

ON THE QUESTION OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

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Abstract. Mutually beneficial economic ties are increasingly important in the current context of international relations, in comparison to "hard" powers. The intensification of international economic relations has led to the development of economic diplomacy, which aims to meet the domestic needs of a country and occupies a special place in inter-state relations. Economic diplomacy plays a great role in implementing the goals and objectives of a state's foreign policy, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, and its recognition throughout the world. The use of methods and techniques of economic diplomacy in improving the competitiveness of a country's economy has been effective in achieving this goal.

This article analyzes the history and modern trends in the development of economic diplomacy based on the theoretical conclusions of scientists dealing with this problem. The history of economic diplomacy has its origins in the trade diplomacy of the ancient historical period and has passed through several stages in its development. A comprehensive study of economic diplomacy, including the means and methods used at different stages of historical development, is relevant both from a scientific and practical point of view. The historical comparative method is used as a methodological basis for the study of the problem raised in the article, which draws conclusions about the history of economic diplomacy.

It was established that the development of economic diplomacy was associated with different periods of world history and changing geopolitical conditions. The complication of interstate relations and the increasing predominance of economic factors in them began with trade diplomacy in antiquity and depended on the domestic politics of the country. The results and conclusions obtained in the study of the history of economic diplomacy within the framework of this article can be used in the curricula for the training of future specialists. The study of the emergence of diplomatic methods and means at each historical stage allows us to determine the level of development of economic diplomacy in modern international economic relations and its role in achieving the strategic objectives of the state. Economic diplomacy has wide opportunities at the international level to introduce domestic business to foreign markets, support them, and create favorable conditions for the sale of their products in foreign markets.

Key words: economic diplomacy, history of development, state, trade relations, modernity, Hanseatic League, «Silk Road», capitalism

Basic provisions

The development of economic diplomacy has been linked to various events in world history and changing geopolitical conditions. The complication of interstate relations and the increasing predominance of economic factors in them has its own history. In ancient Greece, city-states used their economic wealth to support trade and military interests simultaneously, and this is how trade diplomacy first took shape. The development of international trade and foreign economic relations in the

Middle Ages required special regulatory organizations and institutions, which laid the first institutional foundation for economic diplomacy. At this time, the Crusades and the formation of the Silk Road in Asia contributed to the development of trade relations between states, and the use of various methods to regulate them also contributed to the development of economic diplomacy.

The development of economic diplomacy in modern times has been strongly influenced by global trends. Through analyzing the works of scholars and researchers, it can be noted that the development of economic diplomacy has been influenced by several factors.

The history of the development of economic diplomacy, as discussed in this article, has been examined by numerous scholars and researchers. They have also explored the origins of diplomacy. According to encyclopedic dictionaries, the word "diplomacy" comes from the Greek language. In ancient Greece, the term "diploma" referred to double tablets with letters and notes issued by apostles as documents confirming their authority abroad [1]. The word "diplomacy" was first used in the early seventeenth century. Russian researcher Popov V.I. noted that the first use of this term in England dates back to 1645.

It is clear that economic diplomacy cannot be considered separately from traditional classical diplomacy. Classical diplomacy corresponds to the Italian model of development and was formed on the basis of interstate trade after the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia in the German Empire in 1648. This document put an end to the Thirty Years' War on a pan-European scale, concluded a century of confessional confrontation in Europe, introduced a legal basis into the system of European international relations, and defined their character for several centuries to come [2].

Introduction

English scholars Nicholas Bayne and Stephen Woolcock investigated the relationship between international relations and economics. In "The New Economic Diplomacy: Decision-Making and Negotiation in International Economic Relations," they drew on Gardner and Marjolin's claim that the first major tension is between international economics and international politics. In an ideal world, states would be able to keep politics and economics separate. However, since states are political entities, politics frequently encroaches on economics in the pursuit of international objectives. Governments strive to reconcile politics and economics, both in the objectives chosen and the methods used. The impact of this tension has varied over the last 70 years but is always present. In the period following World War II, the United States launched major initiatives that combined political and economic objectives. The Bretton Woods institutions and the Marshall Plan had the essentially political aims of deterring future wars and helping Western Europe to resist communist encroachment. To achieve these political objectives, the Americans adjusted their economic policies accordingly, so that politics and economics successfully reinforced each other [3]. Maximizing the presence of economic goals and interests in foreign policy, even under modern conditions, has led to improvements in the mechanisms and methods of economic diplomacy.

