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## **Sustainable Development Diplomacy as a Modern Form of Diplomacy in the Context of International Security in Light of the Russian-Ukrainian War**

**Abstract:** Given the instability of the global economic system caused by natural disasters, financial crises, pandemics, and armed conflicts, the realization of sustainable development as a global strategy is increasingly challenging. The exacerbation of global problems facing humanity – and Russia’s large-scale invasion of Ukraine – further worsen the issue of international security in general. There is a need to find effective approaches to the implementation of international relations in current conditions that would guarantee sustainable development and international security. This article examines the theoretical and conceptual foundations of sustainable development diplomacy based on a literature review. It tests the hypothesis about the ability of sustainable development diplomacy to be an effective and efficient tool in current conditions for ensuring sustainable development and international security using the hypothetical and deductive method. The compliance of sustainable development diplomacy, with the fundamental principles of sustainable development, is investigated through an analysis of definitions, determining whether the state’s foreign policy is aimed at sustainable development and whether sustainable development is achieved exclusively through peaceful means, as well as identifying the defined role of sustainable development diplomacy in ensuring international security. Additionally, the article explores the relationship between sustainable development and international security through an interdisciplinary analysis and the method of induction. The regulatory tools for sustainable development diplomacy in the context of international security were improved through the application of the integration method.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, diplomacy of sustainable development, international security, global problems of humanity

## **Dyplomacja na rzecz zrównoważonego rozwoju jako forma nowoczesnej dyplomacji w kontekście bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego w świetle wojny rosyjsko-ukraińskiej**

**Abstrakt:** Biorąc pod uwagę niestabilność światowego systemu gospodarczego spowodowaną klęskami żywiołowymi, kryzysami finansowymi, pandemią i konfliktami zbrojnymi, realizacja zrównoważonego rozwoju jako strategii globalnej staje się coraz większym wyzwaniem. Zaostrzenie globalnych problemów stojących przed ludzkością oraz zakrojona na szeroką skalę inwazja Rosji na Ukrainę dodatkowo pogarszają ogólną kwestię bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego. Istnieje potrzeba znalezienia skutecznych sposobów realizacji stosunków międzynarodowych w obecnych warunkach, które gwarantowałyby zrównoważony rozwój i bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe. W artykule na podstawie przeglądu literatury zbadano teoretyczne i koncepcyjne podstawy dyplomacji zrównoważonego rozwoju. Wykorzystując metodę hipotetyczno-dedukcyjną, autorki testują hipotezę, że dyplomacja zrównoważonego rozwoju może być skutecznym i wydajnym narzędziem do zapewnienia obecnie bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego i zrównoważonego rozwoju. Zgodność dyplomacji zrównoważonego rozwoju z podstawowymi zasadami zrównoważonego rozwoju jest badana poprzez analizę definicji oraz ustalenie, czy polityka zagraniczna państwa ma na celu zrównoważony rozwój i czy jest on osiągany wyłącznie środkami pokojowymi, a także określenie roli dyplomacji zrównoważonego rozwoju w zapewnianiu bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego. Dodatkowo w ramach analizy interdyscyplinarnej i indukcji zbadano związek pomiędzy zrównoważonym rozwojem a bezpieczeństwem międzynarodowym. Dzięki zastosowaniu metody integracji udoskonalono narzędzia regulacyjne dla dyplomacji zrównoważonego rozwoju w kontekście bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego.

**Słowa kluczowe:** zrównoważony rozwój, dyplomacja zrównoważonego rozwoju, bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe, globalne problemy ludzkości.

### **Introduction**

Today, the issue of international security is facing the world community in an urgent manner. The bloody war unfolding before the eyes of high-tech civilization is causing democracies to completely misunderstand this state of affairs. The concept of “lawfare” takes on a new meaning in light of the way Russia and other rogue states use international and national law as a weapon (Ukrainska Pravda, 2023). Russia’s attack on Ukraine is not about interstate relations at all, but rather a global ideological war, a kind of “clash of civilizations” in which one side is trying to establish an archaic “right of force” and the other is opposing it based on the rule of international law, the principles of freedom, equality, and humanism (Partiia zelenykh Ukrainy, 2023). After two years of full-scale war, it has become evident that the civilized world is not prepared to respond with force, and there are no mechanisms within the arsenal of international organizations to punish

such audacious brutality. Volodymyr Ohryzko, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, rightly notes that the existing security system that the world has operated under for the past 80 years has exhausted itself (Liskovych, 2022).

