مجلة تكريت للعلوم السياسية

اسم المقال: أثار الدبلوماسية الذكية على سهولة وسرعة ودقة الاتصال السياسي في النظام الدولي
اسم الكاتب: د. سمرومر جمال حيدر
رابط ثابت: https://political-encyclopedia.org/index.php/library/7892
تاريخ الاسترداد: 2026/11/02 11:57 +03

الموسوعة السياسيّة هي مبادرة أكاديمية غير هادفة للربح، تساعد الباحثين والطلاب على الوصول واستخدام وبناء مجموعات أوسع من المحتوى العلمي العربي في مجال علم السياسة واستخدامها في الأرشيف الرقمي الموثوق به لإغناء المحتوى العربي على الإنترنت.
لمزيد من المعلومات حول الموسوعة السياسيّة - Encyclopedia Political، يرجى التواصل على info@political-encyclopedia.org

استخدامكم لأرشيف مكتبة الموسوعة السياسيّة - Encyclopedia Political يعني موافقتك على شروط وأحكام الاستخدام المتاحة على الموقع https://political-encyclopedia.org/terms-of-use

تم الحصول على هذا المقال من موقع مجلة تكريت للعلوم السياسية جامعة تكريت ورفده في مكتبة الموسوعة السياسيّة مستوفياً شروط حقوق الملكية الفكريّة ومتطلبات رخصة المشاع الإبداعي التي ينضوي المقال تحتها.

: https://doi.org/ 10.25130/tjfps.v4i33.272

TJFPS
ISSUE 33

IRAQI Academic Scientific Journals
العراقية المجلات الاكاديمية العلمية
ISSN: 2663-9203 (Electronic)
ISSN: 2312-6639 (print)

Contents lists available at:
http://tjfps.tu.edu.iq/index.php/poiltic
Tikrit Journal For Political Science

Tikrit Journal For Political Science
SINCE 2014

آثار الدبلوماسية الذكية على سهولة وسرعة ودقة الاتصال السياسي في النظام الدولي

" The Effects of Smart Diplomacy on the Ease, Speed and Accuracy of Political Communication in the International System"

Sarwar Jamal Haider [a]
Erbil Polytechnic University/ Choman Technical Institute [a]

د. سەروەر جمال حيدر [a] *
جامعة اربيل التقنية/ معهد الفني جومان [a]

Articleinfo.

Article history:
- Received 28 Sep. 2023
-Received in revised form 17 Oct. 2023
- Final Proofreading 02 Nov. 2023
- Accepted 16 Nov. 2023
- Available online 31 Dec. 2023

Keywords:
- Smart diplomacy
- Political communication
- International system

©2023. THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Abstract: For the first time in 2009, the term smart diplomacy entered the world political literature by Hillary Clinton, the last US Secretary of State. In fact, smart diplomacy is the result of synergy between hard power and soft power, hard threat and soft threat, and hard security and soft security. In fact, by using this new diplomacy, governments will have all types of diplomacy such as cyber diplomacy, media diplomacy, digital diplomacy, sports diplomacy, parliamentary diplomacy, etc. This research has been done with descriptive-analytical method and using available documents. According to the results of smart diplomacy using all dimensions of diplomacy and moral and financial capacity to help deal with the current era. Smart diplomacy has had positive effects in the ease, speed and accuracy of political communication and of course international influence. By using this type of diplomacy, governments, as the main players in the international arena, have a high speed in making decisions about the amount of tools and information provided, and are currently implementing decisions with great care.

*Corresponding Author: Sarwar Jamal Haider, E-Mail: sarwar.haider@epu.edu.iq
Tel: +9647504497374 , Affiliation: Erbil Polytechnic University, Choman Technical Institute

معلومات البحث :

تواريخ البحث:
- الاستلام: 28 أيلول2023
-الاستلام بعد التنقيح 17 تشرين الأول 2023
- التدقيق اللغوي 02 تشرين الثاني 2023
- القبول: 16 تشرين الثاني 2023
- النشر المباشر: 31 كانون الأول 2023

