis divides between the following diplomatic agents or intermediaries: 1) state institutions (according to classical division – legislation structures, executive power, as well as political elite) and 2) NGOs (political parties, interest groups, media, and public opinion).

<sup>7</sup> In this paper the author applies a title diplomat to all those employees of the Diplomatic Service who has a diplomatic rank.

interests of each sending State to be protected in the receiving State by a third State.

### III. STAGES AND TRANSFORMATION OF DIPLOMACY

Diplomacy as we know it today has developed as a result of correlation of different conditions during many centuries. In literature it is common to speak about the division “old” and “new” diplomacy. Together with the definition of the modern nation state, also two fundamental principles – sovereignty and territoriality, were defined by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Therefore also major topics, which the old or traditional diplomacy deals with, addresses those principles and particularly: War and Peace, Defining territorial borders and resolving border disputes, Trade rules between and among nations, Treatment of foreign nationals and operational rules for communication and transport between nations.

The formation of the United Nations following World War II began a process that has generated a “New Diplomacy” that challenges many of the perceptions of the “Old Diplomacy.” It is a phenomenon in which citizens play a greater role in affecting international relations. Additional issues concerning not only human rights, but also humanitarian, labour, environmental, trans-boundary and global issues have begun to challenge traditional notions of sovereignty and the sanctity of national boundaries.

We lack the evidence of the first existing diplomatic system, however, it is presumed that the beginnings of diplomacy reach back in ancient times and occurred when the first human societies decided that it was better to hear a message than to eat the messenger [11]. Diplomacy began as simple meetings between emissaries to discuss “next steps” in the relationship between and among tribes, states or empires. The tasks of an ancient envoy included prevention of external threats and peace talks. Historically, envoys were apolitical and their mission was only to represent the opinion of its sovereign and say only those things, which his sovereign had prescribed to him, “even in the condition when a gun was turned towards his head” [12]. In cases when an envoy had to conduct talks in the name of his sovereign, a special mandate was issued to him.

Amarna letters, diplomatic correspondence between the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty of Egypt and the Amurru rulers of Canaan on clay tablets, is considered one of the first diplomatic evidence, dated with 14<sup>th</sup> century BC – more than three thousand years back.

In three thousand years, the world has transformed dramatically, and as a result diplomacy is in a constant process of modification due to the changing world order. In literature, it is common to classify diplomacy in the following categories – ancient, medieval, traditional and new diplomacy. However, it is also possible to classify the transformation of diplomacy, arisen from the changing nature of the global system; according to historical periodization development phases. What was the road to this diplomatic transformation? What are those major turning points that have allowed a messenger to stay alive today?

- 1) Ancient diplomacy;
- 2) the establishment of a Resident Ambassador and first diplomatic missions;
- 3) the establishment of the first Foreign Ministry;
- 4) the regulation/codification of diplomacy;
- 5) World War I, the Peace Conference in Paris, and the rise of multilateral diplomacy;
- 6) new forms of diplomacy – multilateral diplomacy, conferences, summit meetings, parliamentary diplomacy, etc.;
- 7) diplomacy after the First World War;
- 8) contemporary diplomacy;
- 9) future vision – triangular diplomacy, multi-layered diplomacy, second track or multi-track diplomacy, virtual diplomacy, etc.

### IV. REASONS OF TRANSFORMATION OF DIPLOMACY

With the emergence of Greek city-states and the necessity of exchanging information between them, intercity communication became more necessary than before. Envoys were travelling from one city-state to another and they were even divided into three categories<sup>12</sup>, according to the importance of the message they were carrying. Envoys were sent in order to negotiate specific issues, such as war and peace or commercial relations, but did not have diplomatic representatives regularly posted in each other's territory. Those representatives already had certain kind of privileges and protection [11, p. 9].

Already in around 700 BC in Homeric descriptions we can find evidence about an institution with similarities to what we now call an Embassy, however, they were strictly *ad hoc* and their credentials were valid for one negotiation only and appointment as an envoy was always a brief tenure [11, p. 10]. Greek envoys were selected very carefully, usually by the Assembly of the city, and quite often they were leaders of the political faction, as the main tasks besides carrying a message, they had to offer hospitality and assistance to foreign guests and provide advice on the current domestic political situation. Negotiation skills as an important component of the successful implementation of diplomatic functions appeared only later.