According to researchers, the development of economic diplomacy consists of three stages:

- The first stage was economic guardian diplomacy: diplomacy stood guard over the economy, protecting those who found themselves abroad in lands that were not always safe, hospitable, or civilized.
- The second stage was diplomacy serving the economy: Over the centuries, diplomacy has served the economy in a variety of ways, initially providing guarantees of freedom of trade routes, then opening up markets, colonies, and zones of influence, preparing trade agreements, and actively supporting the activities of trading firms.
- The third stage is diplomacy, which puts the economy at its service: diplomacy enlists the aid of the economy, and the economy, in turn, aids foreign policy. The place of the economy in all spheres of society has been defined, and diplomacy has found in the economy both a working tool and a weapon. Diplomacy turns to economics, and economics helps foreign policy. At this stage, the place of economics in all spheres of society is defined, and diplomacy recognizes economics as a tool and a weapon [4].

In general, academic studies have determined that modern economic diplomacy has its origins in trade diplomacy. These studies also include the concept of "commercial diplomacy." The authors believe that trade diplomacy and commercial diplomacy have some common features, but also differ from each other.

Description of materials and methods

Commercial diplomacy tends to focus on supporting and defending the interests of companies and entrepreneurs in the international arena. It is concerned with establishing commercial relations between countries, developing economic ties, and encouraging trade. The main goal of commercial diplomacy is to provide a favorable and stable international economic environment for businesses.

Trade diplomacy, on the other hand, is a narrower and more specialized form of commercial diplomacy that focuses on promoting a country's economic interests in world markets. This form of diplomacy is concerned with shaping trade policies and agreements, ensuring access to global markets for national products, improving the investment climate, and supporting exports.

A researcher of American diplomacy, V.O. Korobko, points out that there have been instances in history when commercial diplomacy has been used to achieve a state goal. For example, the American "open door" policy towards China (1899-1949) aimed to implement free trade and free penetration of capital into the Chinese market. The Bretton Woods Agreement is also based on the principles of commercial diplomacy, and it had a huge impact on world trade: the creation of the IMF and GATT (WTO) [5].

Russian scholar R.I. Khasbulatov considers commercial diplomacy as a part of economic diplomacy and interprets it as a set of methodologies and measures to solve problems related to the foreign trade policy of a country. According to him, the sphere of commercial diplomacy includes negotiation skills, preventing

disagreements in foreign trade, working out compromises, and mutually beneficial proposals to solve complex foreign economic issues [6]. Consequently, commercial diplomacy means the ability to effectively use traditional diplomatic methods and tools in foreign economic relations.

It is noticeable that a number of researchers consider economic diplomacy and commercial diplomacy as a whole. The prevailing view is that the goals of commercial and economic diplomacy are similar, being in the same sphere of activity.

The main methodological approach used in this research article was the historical approach, which allowed the authors to study the emergence, formation, and development of economic diplomacy. Through this approach, the authors identified the main stages of economic diplomacy and the factors that contributed to its emergence and development. By studying the main historical events of world history, the authors established their influence on the development of economic diplomacy. This approach enabled a better understanding of the changing methods and means of economic diplomacy in different periods, leading to the modern form of economic diplomacy. The authors consider the historical stages of economic diplomacy development as a continuity phenomenon with a qualitative transition to a more perfect form of economic diplomacy.

The comparative method was also used in the study of the history of economic diplomacy. This facilitated the identification of the purpose and objectives of economic diplomacy at a particular time and place by comparing it with other historical events. Through comparison, the authors identified similarities and differences in the historical development of economic diplomacy and concluded that the objectives of commercial diplomacy from the ancient period to the present day persist, with gradual transformation into the modern form of economic diplomacy. The forms, methods, and means of economic diplomacy are continuously transformed and modified in the modern stage, and new actors appear with changes in the world order. Therefore, the comparative method was useful in studying the different historical stages of development of economic diplomacy.

Results.

In conclusion, the history of the development of economic diplomacy can be divided into several stages.