الكلمات المفتاحية :
- الدبلوماسية الذكية
- التواصل السياسي
- النظام الدولي

الخلاصة : لأول مرة في عام 2009، دخل مصطلح الدبلوماسية الذكية إلى الأدبيات السياسية العالمية على يد هيلاري كلينتون، آخر وزيرة خارجية للولايات المتحدة. وفي الواقع، فإن الدبلوماسية الذكية هي نتيجة للتآزر بين القوة الصارمة والقوة الناعمة، والتهديد الشديد والتهديد الناعم، والأمن الصارم والأمن الناعم. وفي الواقع، باستخدام هذه الدبلوماسية الجديدة، سيكون لدى الحكومات جميع أنواع الدبلوماسية مثل الدبلوماسية السيبرانية، والدبلوماسية الإعلامية، والدبلوماسية الرقمية، والدبلوماسية الرياضية، والدبلوماسية البرلمانية، وما إلى ذلك. وقد تم هذا البحث بالمنهج الوصفي التحليلي وباستخدام الوثائق المتاحة. ووفقا لنتائج الدبلوماسية الذكية باستخدام كافة أبعاد الدبلوماسية والقدرة المعنوية والمالية للمساعدة في التعامل مع العصر الحالي. وكان للدبلوماسية الذكية آثار إيجابية في سهولة وسرعة ودقة الاتصال السياسي وبالطبع التأثير الدولي. وباستخدام هذا النوع من الدبلوماسية، تتمتع الحكومات، باعتبارها اللاعبين الرئيسيين على الساحة الدولية، بسرعة عالية في اتخاذ القرارات بشأن كمية الأدوات والمعلومات المقدمة، وتقوم حاليا بتنفيذ القرارات بعناية كبيرة.

Introduction:

Communication between mankind has been necessary and, in some cases, vital and necessary since long ago; Because originally, man is a social being due to his natural temperament and to meet his needs, both material (physical) and spiritual (spiritual) needs, he needed to socialize and communicate. In the beginning, people used to express their desire and try to solve it. This process was followed by drawing figures on the walls of caves (which were the residences of the first humans) in order to record thoughts and transfer them to others, until it gradually ended with the organization of these forms in the written language (calligraphy). On the other hand, speech language (verbal communication) also opened its place in the process of communication through a historical course, at the same time, humans use the aforementioned communication methods that have a more general aspect, body language and eye contact as communication elements are being used (Sullivan, 2018).

The methods of communication that were mentioned above have been formed according to the time and human needs during a strange period of several tens of thousands of years; But in today's era, speed is a determining factor in most calculations, and every day we witness the updating of technology in the digital field to realize the above-mentioned concern, which is a concern due to the limitations governing the human body and material life in Negligence leads to

suffering and problems for users. It is also necessary to explain that the speed mentioned above will never be appreciated without sufficient precision. With the realization of the two factors mentioned in the above lines, we will see the ease of communication (Kļaviņš, 2021).

From the above material, it can be concluded that there is a need for communication infrastructure, a need that requires a new tool due to its fluidity and changeability, but it should be known that communication with the expansion of its meaning, which is the result of various developments, including the formation of governments/nations is, it spread from a purely individual communication to another form, which is the communication between governments. Although we have witnessed this relationship before the formation of governments/nations, but not to the extent of the maturity of this concept, with the expansion and generalization of the need for communication between governments, the question of how to apply it came up (Kissinger, 2014). A question that found an answer according to its age, from the Minister of power to its official form today, which means sending and accepting an ambassador and establishing a representative office. But the tool that has played a very prominent role in all these eras, along with the representative character of the head of the delegation, minister of power, ambassador... is diplomacy (Triwibowo, 2020).

Diplomacy has undergone many changes in the era of communication evolution after a long period of suspension, which was only defined as an official dialogue between two or more parties who were in charge of representing a country. For example, we can refer to the prevalence of words such as media diplomacy, parliamentary diplomacy, football diplomacy, etc. in political literature, and of course it should be known that these words are not only a word but have a real and objective support. Considering the emergence of the communication revolution in the 1970s and the impact of communication processes between countries as the main players in the field of the international system, as well as among other players such as international organizations, multinational companies, etc., the effort to investigate the extent of this impact and Estimating its role in the future seems obvious (Zhang, 2018).

It should also be noted that the most important and favorite issue of the actors is security, which in the new order of the international system is the most important means of realizing that diplomacy. The tool that, as described, has undergone a transformation due to mixing with technology in the age of revolution. By stating the developments and describing the current environment, it is felt necessary to investigate the fact that the foreign policy apparatus as the designer of the command of diplomacy and the diplomat as its executor, in choosing the many available tools, what criteria should be used? Select the diplomacy process and what issues should be kept in mind in drawing the course of negotiations. In a way, it should be stated that today's diplomacy is smart diplomacy, and while it is easier to access diplomatic tools, it will also have its own subtleties (Zulal, 2012).

As mentioned, due to the more complicated international relations and the increase of conflicts and conflicts of national interests of countries and other actors, the role of diplomacy is more prominent than ever before. Because in today's world, resorting to other means of gaining benefits such as war, coup d'état, etc. has a lot of cost for the parties and especially for the perpetrator of these actions. Its most important cost is the need for global consensus and, more correctly, the richness of public opinion (Behravesh, 2018).

Also, for a long time, the issue of providing security for all actors in the field of the international system, especially national security, has been very important for countries, and on the other hand, we have always witnessed the efforts of other countries and actors on the opposite front to challenge this important pillar. Among the various ways of achieving security, diplomacy is more prominent, especially after the end of World War II and the demand of world public opinion from its leaders to establish peace and resolve conflicts through dialogue. For this purpose, it is necessary to choose new solutions and strategies in accordance with the current conditions and keep pace with the developments and think about obtaining maximum benefits in this situation (Kolodziej, 2005).