Until the 15<sup>th</sup> century any formal communication among nations was conducted by specially appointed ambassadors who were sent for a particular mission.

To speak about the reasons for one of the big turning points – the establishment of the Resident Representatives – we have to trace back to 15<sup>th</sup> century Italy. If the first roots of diplomacy in the form of a messenger arose because different forms of political organizations needed to communicate between themselves on an *ad hoc* basis, then the introduction of a Resident Ambassador flowed from the rulers' need to have as much information as possible about their neighbours and therefore the necessity for a representative on the spot arose

<sup>12</sup> The Greeks had three kinds of representatives: *angelos (presbys)* – envoys, used for brief and highly specific Mission, – had special rights of personal safety, and *proxenos* - informal nature.

[11, p.32]. Martin Wight said that the Resident Ambassador represented the „master-institution” of western diplomatic development [13]. Especially trade relations became more and more important and H. Nicolson considers the trade-created impulse as the main factor, which allowed transforming the old amateur diplomacy into the specialised service [14]. One of the first powers to do this was Venice, an Italian city which laid the foundations for professional diplomacy, which in 1496 appointed two merchants as representatives in London because the journey to England was "very long and very dangerous". Other countries later followed suit. During the 15th century the title of Ambassador generally came to be used to describe the resident, his accreditation became definite and his instructions carefully composed [15]. This was a completely new approach towards the idea of sending ambassadors and much more modern system, with clearly different functions, style and purpose from the medieval pattern. The first two official diplomatic representatives in Europe are considered Sir Tomass Boyelen and Dr. West whom Great Britain sent to Paris in 1519 [14, p.13]. By the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, several countries had established permanent representatives in foreign states. A Venetian nobleman, Ambassador at Naples and Rome *Ermolao Barbaro*<sup>13</sup> at the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century notes: „The first duty of an Ambassador is exactly the same as that of any other servant of a government, that is to do, say, advise and think whatever may best serve the preservation and aggrandizement of his own state” [16].

For many centuries, there was no uniformity in titles and status among ambassadors. As ambassadors were usually noblemen, the rank he was assigned to depended on the prestige of the country he was delegated to. They usually had little knowledge of diplomacy and foreign experience, but they were supported by a large embassy staff. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, this system was corrected, and a classification of diplomatic ranks was adopted. This codification as well as the fact that the states were becoming more developed, helped to professionalize the diplomatic service and established it as a branch of the public service in each nation [11].

The first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century were years of rising power and prosperity of France. French foreign policy under Cardinal *Richelieu*'s control gained a new understanding that the relationships between sovereign states should be continuous and therefore the diplomatic theory was supplemented with a new assumption that continuous relationships between countries demand continuous negotiations. Even though a popular quote says that “a diplomat is a man who's sent abroad to lie for his country”, at that time it was understood that diplomacy has to be ideologically neutral and operate based on strict honesty [11, p.71]. In order to coordinate embassies and their staffs, permanent foreign ministries began to be established in almost all European states; the first one to be set up was in France in 1626 [11, p.72]. The French Foreign Ministry had to centralize foreign policy and ensure the control of envoys for the sake of national interest (*raison*

*d'état*), which differed from the previous understanding about interests of sovereigns or rulers. *Richelieu* asserted that the art of government lay in recognizing these interests and acting according to them, regardless of ethical or religious considerations. So, if the main thrust of previous diplomatic activity had been to convey messages and answers to messages from one principal to another, the priority had now become the acquisition of knowledge about the political and military situation of others, the information to be reported with maximum speed and secrecy [11, pp. 52-53].

By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, permanent legations had become widespread in all Europe and a practice was created to rank ambassadors in a hierarchical order. All resident ambassadors were designated as ambassadors extraordinary. By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, they were also designated plenipotentiary, meaning that they were armed with full power to negotiate (*plain-pouvoir*).

Another important step in the development and transformation of diplomacy was the codification of diplomatic law. According to historians [17], the first multilateral agreement on diplomacy is the Regulation Concerning the Relative Ranks of Diplomatic Agents, adopted in Vienna in 1815, e.g., Draft Articles on Special Missions 1960, 179 [17, p. 8]. According to this Regulation diplomatic service as an important component of international relations in each country was recognised as an independent subject of public law with its rules and mechanism of action. This Regulation contained rules of diplomatic precedence. Four grades of diplomatic representatives were recognised: ambassador, papal legate and papal nuncio; minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary; minister; and *chargé d'affaires*. The next step was the adoption of the Resolution of the Regulation of Diplomatic Immunities in Cambridge Institute of International law in 1895 [18]. This Resolution was significant in that it was the first comprehensive formulation of diplomatic law.