In ancient times, countries such as Ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, and China developed trade relations that shaped the economic interests and foreign policies of states.

During the Middle Ages, states such as Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Britain established their trading empires and colonies, leading to the emergence of international financial relations, such as loans and bonds.

In modern times, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, new forms of economic diplomacy emerged in the form of trade and tariff agreements and participation in international organizations such as the League of Nations.

After World War II, new forms of economic diplomacy emerged, including the creation of a number of international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization,

as well as the development of economic aid, trade agreements, and investment treaties.

In recent decades, economic diplomacy has become increasingly complex and comprehensive, including the use of new technologies and mechanisms such as the digital economy, innovation management, the promotion of free trade, and addressing global environmental issues through economic diplomacy.

Discussion.

One of the first manifestations of economic diplomacy was in ancient Greece, where city-states used their economic resources to support trade and military interests. Although economic diplomacy did not exist in the modern sense at that time, history highlights a number of political and diplomatic events related to economics that occurred in ancient Greece. The Greek city-states were originally organized as independent units that competed with each other in trade and economic affairs. During the Great Colonization, which took place in the eighth and sixth centuries B.C., Greek cities expanded their trade relations and established colonies in different parts of the Mediterranean Sea. This led to the formation of many trade routes and the creation of international trade relations. However, the existence of individual entrepreneurs and traders regulated society's economic situation at that time. Furthermore, many Greeks had their own laws and customs duties that could restrict trade and economic relations between cities. It is known from various sources of history that this sometimes led to conflicts and sometimes to wars between states.

In addition, the economic power and prosperity of city-states such as Athens and Sparta allowed them to influence international politics and use their economic resources as a means to achieve their political goals. For example, in 480 B.C., after defeating the Persians, peace and social stability were established in Greece, and economic stability enabled culture and the arts to flourish. Athens, which had the strongest navy of its time, was able to demand tribute from other city-states and forced others to fulfill their demands. Athens formed the Delian League, a defensive alliance aimed at preventing further Persian invasion [7]. Thus, the Greek states used their navy and economic power to form the Delian League, which cooperated in defense and economy. In ancient Greece, economics and trade played an important role in Greek political life.

Meanwhile, in the Middle Ages, trade diplomacy did not exist in the modern sense as diplomacy was more concerned with politics and military affairs than trade. However, international trade and foreign economic relations did occur. Trade developed not only through the travels of individuals and representatives but also required the work of market research institutions to protect traders in foreign lands. Italian cities established active trade relations with Middle Eastern countries and sent ambassadors to protect their citizens during the 13th and 14th centuries, including holding diplomatic posts in Constantinople. The use of a common Latin language facilitated mutual trade and helped the masses engage in trade [8].

In addition, several important events and changes in the Middle Ages influenced the development of international trade and foreign economic relations, such as the *Crusades*.

As a result of the *Crusades* in the 11th and 13th centuries, Europeans came into contact with the peoples of the Near and Middle East, as well as East Asia, leading to the development of international trade and the emergence of new trade routes such as the Silk Road. However, the Crusades also had an impact on the Western economy and culture. The plundering of overseas countries became a catalyst for property stratification and the progress of commodity-money relations. The economic power of the Italian trading republics increased, allowing them to make huge profits from freight and significantly strengthen their commercial positions in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, challenging the Arabs and Byzantines [9]. Researcher I. Krivushin argues that for Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, the expansion to the East was a continuation of their struggle with the Arabs for domination of the Mediterranean Sea. Their support for the Crusader movement was motivated by their desire to establish themselves on the shores of the Levant and to control the main trade routes to Mesopotamia, Arabia, and India.

The Crusades had an enormous impact on the formation of trade relations between Western and Eastern countries and served as the basis for the further development of trade diplomacy.

In the Middle Ages, trade diplomacy was more concerned with politics and military affairs than with trade. However, international trade and foreign economic relations also took place. Italian cities established active trade relations with the countries of the Middle East, sending ambassadors to Eastern countries to protect their citizens during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. A common Latin language facilitated mutual trade and helped the masses to engage the population in trade [8].