The transformation of the age of communication has also led to a transformation in the field of international relations, and while creating threats, it has also brought opportunities. It is necessary to examine the combination of these threats and opportunities and to make the most of the opportunities and minimize the threats as a scientific activity. Also, the discovery of different dimensions of smart diplomacy has had a significant impact on the level of authority of diplomats, and due to the revelation of existing capacities to make more practical, accurate, correct and accessible decisions, the diplomatic apparatus in discovering benefits and ways to obtain them Especially national security will be more successful. With the combination of hard and soft power, the tool of diplomacy has found new dimensions, which can be said to be more practical. According to the objectives of the research, it is assumed that smart diplomacy is the synergy of two soft and hard powers, on the one hand, it is the origin of benefiting from organized rationality, and on the other hand, it is the origin of facilitating communication in the international system.

1- Literature review

Basically, for the word diplomacy, it is not possible to divide according to the above procedure that was accepted for words such as security, threat, etc.; Because there is no narrow line between hard diplomacy (which is followed seriously during negotiations with important and national interests) and soft diplomacy (which is followed with the aim of realizing minor interests and without much concern). The reason for this complexity and the need to narrow the definition of diplomacy (Kissinger, 2014).

Generally, as an accepted principle, diplomacy is an important and delicate matter that is pursued with sensitivity combined with tact, accuracy, responsiveness and strength. The creator of the term smart diplomacy is Hilary Clinton, the former Secretary of State of the United States of America in the first administration of Barack Obama. On June 13, 2009, during her confirmation hearing, Clinton said the following about the diplomatic outlook of the Obama administration.

"*I believe that American leadership was wanted and followed in the past, but it is still wanted. We have to use the phenomenon called smart power; with that, all kinds of tools are available to us. Diplomacy, economy, military, politics, law and culture. With the power of smart diplomacy, we lead our foreign policy*".

An example of this goes back to Obama's first official reference to the issue of Libya on March 28, 2011. In the above issue, Obama explained to his people that the reasons for America's participation in the no-fly zone coalition over Libyan skies are to protect civilian lives from Gaddafi's forces. But Obama's speech on the American policy in the Middle East and North Africa on May 19, 2011, created the ground for critics and they stated that Obama's doctrine was derived from Bush's doctrine. In fact, as a simple and attractive version, it has witnessed the change of pressure and displacement in Obama's Middle East policy, and this is done by distributing democracy through politics and economic reforms. Obama's great emphasis is on the pursuit of peace in the Middle East region by using the tools of diplomacy and economy to realize democracy (Dimitrova, 2011).

Some of his economic programs included the creation of investment funds and increasing trade and participation in investment, which were seen in Tunisia. The question raised here is how America will redefine its national interests in

today's world and what will be the presence of each of the tools of the army, politics, economy, diplomacy, etc. (Jervis, 2013).

Considering the main origin of smart diplomacy, it is necessary to investigate why this word and this type of doctrine was created. The important change in the necessity of doing this type of diplomacy is influenced by the different attitude of the presidents of the United States to global issues. Following the events of September 11, the Bush Doctrine generally faced a change in foreign policy, and following that new doctrine, a purely military and unilateralist approach was taken into account to defend the national security and vital interests of the United States by imposing American hegemony in the world (Nye, 2009). According to former US Deputy Defense Secretary Joseph Nye, Bush made three major changes in his strategy:

1) Reducing Washington's trust in permanent alliances and international institutions;

2) The development of the traditional right of America in preemptive wars

3) Defense of forced democracy as a way to stop terrorism in the Middle East.

Another sign of change in the Bush doctrine was revealed by Condoleezza Rice (former US Secretary of State). He proposed the phrase "diplomacy of change" which he thought was based on free politics and stated that the goal is to defend freedom, which is presented as a substitute for democracy instead of oppressive and tyrannical governments. He recommended the realization of this with all available means, because according to him, authoritarian regimes threaten the interests of America (Kellner, 2010).

According to America's national security strategy, the goal today is to change America's leadership over a changing world. Where the power of the United States is facing challenges, one of those challenges is the colorful presence of emerging countries in global affairs and the emergence of modern technologies that are quickly used in a wide area of the world. For example, we can refer to the Internet; the cyber space has led to the spread of threats, and in this space, the national interests of a country are sometimes attacked by a small group of saboteurs (Dimitrova, 2011). This change in the way of looking at the role and power of America is evident in Hillary Clinton's speech in 2009 and at the Council on Foreign Relations:

"*Today we have to admit two inescapable truths that define our world: First, no nation can face global challenges alone. This issue has two aspects, a large number of actors compete for more influence; from trying to increase power to participating in foreign cartels; from a non-governmental organization to al-Qaeda; from the countries that control the media to the users of the Twitter site. Secondly, the concern of most nations is related to the sameness of global threats, from non-proliferation to disease and conflict with counter-terrorism*"

Joseph Nye, who is the creator of the theory of soft power, states that smart power means the combination of hard and soft power (Nye, 2009). The formal announcement of approval of the Smart Power Strategy by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during her confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 13, 2009 marked the beginning of the spread of Smart Diplomacy. She announced:

"*I have often talked about the power of intelligence, because it is a central part of our thinking and decision-making. It means that we use all diplomatic tools, including our capabilities in gathering alliances, intelligently. It means that from our economy and military power; our capacities for entrepreneurship and innovation; the ability and credibility of the new president and his team should be used. It is a mixture of principles and fundamentalism*".