By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the diplomatic practices pioneered in Europe had been adopted throughout the world, and diplomacy had expanded to cover summit meetings and international conferences [11, pp.162-169], parliamentary diplomacy, international activities of supranational and sub-national entities, unofficial diplomacy by non-governmental elements, and the work of international civil servants [18].

After the First World War, diplomacy had another major turning point. The Peace Conference in Paris gave rise to high level multilateral diplomacy, with politicians becoming increasingly active on the diplomatic stage and career diplomats were required to understand such complex matters as international economic and financial relations, arms control and disarmament, regulation of international transport and communications. Praxis of recruitment of diplomats based on their social background gradually disappeared and more often professional competence mattered. Another characteristic was the appearance of women in diplomatic positions. Regarding the new ideology, loyalty has to be mentioned as an essential element and diplomacy gained a theoretical monopoly as the use of force for the means of conducting of a country's

<sup>13</sup> Ermolao Barbaro, 1454 – 1493, a Venetian nobleman, scholar and humanist, Ambassador at Naples and Rome.

external relations, was restricted and eventually prohibited. At this time multilateral relations were starting to be conducted within the framework of international organisations and diplomats were no longer necessarily members of a country's foreign service, but could be representatives of specialised government agencies [19].

The next step towards the diplomacy we see in the contemporary world is usually called „new diplomacy”. Even though in new diplomacy there were many elements taken over from traditional diplomacy, it came with some new characteristics. The “new diplomacy” was very much concerned about the question of how to avoid another World War, therefore much attention was turned to economical, social and welfare questions and it was understood that diplomacy needed to become more open [20] and more concerned with objectives of foreign policy rather than the activities of ambassadors [11, p. 137].

After the Second World War, it is possible to speak about Cold War diplomacy with such characteristics as nuclear diplomacy, crisis diplomacy and summit diplomacy [21]. This period is also important with the fact that in 1961 the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and in 1963 the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations were adopted [22]. Besides, states were no longer the only actors on the international stage and countries were getting more and more involved in solving various issues. Another new element – multinational fora for peaceful settlement of disputes were established in the form of international organizations [21, p.391].

Only in the last hundred years, humankind has experienced an information and technology revolution, two World Wars, and changes in the balance of powers in international politics. Alongside national governments, international organizations, various interest groups, corporations and other new actors have appeared in the international arena. These are all reasons which influence the dynamics of international relations and thus also the character of diplomacy.

Besides, if the Christian world based on the ruins of ancient Greek and Roman civilization dominated the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium, but at this time the conviction that also in the third millennium this ideological doctrine will remain dominant are dwindling. The terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre in 2001 ended the period in history of Western civilization building the world's future on such symbols as the linearly progressing development of humankind and hope of a carefree future, similar to those described by F. Fukuyama in his book “End of History”. Samuel Huntington and his Clash of Civilizations became one of the most quoted political reviewer.

In this Paper the author has examined the concept of Diplomacy and its transformation. The main conclusion is that in three thousand years, the world has transformed dramatically, and as a result also diplomacy is in a constant process of change. Besides ordinary classification of diplomacy – ancient, medieval, traditional and new diplomacy, it is also possible to classify the transformation of diplomacy according to historical periodization development phases:

- 1) ancient diplomacy;
- 2) the establishment of a Resident Ambassador and first diplomatic missions;
- 3) the establishment of the first Foreign Ministry;
- 4) the regulation/codification of diplomacy;
- 5) World War I, the Peace Conference in Paris, and the rise of multilateral diplomacy;
- 6) new forms of diplomacy – multilateral diplomacy, conferences, summit meetings, parliamentary diplomacy, etc.;
- 7) diplomacy after the First World War;
- 8) contemporary diplomacy;
- 9) future vision – triangular diplomacy, multi-layered diplomacy, second track or multi-track diplomacy, virtual diplomacy, etc.

The Author of the Paper concludes that Diplomacy has gone through a long transformation process and changed considerably throughout the centuries.