Formed in the 2nd century BC, the Silk Road was the first manifestation of the trend of globalization in the early Middle Ages. Along this route, valuable items, goods and various achievements of other countries became available in other regions of the Earth. Trade and cultural ties developed between the peoples living along the Silk Road. Since the foundation of the Kazakh Khanate in the 15th century, Kazakh wealthy cattle-owners sought foreign markets to exchange their wealth for or buy such wares as textiles, handicrafts, porcelain and ceramics. However, in those days Kazakhs did not have direct access to Chinese goods, they could get them through East Turkestan and Central Asian khanates. Such trade relations with neighboring states contributed to the creation of trade diplomacy between them [10]. Thus, trade diplomacy was in its infancy in the Middle Ages.

Islam, the religion based on the Quran, the holy book of Muslims, promoted unity among nations, proclaimed the equality of all Muslims, and called trade a godly occupation, all contributed to the success of creating a united Arab Caliphate in the East and Eurasia. It strictly rejected usury (charging interest on money and property). This religion became a powerful attraction for the merchant class and the revival of petty trade. As early as the eighth-ninth centuries. The Arab Caliphate completely Muslimized territories from southern Spain to a large part of India (including modern Bangladesh and Pakistan, as well as Afghanistan, later Indonesia, Central Asia, the Caucasus and part of the Volga region); it gave these peoples its written language (Arabic) and Muslim culture [6].

Hanseatic League. In the 13th century, German cities formed the Hanseatic League to protect their trade interests. The Hanseatic League began as an association of North German merchants and evolved into a confederation in the mid-14th century. At its height, the Hanseatic League included over 200 cities both on and off the coast. Its area of influence stretched from the Bay of Seidersee in the west to the Gulf of Finland in the east, and from Thuringia in the south to the Baltic Sea in the north. The main goals of the Hanseatic League were to protect traders abroad and to develop trade. These goals made it the foremost political force in Northern Europe, capable of waging victorious wars against neighboring states despite the weakness of the Hanseatic imperial power. The wars waged by the Hansa always had economic objectives. In his research, the French historian F. Dollinger notes that "the Hanseatic League merchant cities in northern Germany were a unique phenomenon in European life from the 12th to the 17th centuries. Hanseatic merchants supplied the West with Russian furs and wax, Polish wheat, Hungarian and Swedish copper. They brought Flemish, Dutch, and English cloth, French and Portuguese salt and wine to the East. Thanks in large part to them, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe were introduced to Western literature, Gothic architecture, and Renaissance paintings. For 500 years, the Hanse helped to establish economic, political, social, and cultural ties between Western and Eastern Europe" [11]. The Hanseatic League was the first European trade union and had a significant impact on the development of international trade and trade relations.

The spread of capitalism in the late Middle Ages led to the emergence of a market economy and the expansion of money circulation, which in turn led to the creation of banks and new forms of trade relations. This development influenced the growth of economic diplomacy in several ways.

The spread of capitalism began at the end of the Middle Ages, which led to the emergence of a market economy. This, in turn, resulted in the expansion of money circulation, the creation of banks, and the emergence of new forms of trade relations. The spread of capitalism during the late Middle Ages had a significant impact on the development of economic diplomacy in several ways.

Firstly, capitalism stimulated the growth of trade and commercial relations between countries, leading to the need for international agreements and treaties governing economic relations between nations. This provided the foundation for the development of economic diplomacy.

Secondly, capitalism created a need for protecting the interests of capitalist entrepreneurs abroad, which led to the creation of diplomatic instruments to safeguard their interests. This may have included the use of diplomatic channels to resolve disputes and conflicts between entrepreneurs and the governments of other countries.

Lastly, capitalism led to competition between countries for access to resources and markets. This resulted in the use of economic diplomacy to gain a competitive advantage in international trade and investment. Additionally, capitalism strengthened the role of state institutions in regulating economic relations between countries, and states began to use economic diplomacy as a foreign policy tool to promote their economic interests in the international arena.

Thus, the spread of capitalism in the late Middle Ages stimulated the development of economic diplomacy, creating the need to regulate economic relations between countries, protect the interests of entrepreneurs abroad, and use economic diplomacy to achieve competitive advantage. The strengthening of state institutions in regulating economic relations between countries led to the use of economic diplomacy as a tool of foreign policy.