According to the above explanations, it should be stated that smart diplomacy means using all available capacities in different hard and soft fields. Smart diplomacy uses all available facilities including: hard power, soft power, smart power, hard threat, soft threat, smart threat, hard security, soft security and smart security as a puzzle to reach the goal. From another aspect, smart diplomacy can be the result of synergy of three periods of traditional diplomacy (government-government); open diplomacy (nation-to-nation); He also knew public diplomacy (state-nation). With this explanation, the hands of the governments are opened to communicate with the people of the government who are in conflict with it. For example, we can mention the establishment of a virtual embassy for Iranians by the United States of America, which originates from the platform of cyber diplomacy. Apart from the above integrated method, the politicians of the countries are looking for direct communication with the people without the intermediary of reporters and media people, and the best space for this will be the virtual space. In general, smart diplomacy can be considered as the origin and bedrock of smart

power (Nye, 2009). Now, according to this literature, the researches conducted in this field are reviewed:

Rasool and Ruggiero (2022) conducted a research titled the case for smart diplomacy: evidence from Taiwan's New Southbound Policy. This article argues that small states like Taiwan, Mongolia, and Singapore create effective foreign policy by engaging in smart diplomacy. Smart diplomacy, we argue, is an approach whereby smaller states must choose rational foreign policy objectives in a targeted region they can attain through a mix of soft power and niche national branding. We further argue that for most small states, their foreign policy options are limited, and smart diplomacy is the most rational way forward. By analyzing Taiwan's New Southbound Policy as a framework for smart diplomacy, this article argues that a small state will need to engage in smart diplomacy as it seeks to engage its neighbors in the region on people-to-people basis rather than through traditional diplomacy. Zalas-Kamińsk (2021) conducted a research titled Polish smart power in terms of NGOs activity and intersections between development aid and public diplomacy. The results of the study proved that between 2004 and 2012 a successful transformation and democracy promotion became components of Poland’s narrative as a country of smart democratic changes, and Polish NGOs’ significantly participated these processes. Additionally, as a result of my study I proposed the possibility of examining both areas based on NGOs’ activity in terms of Polish smart power, also in the future.

Hedayati Shahidani (2016) conducted a research on the smart diplomacy and managing Caspian Sea issues. This paper explains the most important elements and concepts of smart diplomacy as well as the necessity of its implementation in Caspian Sea geopolitics. This study adopting a blending approach explains the current trends in the geopolitics of Caspian Sea, and regarding future-based methodology aims to answer the question of how the correct use of smart diplomacy by foreign policy diplomats will be effective in managing Caspian Sea issues. The proposed hypothesis is that smart diplomacy due to having accelerating components is the most practical element to establish interactive diplomatic methods for the diplomats in charge of the foreign policy of Caspian Sea. Tehranchi (2011) conducted a research on the role and position of the Internet in American public diplomacy towards Iran with a case study of YouTube, Facebook and Twitter sites since 2005. This research seeks to investigate the role of the

Internet media in the public diplomacy of the United States of America towards Iran between 2005 and 2010, considering the role of three websites, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Hosseini (2011) conducted a research titled parliamentary diplomacy and its impact on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the results of parliamentary diplomacy, it is considered as one of the new means of ensuring the interests and considerations of countries in the international system. For this reason, the desire to develop and strengthen it in different countries and regions has increased day by day. Now it is recognized that parliamentary diplomacy is an important and effective part of a country's public diplomacy. Miri (2010) conducted a research titled the impact of information and communication technology on the virtualization of diplomacy after the Cold War. In this research, he concluded that the world has gradually entered a new era since the early 1980s, which must be explained with new theories and terms. Globalization in the era of information explosion, postmodernism, virtual theory, information society and network society are some of these concepts. With the rapid growth of technologies, communication and information, individual and collective human life in cyberspace and virtual environments have become increasingly important and Virtualization has become the driving force for changing the environment of human life. Diplomacy, which is basically based on international communication, has been affected by the developments of the new era, and information and communication technology has affected the field of diplomacy, like other areas of human life, both in the plan and agenda, and in the means of advancement and realization.

2- Method

The research method in this study is descriptive-analytical. In this method, the researcher will describe the existing diplomacy based on the existing facts and will aim to research the future of the new diplomacy (according to the components and loopholes that we are witnessing today). By referring to the general sources and documents available in this regard and extracting the files, he will extract related materials and by categorizing and arranging these materials, an analysis will be made in this matter.