Moreover, other global issues remain on the agenda, and failing to address them poses a threat to international security. In the context of geopolitical tensions combined with active hostilities, countries are also constantly confronting climate change. However, the means of combating it do not correspond to the type, scale, and intensity of climate phenomena that have already been occurring (World Economic Forum, 2024, p. 4). In addition to the problems of war and peace, global terrorism, and climate change, such threats also include hunger and malnutrition, artificial intelligence, flows of refugees, the irrigation and destruction of nature, overpopulation, epidemics, economic mismanagement, ethnic groups obsessed with hypernationalism, poverty, etc. (Heurlin & Kristensen, 2009, p. 174; Universidad Europea, 2022). Although at first glance it may seem that in the face of an armed war, when survival is at stake, all other problems lose their meaning – in fact, they are all equally dangerous but only in different time perspectives. They are closely interdependent and have an impact on international security. According to a study by the World Food Program USA, as a result of the invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops in February 2022, – which took place against the background of the struggle against the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as an increase in the number of natural disasters around the world – 2022 was a year of unprecedented global hunger. Food and fuel prices rose as a result (Sova & Zembilci, 2023). In turn, the problem of climate change is forcing global players to increase the energy efficiency of their military equipment production and reduce the environmental footprint of the state's militarization to minimize environmental damage (Lazarou & Tothova, 2022). Climate change can also act as a threat-reducer by temporarily causing lower conflict intensity (Ide, 2023).

Standing on the threshold of the outbreak of the Third World War, it is evident that existing international mechanisms, in their current form, are unable to yield positive results. It is necessary to seek new and modify old means in the context of the escalating global problems. In this regard, diplomacy takes center stage as an alternative to war, offering a range of peaceful strategies. It is a valuable tool for addressing issues that require the collective efforts of the global community, geo-economic regions, or groups of countries. Consequently, the concept of sustainable development diplomacy has emerged as a response to current challenges. These

challenges include instability caused by conflicts, the practical implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening governance relations between the development sector, nation states, and civil society, as well as promoting coordination among nation states in order to address global threats (Newman, 2022). The aim of sustainable development diplomacy is “to help meet the basic needs of the population while safeguarding the environment,” (Henderson & Loreau, 2023).

The purpose of this research is to study the theoretical and conceptual foundations of sustainable development diplomacy. The goal is to test the hypothesis that sustainable development diplomacy can effectively and efficiently contribute to ensuring sustainable development and international security. Additionally, the research aims to enhance the regulatory tools for sustainable development diplomacy within the context of international security.

The research methods were: literature review, logical analysis, hypothetical and deductive methods, method of analysis of definitions, method of assumption, method of induction, interdisciplinary analysis, and method of integration.

To enhance the reader’s understanding of the study’s logic and findings, we have divided the work into several interrelated sequential stages. These stages include analyzing recent studies that address the issue of sustainable development diplomacy in the context of international security, examining the alignment between sustainable development diplomacy and the fundamental principles of sustainable development, investigating the role of sustainable development diplomacy in guaranteeing international security, and drawing conclusions.

### **Analysis of recent studies that address the issue of sustainable development diplomacy in the context of international security**

Sustainable development diplomacy is rightly considered a relatively new trend in the international arena, emerging in response to the need for global coordination of efforts to address environmental, social, and other problems (Sultan Alshareef, 2023). William R. Moomaw and others believe that sustainable development diplomacy is designed to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through improved approaches to sustainable development management compared to traditional forms of diplomacy (Moomaw *et al.*, 2016). It seems that scholars reject the arsenal of traditional diplomacy in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and envision a new, qualitatively different list of diplomatic

means within the framework of sustainable development diplomacy. This seems doubtful, as it is difficult to imagine that classical international negotiations, diplomatic visits, and diplomatic correspondence will become a thing of the past.