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**Maija Bišofa** graduated Riga Stradiņš University in 2006 and obtained a Master degree in the Business Administration (MBA). Another Master degree in International and Comparative Law (LL.M.) was obtained in 2002 when graduating the Concordia International University in Estonia. The author's only workplace has been the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, currently Maija Bišofa is the Second Secretary of the Baltic Countries', Nordic Countries' and Regional Cooperation Division, dealing with Lithuania and regional cooperation of the three Baltic countries. Contact information: phone number +371 29415615, e-mail address: maija.bisofa@gmail.com

#### **Maija Bišofa. Diplomātijas jēdziens un attīstība**

Diplomātija ir viens no valsts ārpolitikas īstenošanas veidiem. Diplomātijas pirmsākumi meklējami līdz pat 2500 gadu pirms mūsu ēras senā pagātnē. Diplomātiskais jeb ārlietu dienests ir konstanti pakļauts straujām pārmaiņām. Līdz ar to diplomātija nepārtraukti mainās, tomēr gadu gaitā tā ir saglabājusi stabilu lomu starptautu attiecību uzturēšanā un attīstībā.

Dažādu ārējo apstākļu dēļ tradicionālās diplomātiskās funkcijas vairs nespēlē tik lielu lomu ārpolitikā kā iepriekš. Toties diplomātija visu laiku sastopas ar jauniem izaicinājumiem un ir parādījusies daudzi jauni aspekti, kuru dēļ diplomātija kļūst citādi praktizējama.

Šī raksta mērķis ir, pētot dažādu autoru darbus, atrast visaptverošāko diplomātijas jēdziena definīciju un izvērtēt, kā diplomātija ir mainījusies gadu gaitā dažādu apstākļu ietekmē.

Darba metodoloģija ir balstīta uz klasiskās politiskās analīzes pieeju, kas ietver sevī trīs galvenās daļas: 1) teorētisko daļu, 2) empīrisku daļu un 3) analīzes daļu. Autore rakstā definē jaunu diplomātijas attīstības posmu klasifikāciju, kas paralēli tradicionālajam definējumam: senā, viduslaiku, tradicionālā un jaunā diplomātija, uzskatāmi parāda diplomātijas transformācijas ceļu. Jaunais definējums sevī ietver tādas posmus kā pirmo diplomātisko pārstāvniecību nodibināšanu, Ārlietu ministriju izveidi, diplomātijas kodifikāciju, kā arī iezīmē nākotnes vīziju – vairākslāņu diplomātiju. Visi šie diplomātijas attīstības posmi ir bijuši kā reakcija un diplomātijas spēja pielāgoties mainīgajai pasaulei un jaunajiem apstākļiem.

Autore nonāk pie secinājuma, ka diplomātija ārējo apstākļu iespaidā gadu gaitā konstanti mainās un pilnveidojas.

#### **Майя Бишофа. Понятие дипломатии и развитие**

Дипломатия является одним из видов осуществления государственной внешней политики. Основы дипломатии зародились примерно 2500 лет назад. Дипломатическая служба постоянно подвергается стремительным изменениям. Хотя дипломатия изменяется, с течением времени за ней сохранилась стабильная роль в поддержании международных отношений и развитии. В результате различных внешних обстоятельств традиционные дипломатические функции уже не играют такую большую роль во внешней политике, как раньше. Но дипломатия все время сталкивается с новыми вызовами и появилось много новых аспектов, в результате которых дипломатия практикуется по-другому.

Изучив работы различных авторов, целью данной статьи является найти наиболее полное определение дипломатии и оценить, как изменялась дипломатия с течением времени под влиянием различных обстоятельств.

Методология работы основана на методе классического политического анализа, который включает в себя три главных части: 1) теоретическую часть, 2) эмпирическую часть и 3) анализ.

Автор статьи определяет новую классификацию этапов развития дипломатии, наряду с общепринятым определением: древняя, средневековая, традиционная и новая дипломатия, наглядно показывает путь преобразования дипломатии. Новое определение включает в себя такие этапы, как установление первых дипломатических представительств, основание Министерства иностранных дел, дипломатическая кодификация, а также закладываются будущие перспективы – многоуровневая дипломатия. Все эти этапы развития дипломатии была реакцией и способностью дипломатии адаптироваться к изменениям в мире и к новым условиям. Автор приходит к выводу, что дипломатия под влиянием внешних факторов на протяжении времени постоянно меняется и совершенствуется.