3- Results

The effects of smart diplomacy on ease of speed and accuracy of political communication in the international system. After examining all the components and elements of smart diplomacy and after recovering the meaning of the term smart diplomacy, in the final part, it is time to examine the effects of smart diplomacy on each of the three factors of ease, speed and accuracy in international communication. Of course, as stated in the first chapter in the section related to research obstacles, the newness of this topic made the researcher's access to related sources face many limitations and serious problems. In order to prepare for the discussion, it is necessary to propose a definition of smart diplomacy; Smart diplomacy is the arm of governments in combining soft power and hard power. The simultaneous and dynamic application of all kinds of powers with its various dimensions can be called a kind of intelligence. The process of creating this type of intelligence is a combination of "hard power" or "coercive and coercive power" and "soft power", which is the origin of a new concept of power called "intelligent power". The unique features of smart power and smart threats resulting from it have created complex and new issues and dilemmas because the damage of smart threats is focused on the text and the margin of security at the same time (Hasanlu, 2010).

The attitude of the world system is based on philanthropy, worldview and multinationality. Proponents of this method believe that the whole world should be built as a federal government. It is only in this system that human needs are met. Proponents of this theory believe that the world system was created based on many international policies in the economic, political, administrative, social and cultural fields (Ebrahimi Far, 2011). It is necessary for peaceful coexistence and communication among several fields, above all, to use smart diplomacy for synergy.

This synergy creates an additional force that leaves the hands of politicians and especially the executive staff of the foreign policy apparatus and diplomats free to carry out their mission. It should also be known that for the implementation of smart politics and diplomacy, smart diplomats are also needed, but due to the lack of connection with the research topic, it is omitted from its investigation. It is also necessary to mention this point again that the ruling tradition of the international system is anarchy. This anarchy increases the difficulty of governments. So, in the end, it is possible to consider the theory that in order for countries to be immune

from the pressure of external political and military forces and to work in a calm and unconcerned environment towards the real interests of their Mullahs, they should try to gain power to the desired level (Byas, 2016).

Before dividing each word, it seems necessary to discuss a definition of the international system. The international system that includes countries, international and regional organizations, as well as their mutual relations and actions. Considering that in every age the issue of power and gaining power is in the middle, it should be added that in the new international system with enough power, the superior power (hegemon) can rely on itself. Unilateralism can include isolationism; That is, an attempt to apply leadership that seeks superiority, or includes a selective conflict strategy that focuses on external conflicts over vital national interests, or an attempt to play a balancing role that is one of the parties to the conflict. Superpowers are placed. But this is the time when it is necessary to maintain the balance of the system between the conflicts of superpowers (Ebrahimi Far, 2011).

The changes in today's world are very complex and they can hardly be demarcated (see zero and one) and belong to specific collections. For example, it is not possible to easily separate political and social changes, but one can only create a relative distinction between them, which is not possible except by looking at the issue vaguely. It is happening, but one can only claim that to what degree each change belongs to the changes in the political sphere and to what degree it belongs to the changes in the social sphere (Moradian, 2011).

Discovering the characteristics of the future world is one of the concerns of all countries, especially superpowers. In this regard, Philip Edin says about future trends and the role of America; Today, our military forces are organized around current threats, but the threats we will face in the future are not necessarily the same as the current threats. If we do not take a new approach, we will have forces that will not be fit to protect our security in the next twenty years. Our future enemies have learned from the past and will probably confront us in completely different ways (Hasanlu, 2011).

In fact, the constraints of "ease, speed, and precision" are placed together like a puzzle, and at the same time that smart diplomacy has an effect on the realization of each of these constraints, these constraints are also effective in drawing smart diplomacy correctly. In the past, the way of using different types of power (hard,

semi-hard and soft) in challenges, threats and conflicts was such that the use of "hard power" was limited to war conditions and the use of "soft power" was mostly used in peace and tranquility conditions. They knew While the challenges, threats and future conflicts include not only the soft dimensions but also the hard dimensions of power. Today, it is customary to use these dimensions of power simultaneously in war and peace situations. The simultaneous use of these diverse powers has created deadly threats, which have been called "smart threats" (Hasanlu, 2011).

Clausewitz said about war: War is not just a political action, but a real political tool and the continuation of a political action in another way... War is never conceived as an independent phenomenon; rather, it is always a tool for politics. This statement of Clausewitz indicates smart diplomacy.

The effect of smart diplomacy on the ease of political communication in the international system: As stated, diplomacy means dialogue and communication. Smart diplomacy, due to the combined use of all the hard and soft capacities of the international system, including new technologies such as the Internet, satellite receivers and digital transmitters, has led to the ease of communication. It has happened many times that a government has reflected the official positions through the media. so that only the people at the top of the government have a complete understanding of the issue and understand the exact meaning of that message or speech; This is despite the fact that none of the ordinary people have a correct understanding of the meaning of that letter or message and basically did not realize that there is a hint behind that message or word.