In the first half of the 17th century, the French thinker Emeric Crousse suggested that merchants were more effective than soldiers in improving people's well-being, as they played a crucial role in international trade. In this regard, the thinker called for the construction of roads, the creation of a unified system of dimensions and weights, and a system of currency. [12]

Nowadays economic diplomacy is becoming more and more organized and systematic, especially due to the development of international organizations such as the UN and the World Trade Organization. In the twentieth century, economic diplomacy played a crucial role in solving many global economic problems, such as the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Economic diplomacy remains an important part of the foreign policy of many states, which use it to protect their economic interests, attract foreign investment, promote exports and ensure economic security.

The second half of the twentieth century was a period of rapid development of economic diplomacy. At this time there were changes in economic and diplomatic activity in terms of its methods and mechanisms. We know from history that there were conflicts and large-scale wars at the beginning of the twentieth century and there was a global crisis between the two world wars. These conditions in the world contributed to the transformation of trade diplomacy into economic diplomacy. In the second half of the twentieth century, economic diplomacy, with its rapid development, proved its important role and place in the modern world. The economicization of the diplomatic industry demanded a more intense involvement of companies and the state in global economic development. Along with the changes in the global economy, the forms of activity within classical economic diplomacy have also changed. But its overall goals remained the same, unchanged[13].

Modern economic diplomacy of the XXI century is a set of international economic relations, which are based on cooperation, competition and dialogue between states and international organizations. Economic diplomacy includes the use of economic mechanisms and tools to achieve foreign policy objectives, such as strengthening national security, attracting foreign investment, increasing exports of goods and services, increasing employment and improving living standards.

There are several important trends in modern economic diplomacy:

- Globalization of the economy - the world's economic ties are becoming deeper and more complex, resulting in increasing interdependence between states and international organizations.
- Growing economic power of new players such as China, India, and Brazil, which are becoming increasingly active in international trade and investment.

- Strengthening multipolarity of the world economy - the number of centers of economic power and influence is growing, leading to increased competition between states.
- The growing role of the private sector in international economic relations - companies are playing an increasingly important role in shaping international economic relations and are involved in many issues previously reserved for states.

Overall, modern economic diplomacy is becoming increasingly complex and multifaceted, requiring states and international organizations to adopt more flexible and adaptive strategies that can respond adequately to changes in the global economy.

Conclusion.

In general, modern economic diplomacy has become increasingly complex and differentiated, requiring states and international organizations to adopt flexible and adaptive strategies that can respond to changes in the global economy as much as possible. Thus, based on the history of economic diplomacy, we can conclude that the economic interests of states have always played an important role in foreign policy. Today, economic diplomacy has become an integral part of international relations.

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ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДИПЛОМАТИЯ ТАРИХЫ ТУРАЛЫ МӘСЕЛЕГЕ

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Андатпа. Қазіргі жағдайда халықаралық қатынастарда өзара тиімді экономикалық байланыстар «жұмсақ күш» ретінде танылып, олардың маңыздылығы «қатты» күштерден де артып келеді. Халықаралық экономикалық қатынастардың күрделенуі экономикалық

дипломатиялық байланыстардың жаңа түрде дамуына әкелді. Елдің ішкі талап-сұраныстарын қанағаттандыру мақсатында мемлекетаралық қарым-қатынастарда экономикалық дипломатияның алатын орны ерекше екендігі байқалады. Қазіргі таңда халықаралық деңгейде мемлекеттің сыртқы саясатының мақсат-міндеттерін жүзеге асыруда, ұлттық экономиканың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін нығайту мен оны әлемге танытуда экономикалық дипломатия үлкен рөл атқарып отыр. Бүгінгі саяси және экономикалық жағдайлар мемлекет алдына ел экономикасының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру қажеттілігін нақтылап отыр. Осы мақсатты жүзеге асыруда экономикалық дипломатияның әдіс-тәсілдерін қолдану тиімді нәтиже беретіндігі дипломатия тәжірибесінен байқалады. Оның халықаралық деңгейде отандық бизнесті сыртқы нарыққа шығаруға, оларға қолдау көрсету мен оның өнімдерін шетел нарығында сатуға қолайлы жағдай туғыза алатын мүмкіндіктері мол.