Moreover, in the economic literature, the concepts of “environmental diplomacy” (Habro, 2022; Habro & Shevchuk, 2022; Lazard & Youngs, 2021; Volchenko *et al.*, 2023) and “green course diplomacy” (Resource and Analysis Center “Society and Environment”, 2021) are often used in conjunction with the European Union in the context of the UN Summit Outcome Document ‘Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’. In this document, the EU positions itself as a global leader in the processes of greening the economy through the European Green Deal, a political initiative to make Europe climate neutral by 2050. However, this interpretation of environmental diplomacy as solely a means of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is too narrow from the perspective of the theory of sustainable development. According to this theory, sustainability is measured not only by environmental factors, but also by social and economic dimensions.

In turn, Natalija Pavlikha and Antonina Shulyak study public diplomacy for the security of sustainable development as a form of foreign policy to overcome poverty and ensure peace and prosperity for mankind (Pavlikha & Shuliak, 2022). However, in this case, the question remains about the possibility and feasibility of using other types of diplomacy to implement the concept of sustainable development. In support of this assumption, Patricia Kenneth-Divine notes: “Economic diplomacy, digital diplomacy, sports diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, corporate diplomacy, soft power diplomacy, climate diplomacy, multilateral and bilateral diplomacy, etc. can all be used to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,” (Kenneth-Divine, 2023).

Blinč, Zidansćek, and Šlaus (2007) recognize the importance of international communication among nation-states, non-governmental and international organizations, and individuals in creating a secure global environment. However, in studying the diplomacy of sustainable development in the context of international security, we have not yet encountered this specific linguistic collocation. Despite this, reports from international organizations and economic literature clearly establish the relationship between sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals, and international security. For example, according to the WWF report, the connection between climate change mitigation (Sustainable

Development Goal 13) and the state of security and stability is evident: an environmentally unstable system generates instability and thereby jeopardizes security (WWF, 2017). The 2030 Agenda recognizes that sustainable development is intertwined with peace and security (Sustainable Development Goal 16), each incapable of being achieved without the other, with each dependent on the other for success (United Nations, 2015a). Numerous scientific papers exist on the direct and indirect relationship between the Sustainable Development Goals and public security, which demonstrate that the unsuccessful implementation of these goals creates a threatening environment for public security, including the cascading effect of their development (Kęsoń & Gromek, 2021a; Kęsoń & Gromek, 2021b).

The above highlights that the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of sustainable development diplomacy have yet to be thoroughly investigated as a fundamental basis for further studying this concept. Scholars' interpretations of the role of sustainable development diplomacy vary depending on the focus of their analysis, and its study within the context of international security has been insufficient. Our scientific work intends to supplement the current foundational research on this topic.

### **Study on the compliance of sustainable development diplomacy with the fundamental principles of sustainable development**

In studying the essence of the concept of “diplomacy of sustainable development”, we propose starting with the definition of the term ‘diplomacy’ and integrating it into the field of sustainable development. The Dictionary of Foreign Words defines diplomacy as “the official activities of heads of state, governments, and special bodies of foreign relations to implement foreign policy and protect the rights and interests of the state abroad” (Dyplomatiia, n.d). G. Berridge also notes: “diplomacy is the conduct of international affairs through negotiation and other peaceful means,” (Berridge, 2022). In other words, diplomacy is a means of implementing a state’s foreign policy peacefully. Therefore, in conjunction with sustainable development, it serves as a means of conducting a state’s foreign policy peacefully to ensure sustainable development.

It is necessary to find out whether this definition is consistent with the fundamental principles of sustainable development in terms of two aspects:

1. Is the state’s foreign policy committed to sustainable development? The concept of sustainable development envisions transforming the modern

world so that people and nature can coexist harmoniously, with sustainable economic growth resulting from rationalizing production and consumption processes while limiting the exploitation of natural resources (Korolchuk, 2020). Sustainable development is described by three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental, which should be equally prioritized (Kahn, 1995). The 17 Sustainable Development Goals declared at the UN General Assembly Summit in 2015 aim to ensure economic, social, and environmental sustainability (United Nations, 2015a). Therefore, sustainable development is a complex concept that encompasses various aspects of public life and the state's foreign policy, and it is a strategic goal at all levels – from local to international. In light of this, the need for sustainable development diplomacy as a separate type of diplomacy is debatable. We believe that other types of diplomacy can also contribute to sustainable development. To enhance the credibility of the study and validate this hypothesis, we propose conducting a logical analysis to examine the ability of different types of diplomacy to promote the implementation of sustainable development in the state.