Even some governments express their opinion about the topic of discussion with another country only by being in a special place that contains a trend or a message. A recent example was the presence of the Iraqi foreign minister at the funeral of General Qassem Soleimani, which led to the reaction of Western countries, especially the United States of America.

All these kinds of issues have been stated with regard to the ease that the use of smart diplomacy has given to the authorities to achieve their predetermined goals by making maximum use of it. "It's hard to argue against technologies that seem to give us more than we already have, especially if those things are cheaper, faster, and more reliable. If in the time of traditional diplomacy, it was necessary for the ambassador or one of the staff of the embassy to reach his/her country after

spending a lot of time and hardships in order to give a report from the place of his/her mission, nowadays, with the use of new methods, sometimes even before sending the news. The authorities of the ambassador's country have been informed by the embassy and they are only waiting for the announcement of the analysis from their embassy to take the next steps (including declaring a position or ignoring). Also, due to the expansion of information, decision-making around an issue in the world of politics has become easier, because different types of data are put together and with the help of polishing devices, they obtain a more correct and closer to reality analysis.

The effect of smart diplomacy on the speed of political communication in the international system: It would be incomplete to express the effect of smart diplomacy on the speed of communication in the international system without considering the effect of its ease. Traditional diplomacy was expressed. If there was a time when declaring a position about a revolution and recognizing or not recognizing the new statesmen of that country required the passage of time and a detailed examination of their origins, menus, ideals and the type of interactions with the international system, today before the revolution. All countries closely investigate and analyze all incidents by using their embassy staff and sending experts in analysis to the location of the country under investigation, and by using safe digital facilities, the observers in the mission quickly transmit the information to the center. And after getting the order, they take the next steps for the interests of their respective countries.

Of course, it should be stated that this speed has reduced the discretion and independence of ambassadors' votes. If in the past the ambassador was called a powerful minister, it was because he had full authority to act in the scene of action due to the lack of places to consult with the center; Therefore, they choose people with high tact and knowledge. But in today's era, ambassadors are obliged to consult and obtain advice from the center in most matters, especially issues related to national and special interests. Of course, due to the expansion of people's awareness, the sensitivity of public opinion and the need to respond to public opinion, diplomats prefer to leave the burden of decision-making responsibility and make the respective government and center responsible (Weber, 2015).

Currently, the public opinion of the country and the world is a constant and effective component in the decisions of the officials. Officials do not take action

without considering what people will think by doing this work or vice versa not doing this work; Unless the behind the scenes issues are described using "purpose" and "audit". Even if a government succeeds in imposing censorship due to the presence of satellite media or open cyber space, the people of its country will notice and demand accountability.

An example of this issue was the concern of US statesmen before the invasion of Iraq; Due to the fact that, like the attack on Afghanistan, they could not seek global consensus and the alignment of domestic and foreign public opinion, they were forced to spend time and money to increase their domestic public opinion, which paid the costs of the war by paying taxes.

At this speed, the role of social media and especially virtual space is tangible. The statesmen of the countries prefer to communicate with the people of other countries through the use of this space and increase the prestige of their country, something similar to what is done in smart diplomacy, in the present era with more power and of course more quantity and quality. If once the invention of the steam engine was considered a tremendous development in the field of communication, today we are witnessing a revolution in the field of communication every hour.

Today, with the world becoming smaller and more complex due to the increasing growth of mass communication devices such as the Internet and satellites, the past equations in regulating relations between countries have been largely disrupted and replaced by new equations. Therefore, instead of using direct force, the powers pay attention to the use of soft power and making changes through peaceful means by using new methods of intervention in the internal affairs of countries (Mah Pishanian, 2011). On the other hand, social media, which have matured thanks to the ever-increasing growth of Internet-based technology, transmit information and data to a wide range of users in the shortest possible time, which makes it possible to create social crises in the form of organizing provides street riots.

This network provides the possibility of connecting a large number of users to the data bank of people by using the capabilities they have. Also, the ability to share audio and video images is one of the harms faced by governments in the field of virtual space. Before the emergence of social networks, the reason for referring to the Internet was usually need rather than entertainment; but with the emergence and increase of these networks, this space has become a platform for virtual communities. It should also be kept in mind that this space is like a razor's edge

that requires subtlety; it should be known that just as crisis can be created by using these networks, crisis management can also be done. In terms of supervision, it should be added that it is usually difficult and expensive to control this space due to its high speed; With the occurrence of the revolution, the relations of the past political borders between countries are no longer as relevant as in the past, and this increases the control and supervision of governments in the virtual space, and often has no result other than increasing the crisis (Suryanarayana, 2016).