Бұл мақала ойшылдар мен ғалымдардың түйген экономикалық дипломатияның теориялық тұжырымдарына сүйене отырып, оның дамуы тарихы мен қазіргі тенденцияларын саралауға арналады. Жалпы, экономикалық дипломатияның тарихы ертеректегі сауда дипломатиясынан бастау алады, ол өзінің даму барысында бірнеше кезеңдерден өтті. Авторлардың пайымдауынша, экономикалық дипломатияны жан-жақты зерттеу, әсіресе, тарихи даму кезеңдеріндегі қолданылған құралдары мен әдістерін саралау ғылыми және практика тұрғыдан да өзекті болып отыр. Мақалада көтерілген мәселені зерттеудің методологиялық базасы ретінде тарихи салыстырмалы әдіс қолданылуы экономикалық дипломатия тарихы жайында бірқатар қорытындылар жасауға негіз болды.

Экономикалық дипломатияның дамуы әлемдік тарихтың әртүрлі кезеңдерімен және геосаяси жағдайлардың өзгеруімен байланысты болғандығы анықталды. Мемлекетаралық қатынастардың күрделенуі, ондағы экономикалық факторлардың басымдылығының өсуі әр замандағы елдің ішкі саясатымен тығыз байланысты болғандығына және сауда дипломатиясынан басталғандығына көз жеткіздік.

Экономикалық дипломатия тарихын зерттеуде алынған нәтижелер мен қорытындылар болашақ мамандарды даярлауда оқу бағдарламаларында пайдалануға болады. Әлемдік экономикалық кеңістікте экономикалық байланыстардың дамуы, әр тарихи кезеңде дипломатиялық әдіс-тәсілдер мен құралдардың пайда болуын зерттеу қазіргі заманғы халықаралық экономикалық қатынастардағы экономикалық дипломатияның даму деңгейін, оның мемлекеттің стратегиялық мақсаттарға жетудегі рөлін анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: экономикалық дипломатия, даму тарихы, мемлекет, сауда қатынастары, қазіргі уақыт, Ганзалық одақ, «Жібек жолы», капитализм

К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ИСТОРИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ

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Аннотация. В современном контексте международных отношений взаимовыгодные экономические связи приобретают все большее значение по сравнению с "твердыми" силами. Активизация международных экономических отношений привела к развитию экономической дипломатии, которая направлена на удовлетворение внутренних потребностей страны и занимает особое место в межгосударственных отношениях. Экономическая дипломатия играет большую роль в реализации целей и задач внешней политики государства, повышении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, ее

признания во всем мире. Использование методов и приемов экономической дипломатии в повышении конкурентоспособности экономики страны является эффективным в достижении этой цели.

В данной статье анализируется история и современные тенденции развития экономической дипломатии на основе теоретических выводов ученых, занимающихся данной проблемой. История экономической дипломатии берет свое начало с торговой дипломатии древнего исторического периода и прошла несколько этапов в своем развитии. Комплексное исследование экономической дипломатии, включая средства и методы, использовавшиеся на разных этапах исторического развития, актуально как с научной, так и с практической точки зрения. В качестве методологической основы для исследования поставленной в статье проблемы используется историко-сравнительный метод, на основе которого делаются выводы об истории экономической дипломатии.

Установлено, что развитие экономической дипломатии было связано с различными периодами мировой истории и меняющимися геополитическими условиями. Усложнение межгосударственных отношений и все большее преобладание в них экономических факторов началось с торговой дипломатии в древности и зависело от внутренней политики страны.

Результаты и выводы, полученные при изучении истории экономической дипломатии в рамках данной статьи, могут быть использованы в учебных программах по подготовке будущих специалистов. Изучение возникновения дипломатических методов и средств на каждом историческом этапе позволяет определить уровень развития экономической дипломатии в современных международных экономических отношениях и ее роль в достижении стратегических целей государства. Экономическая дипломатия имеет широкие возможности на международном уровне для ознакомления отечественного бизнеса с зарубежными рынками, оказания им поддержки, создания благоприятных условий для реализации их продукции на внешних рынках.

Ключевые слова: экономическая дипломатия, история развития, государство, торговые отношения, современность, Ганзейский союз, "Шелковый путь", капитализм

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