Thus, the task of economic diplomacy is “to achieve economic goals through diplomacy” (Sharov, 2019). This type of diplomacy “is aimed at protecting the economic interests of the country” (Hrushchynska, 2017) and is “a lever for strengthening the country's international competitiveness, gaining competitive advantages in the world market” (Baranovska, 2012). It is obvious that economic diplomacy for sustainable development can contribute to the achievement of a number of economic Sustainable Development Goals by a country that has embarked on the path of “greening” its economy. Attracting investments in the recycling sector, internationalizing circular economy production, participating in international project activities in the field of energy-saving technologies, etc. (with the use of EU grants) – all of these goals can be achieved through economic diplomacy.

In turn, the goal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine's Public Diplomacy Strategy for 2021-2025 is to “create a positive image of Ukraine in the world” through “communication and interaction with citizens of other countries to form public opinion favorable to Ukraine, trust and mutual understanding, as well as to promote national interests and achieve Ukraine's foreign policy goals” (MFA Ukraine, 2021). Thus, public diplomacy can support international cooperation in the field of education and science for sustainable development

and popularize the state's scientific and technical achievements in the field of eco-innovations. It is also intended to promote joint international research, interstate scientific and educational exchanges, benchmarking of the EU's best practices in implementing the principles of the green economy, and the creation of cross-state public movements to promote sustainable development, among other objectives.

Preventive diplomacy emerged as part of the UN's efforts to prevent wars and ensure peace in the world. It is known that the concept of preventive diplomacy was first voiced by UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, during the 15th session of the General Assembly in 1960 at the height of the Cold War between the United States and the USSR. Today, the UN has undergone significant transformations. Its organizational structure has branched out considerably, and its activities have expanded to include the management of other areas of human social life – in addition to the issue of war and peace. This organization deals with all global issues in the world. Thus, preventive diplomacy is designed to prevent not only the development of conflicts as destructive phenomena of the world order, but also the spread of environmental disasters and the aggravation of global problems in general. Such tasks coincide with the fundamental principles of sustainable development, which are designed to keep our planet healthy for future generations of humanity.

As is well-known, in the case of people's diplomacy, also known as "people-to-people diplomacy" (Oxford Reference, 2010), diplomatic functions are performed by individual members of society. Their opinions carry authority due to their life achievements, making them effective translators of national ideological positions and progressive ideas to the global community. In the context of sustainable development, people's diplomacy can support the promotion of healthy lifestyles, sustainable consumption and waste management, business responsibility, as well as eco-innovation in everyday life. People's diplomats can serve as ambassadors for national eco-brands, aiding in their international market promotion.

The above demonstrates that there is no singular vector of a state's foreign policy known as sustainable development. Instead, sustainable development is a global trend and a path towards collective strategic development. It also serves as a guideline for national policies. Therefore, there is no necessity to categorize sustainable development diplomacy as an independent type. Diplomacy, in all its various forms and manifestations, can contribute to the achievement of the state's sustainable development goals – as long as it aligns with its national interests.



2. Is sustainable development achieved exclusively through peaceful means? We believe that war is completely incompatible with the concept of sustainable development. Killing, violence, and destruction go against the principles of modern civilization. War directly threatens sustainable development in all its aspects: it has a devastating impact on society, the ecosystem, and the economy of nations. Furthermore, armed conflicts objectively hinder the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Peace and Justice Goal (United Nations, 2015b). For instance, the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war, which is an extraordinary phenomenon of our time, poses a threat to the established world order. It has an inter-civilizational and existential nature, as Russia is rebelling against the civilized democratic world and attempting to disregard international law in international relations, instead imposing “street” laws of brute force, intimidation, and blackmail on humanity. During times of war, when the priority is physiological survival, the noble goals of sustainable development lose their significance.