The effect of smart diplomacy on the accuracy of political communication in the international system: the outstanding feature of smart diplomacy is that despite the increase in speed, accuracy does not decrease. With ease, accuracy is also present at their feet. The future of all nations depends on accurate knowledge, concepts, security, power of soft and intelligent threats, as well as new types of competition, conflict and war. In this era, environmental changes are fast and surprising, and threats are gradually becoming less noticeable. Along with the acceleration of the trends, the need to change the way of looking at the previous ideas is also increasing. In this era, the parties to the conflicts benefit from a diverse range of conflicts with complex methods, so the concepts of conflict, threat and war are in dire need of rethinking. The space of conflicts is heavily contaminated with dust. In this space, the enemy and the friend cannot be easily distinguished, because the competition is not limited to one dimension and one field and has various dimensions and fields (Hasanlu, 2011)

Due to the combined use of hard power and soft power, information, which is the most valuable commodity of today's era, is calculated and provided to analysts with high accuracy. The harm caused to the accuracy of information makes it obvious that the criteria for obtaining information must be increased. Everyone agrees on this issue that in the not too distant future we will face new types of challenges, tensions, crises, threats and conflicts. Defense, power, war and etc. has undergone a fundamental transformation (change). These concepts have a

close relationship with each other and the changes of each affect the other and with the passage of time, these concepts need to be fundamentally reconsidered (Hasanlu, 2011). In the end, it should be noted that there has been no smart war so far to check its dimensions, but the soft side of diplomacy is going on inside smart diplomacy.

4- Conclusions and Recommendations

As stated, smart diplomacy means the correct and intelligent use of the government and its executive agents, especially the diplomatic apparatus and its executors, who are the diplomats, of all the material and spiritual, hard and soft, mental and objective capacities available inside the country. And outside of it, it is to facilitate the achievement of goals and maintain and expand interests, especially national interests.

In this definition, in the true sense of the word synergy, we see the synergy of soft power and hard power, "soft threat and hard threat", "soft security and hard security". In addition to providing facilities, this synergy has also become the origin of organized rationality.

The creator of this term was Hillary Clinton, the former Secretary of State in Barack Obama's administration. *Of course, we should not forget that this word comes from intelligent power* which was created by Joseph Nye. Due to the change of government in the United States of America and the coming of the Democrats, *we have witnessed a change in the means of achieving goals by maintaining, we are the governing principles of American policy*.

According to the requirements of the time and the need of the day, it was felt to act intelligently and at the same time take advantage of the intelligent power. Therefore, the officials of the United States, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the help of the Council on Foreign Relations, the National Security Agency and other related groups, began to formulate a new doctrine, which can now be considered a single and complete version for other governments.

According to the theories considered in the second chapter, i.e. "realism" and "liberalism", it should be stated that smart diplomacy not only means in practice an interdisciplinary state between two hard and soft disciplines, but also in The theory is also placed between the two theories mentioned above; But this theory is more

similar to realism. Because basically, realism led to the emergence of smart diplomacy.

Another difference between these two theories, which has a direct effect on the theory of intelligent diplomacy, is the way these theories look at national interests. The theory of liberalism considers governments as a set consisting of many subsets with different origins, and based on this assumption it does not understand anything as national interest.

In a general summary of the topic of smart diplomacy, it should be stated that, according to this topic, it will mark the peak of the history of diplomacy and it will have a long history because mankind has reached this type of diplomacy through many experiences of classical diplomacy and as if because He has incurred a lot of costs to achieve it, he will not give it up easily. The most important reason for the long history of the use of this style is the growing awareness of the nations and their colorful presence in the form of democracy. This issue rejects the return to the era of secret diplomacy with great intensity and will negate secret diplomacy and confirm smart diplomacy by any means.

In general, it can be said that considering the main feature of diplomacy, which is always accompanied by the basic condition of being "peaceful", it can be said that despite the openness of governments in using hard power, the dominant aspect in smart diplomacy is It is soft power. The reason for this is the speed and power of penetration and greater impact with lower cost.

Smart diplomacy has had many effects on the "ease", "speed" and "accuracy" of political communication in the international system. The expression of this verb that he had should not mislead other researchers in any way; Because due to the novelty of the subject and the lack of related sources, some points were obtained, and it is obvious that with the passage of time, there was a possibility of more consideration in this matter, and it is a necessity.

Regarding the effect of smart diplomacy on the "facility of political communication in the international system", it should be stated that by using smart diplomacy from all the available capacities, including tools and technology, the communication between the main players, which was based on news and information to take positions, More ease than before is being pursued.

Subsequently, the use of modern facilities and technology in increasing the ease of communication, speed and accuracy has also increased significantly. If in the time

of traditional diplomacy, the distance dimension was a very decisive factor in the relations between countries and it led to a wrong peace or war due to the delay in communication, today, the most detailed news is transmitted to the center as quickly as possible to make a decision. And with these characteristics, the response to actions is received. It is important to know that with the development of technologies, this ease, speed and accuracy will be more prosperous. Some suggestions to improve the use of this smart diplomacy:

1) It should be known that the passage of time will cause this idea to become more widespread among all countries, and this prevalence will be regardless of any kind of attitude and status of governments. Therefore, it seems necessary to focus on it and try to understand it better and do trial and error before expanding it.