Our analysis proves that treating diplomacy of sustainable development as a separate type of diplomacy is inappropriate. This is because it does not require the use of special tools other than those already utilized in known types of diplomacy such as economic, public, preventive, and people’s diplomacy. Sustainable development is defined as a universal concept and a global strategy for the development of the world economic system. This concept is designed to address the depletion of natural resources and the worsening global problems faced by humanity. It has a significant impact on the national policies of countries worldwide and sets a trend towards promoting environmental sustainability in all aspects of public life. Furthermore, sustainable development diplomacy aims to cultivate empathy, prioritize human well-being, and bridge the gap between economic growth and environmental damage. Therefore, sustainable development diplomacy can be seen as a modern form of diplomacy and the latest trend in diplomatic work, with the objective of consolidating efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Exploring the role of sustainable development diplomacy in ensuring international security**

As we have mentioned earlier, sustainable development diplomacy is a contemporary form of diplomacy and it must address all current challenges,

including the issue of international security. According to RAND (2024), “international security includes military and diplomatic measures taken by subjects of international relations to ensure mutual security.” Therefore, sustainable development diplomacy, being a modern form of diplomacy, should serve as an alternative to military means – not only promoting sustainable development, but also encouraging peaceful resolution of disputes and bringing attention to global problems. Through an interdisciplinary analysis, we aim to explore the relationship between sustainable development and international security and determine if these two states can be achieved simultaneously through diplomatic means. According to the Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine, international security is defined as “a state of international relations that prohibits the violation of peace or the creation of real threats to the security of people in any form; the activities of states and international institutions to maintain such a state; a universal system of mechanisms, measures, and guarantees that collectively prevent the use of force” (Smolyanyuk, 2018). The state of international security encompasses more than just the absence of war and terrorism. It also includes various conditions in which threats should not exist in areas such as “economics, food, health, environment, personal, community, and political spheres” (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2009). Additionally, it encompasses “human security, cyber security, and internal security” (Cerami & Young, 2011), as well as “minority rights, migration, and poverty” (Jackson-Preece, 2011, p. 1), among others.

The above-mentioned spheres of international security align with the Sustainable Development Goals to varying degrees. By using the induction method and acknowledging that “there is a close interdependence between the Goals: the achievement of one Goal leads to the partial satisfaction of another” (Korolchuk, 2023, p. 92), it can be concluded that there is a direct proportional relationship between ensuring international security and sustainable development.

Thus, we have found that sustainable development diplomacy, as a modern form of diplomacy, is designed to ensure sustainable development in the context of international security. In other words, its role is to use peaceful means to resolve conflicts, including armed conflicts, and to focus on solving global problems and promoting sustainable development. However, the war of aggression on the territory of Ukraine, despite the involvement of the entire world, continues to escalate, and diplomatic means alone cannot help. This situation clearly signals that only weapons and force can be effective in responding to armed aggression

and terrorism, which leads to countries increasing their arsenals as the only way to ensure national security. It turns out that the diplomatic means used so far have been ineffective and not powerful enough. International organizations and global leaders should reconsider the mechanisms for regulating the world order that they have at their disposal. Otherwise, the world will be on the path towards massive weaponization, which, in the context of global resource scarcity, will increase threats to international security and make it impossible to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. “Attempts to retain power and protect borders from possible external threats lead to a growing tendency to justify military spending, which often takes priority over the needs and expectations of the people living in such states,” (Núñez Villaverde, 2023).

For example, prior to Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, global military spending had consistently shown an upward trend, as reported by the Stockholm International Institute. In 2021, it increased by 0.7% compared to 2020 and by 12% compared to 2012 (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2022). However, in 2022, the growth rate rose to 3.7% (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2023), and in 2023, it reached 9% (AfricaNews, 2024). Simultaneously, it is worth noting that “militarization is one of the most environmentally harmful human activities, and armed forces are among the most active destroyers in the world” (Ramos & Joanaz de Melo, 2005). This is not only due to the direct damage caused to the environment, economy, and people during conflicts, but also because the industry’ significantly relies on non-renewable energy, leading to substantial emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

In order to prevent the development of such processes and phenomena and ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the concept of sustainable development, it is necessary to improve the international mechanism for regulating the world order. As the world tends to militarize national economies to ensure national security, it is necessary to expand the range of diplomatic means in accordance with current conditions and challenges. This expansion will, on the one hand, help to mitigate the negative effects of the arms race, and on the other hand, cultivate sustainable development as a global culture in which all inhabitants of the planet choose to coexist harmoniously with their own kind and nature while maintaining a decent standard of living.