2) Apart from the governments, other actors of the international system will also take advantage of it. This exploitation, which is due to the fact that technology is available to everyone, will disrupt the arrangements of the international system and increase the power of other actors, especially non-governmental organizations.

3) Regardless of the need to examine the current situation in order to make better use of smart diplomacy, it is necessary to make a diligent effort to surpass the scientific development in this field by riding the wave of technology.

4) It should be noted that apart from the need to deal with tools and technology, the effort to discover or build new interests and resources in this matter has many avenues. As stated, smart diplomacy aims to exploit all capacities and a successful actor who has many capacities is more successful than an actor who is not satisfied with the existing capacities that are common among all actors and takes action to discover and expand.

5) The important point is that in the current research, only the effects of smart diplomacy on the ease, speed and accuracy of political communication in the international system were investigated, and there is room for investigating other issues; In other words, smart diplomacy has not only influenced the political communication of the international system, but also played a fundamental role in other fields, including cultural, economic, and military, in which research seems to be necessary.

REFERNCES:

1.Behravesh, M. (2018). State revisionism and ontological (in) security in international politics: the complicated case of Iran and its nuclear behavior. *Journal of International Relations and Development*, *21*(4), 836-857.
2.Byas, S. (2016). Anarchism is not the path to liberty: though it is true that governments are the greatest danger to rights, liberties, and lives, anarchy--the absence of government--will not bring about increased safety and freedom. *The New American*, *32*(18), 34-40.
3.Dimitrova, A. (2011). Obama's Foreign Policy: Between Pragmatic Realism and Smart Diplomacy. *Institute for Cultural Diplomacy: Cultural Diplomacy Research*.
4.Ebrahimifar, T. (2011). International Politics, Tehran: Jihad University Publishing Organization. [In Persian].
5.Hasanlu, Kh. (2010). A collection of sustainable security articles, Tehran: Imam Hossein University. [In Persian].
6.Hedayati Shahidani, M. (2016). Smart diplomacy and managing Caspian Sea issues. *Central Asia and The Caucasus Journal*, *22*(94), 159-191.
7.Hosseini, H. (2011). parliamentary diplomacy and its impact on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thesis for University [In Persian].
8.Jervis, R. (2013). Understanding the Bush Doctrine. In *American Foreign Policy in a New Era* (pp. 79-101). Routledge.
9.Kellner, D. (2010). Celebrity diplomacy, spectacle and Barack Obama. *Celebrity studies*, *1*(1), 121-123.
10. Kissinger, H. (2014). Diplomacy. In *Geopolitics* (pp. 114-115). Routledge.
11. Kļaviņš, D. (2021). Diplomacy and Artificial Intelligence in Global Political Competition. *Global Studies*, 213.
12. Kolodziej, E. A. (2005). *Security and international relations* (Vol. 10). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Mahpishanian, M. (2011). International Politics, Tehran: Jihad University Publishing Organization. [In Persian].
14. Miri, F. (2010). The impact of information and communication technology on the virtualization of diplomacy after the Cold War. Thesis for University [In Persian].
15. Moradian, M. (2011). A collection of sustainable security articles, Tehran: Imam Hossein University. [In Persian].
16. Nye Jr, J. S. (2009). Get smart: Combining hard and soft power. *Foreign affairs*, 160-163.
17. Rasool, A., & Ruggiero, C. (2022). The case for smart diplomacy: Evidence from Taiwan's New Southbound Policy. *Asian Politics & Policy*, *14*(3), 388-402.
18. Sullivan, E. (2018). A Realist's Argument for Multilateral Diplomacy. In *The New Dynamics of Multilateralism* (pp. 285-295). Routledge.
19. Suryanarayana, P. S. (2016). *Smart diplomacy: exploring China-India synergy*. World Scientific.

20. Tehranchi, M. (2011). Role and position of the Internet in American public diplomacy towards Iran with a case study of YouTube, Facebook and Twitter sites since 2005. Thesis for University [In Persian].
21. Triwibowo, A. (2020). Diplomacy and Covid-19: A reflection. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 103-112.
22. Weber, S. (2015). A (South) African voice on youth ministry research: Powerful or powerless?. *HTS Theological Studies*, *71*(2), 01-06.
23. Zalas-Kamińska, K. (2022). Polish smart power in terms of NGOs activity and intersections between development aid and public diplomacy. *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy*, *18*(2), 144-155.
24. Zhang, D. (2018). The concept of 'community of common destiny'in China's diplomacy: Meaning, motives and implications. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, *5*(2), 196-207.
25. Zulal, S. (2012). Survival Strategies and Diplomatic Tools: The Kurdistan Region's Foreign Policy Outlook. *Insight Turkey*, *14*(3), 141-158.