To this purpose, looking at sustainable development through the prism of international security, one should apply the integration method and expand the

dimensions of sustainable development from economic, social, and environmental to military, aimed at “increasing the ability to ensure international security with the least damage to the global economy, humanity, and the planet” (Korolchuk, 2022). Such an approach will allow for the updating of existing regulatory tools and the acquisition of new ones to support sustainable development diplomacy in the context of international security. In this case, we recommend applying the following:

- new approaches to nuclear disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear technologies are needed. It is evident that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970) has become obsolete and the world is currently on the brink of a nuclear war due to some nuclear weapon states disregarding international law. In our opinion, the lack of appropriate and timely consequences for such misconduct is to blame for this situation. Therefore, international law needs to be reformed to align with the current realities;
- control over the arms market should be exercised in order to filter out weapons of mass destruction that result in excessive human death and suffering, affecting all living beings in the area. Furthermore, efforts should be made to reorient arms production towards being more resource-efficient and environmentally friendly, achieved through the implementation of eco-innovations and a closed production cycle;
- - granting the status of inviolability to objects whose damage would have a negative impact on sustainable development is essential. These objects include the stability of the global economy, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the state of the ecosystem. “It is advisable to create a list of inviolable objects around the world, such as strategically important infrastructure and logistics facilities, industrial enterprises, healthcare facilities, nuclear power plants, natural and recreational facilities, and cultural monuments. Any military attack on these objects would be considered a threat to international security, requiring immediate suppression of the conflict by the collective forces of the international community,” (Korolchuk, 2022).

The main difference between the modern form of diplomacy and its predecessors should be the uncompromising and resolute compliance with international law by all players in the international arena, on an equal basis. International relations,

especially in the context of international security, should be based not only on national interests, but also guided by global responsibility for creating obstacles to sustainable development. These obstacles include excessive consumption of non-renewable resources, a high share of mining in the GDP structure, excessive greenhouse gas emissions, warfare and political destabilization, corruption and misappropriation of the state budget, cyber and financial fraud, etc. The system of international organizations, whose main task is to solve global problems and promote peace, including in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, also needs to be reorganized.

### **Conclusions**

Consequently, the hypothesis regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of sustainable development diplomacy in ensuring sustainable development and international security has been confirmed. Through testing the hypothesis, it was found that sustainable development diplomacy represents a contemporary form of diplomacy, reflecting the latest trend in diplomatic work to consolidate efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also relevant to current events and processes. Additionally, sustainable development diplomacy, as a modern form of diplomacy, aims to ensure sustainable development within the context of international security. This involves resolving conflicts, including armed conflicts, through peaceful means, prioritizing the global challenges faced by humanity and promoting sustainable development. National interests, when approached through sustainable development diplomacy, are considered in alignment with the global development strategy and should not impede the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; otherwise, it would violate international security.

Sustainable development diplomacy is gaining considerable popularity today as it promotes sustainable development through international cooperation and building a system of partnerships based on respect for the rights and needs of all states and communities at all levels. The world is transitioning from a model of unlimited possibilities, where economic growth was achieved through scaling up production and mining, to a model that acknowledges resource scarcity and the increasing global population. In this new model, economic growth is achieved by improving resource and energy efficiency in production, utilizing alternative energy sources, extending the life cycle of goods, reducing consumption, and

more. These changes require appropriate approaches to international cooperation, which are implemented through the conclusion of international agreements, exchange of experiences, provision of technical assistance, investment in green technologies, and other means to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions: economic, social, environmental, and military, within the context of international security. The proposed four-dimensional nature of sustainable development aligns it closely with the concept of international security, uniting them into a single vector for the strategic development of the world community.

Therefore, the diplomacy of sustainable development is designed to contribute to the realization of the concept of sustainable development and address the current challenges of international security. Through diplomatic efforts, sustainable development can become a global trend that promotes peace, healthy lifestyles, environmental protection, moderate consumption, the cultivation of spiritual values and empathy, global responsibility, and inclusion. This, in turn, will help eliminate various security threats. Sustainable development diplomacy serves as an important tool for achieving global stability, security, and prosperity. Further research in this area will enhance the mechanisms of international economic relations, predict their impact on world politics, and develop effective national strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

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