

1. Raziskovalna organizacija (*Research organisation*):

Univerza v Ljubljani, *Fakulteta za družbene vede, Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Ljubljana*

2. Ime in priimek mentorja (*Name and surname of a mentor*):

Boštjan Udovič

3. Področje znanosti iz šifranta ARRS (*Primary research field*):

5.06.02: Mednarodni odnosi

4. Kontaktni e-naslov mentorja (*Contact of a mentor*):

Bostjan.udovic@fdv.uni-lj.si

5. Kratek opis programa usposabljanja (*Short description of the program*):

Sodobna mednarodna skupnost se dnevno sooča z velikimi spremembami – ne samo v političnem, ampak tudi v gospodarskem področju. Po koncu hladne vojne, ko se je že zdelo, da do velikih sprememb v mednarodni skupnosti ne bo več prihajalo, se je zgodilo ravno nasprotno. Spremembe v tehnologiji, rast gospodarske konkurenčnosti in predvsem globalizacija so počasi fragmentirale zahodni svet in njegov primat v globalnem sistemu. To pa je vodilo, do redistribucije tako politične kot gospodarske moči. Svet, ki je bil nekoč deljen na bogati Sever in revni Jug, je sedaj postajal vse bolj integriran. Bogastvo Severa je kopnelo, bogastvo Juga pa se je začelo kopičiti. Dvajset let po koncu hladne vojne smo tako bili priča obrnjenemu stanju: države, ki so še v 90-ih veljale za revne in pomoči potrebne, so danes svetovne gospodarske velesile; in drugo: države, ki so v zadnjih dneh hladne vojne bile na višku svoje ekonomske moči, danes večinoma stagnirajo tako v gospodarskem kot v političnem razvoju. V tem kontekstu se poraja vprašanje, kako se bo oblikovala mednarodna skupnost v prihodnje in katera načela bodo tista, ki bodo razvoj mednarodne skupnosti pospešila ali zavirala.

Tema preučevanja mladega raziskovalca bo gospodarska diplomacija med/z deželami svetovnega Juga. Izhodišče za to preučevanje je dejstvo, da postajajo države svetovnega Juga vse bolj pomembne tako politično kot gospodarsko, hkrati pa s svojim gospodarskim vzpenjanjem ponujajo številne priložnosti tako za njihove 'sorodne' države, tj. druge države svetovnega Juga, kot za najrazvitejše države (tj. države svetovnega Severa). Glede na to, da postaja v mednarodnih (ekonomskih) odnosih gospodarska diplomacija eno glavnih sredstev zunanje politike držav, in glede na to, da je na Slovenskem in v svetu izjemno malo analiz, ki obravnavajo gospodarsko diplomacijo med državami svetovnega Juga, bo kandidatovo raziskovalno delo doprineslo veliko ne samo k praksi, ampak predvsem k razvoju teorije gospodarske diplomacije.

V raziskavi bo mladi raziskovalec skušal ugotoviti:

- stopnje razvoja gospodarske diplomacije v državah svetovnega Juga,
- zmožnosti uporabe gospodarske diplomacije v državah svetovnega Juga,
- priložnosti, ki jih državam svetovnega Juga daje gospodarska diplomacija,
- značilnosti delovanja gospodarske diplomacije v državah svetovnega Juga,
- vzpostavljanje (a)simetričnih odnosov s pomočjo gospodarske diplomacije med državami svetovnega Severa in svetovnega Juga.

Konkretna raziskovalna vprašanja, ki jih bo mladi raziskovalec raziskal pri svojem raziskovalnem delu, bo v sodelovanju z mentorjem izoblikoval tekom prvega semestra prvega leta doktorskega študija.

Poleg naštetega bo kandidat sodeloval še pri raziskavah:

- J5-6815: Determinante in učinki pozicioniranja slovenskih podjetij v globalnih verigah vrednosti;
- P5-0177: Slovenija in njeni akterji v mednarodnih odnosih in evropskih integracijah.

The modern international community is daily confronted with significant change, not only in the political field but also economic. After the end of the Cold War, when the international community seemed as if it was done with tectonic changes, the exact opposite happened. Technological advancement, growth of economic competitiveness, and particularly globalisation slowly caused the fragmentation of the Western world and its primacy in the global system. This consequently led to a redistribution of political and economic power. The world, once divided into the wealthy North and the poor South, has become increasingly integrated. The wealth of the North began to melt away while the wealth of the South began to accumulate. Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, we were thus confronted with an inverse situation. On the one hand, states that at the beginning of the 1990s were regarded as poor and requiring assistance are nowadays global economic powers. On the other hand, states that in the final days of the Cold War were at the peak of their economic power are nowadays largely stagnating in terms of economic as well as political development. In this context, a question emerges on what the future form and structure of the international community would be and which principles would either accelerate or decelerate its development.

The research topic of the Junior Researcher will be economic diplomacy among/with states of the global South. The starting point of the research lies in the fact that states of the global South are becoming increasingly important in political as well as economic terms. Moreover, with their economic advancement these states offer numerous opportunities to 'like-minded' states, i.e. other states of the global South, as well as to the most developed states, i.e. states of the global North. Given that in international (economic) relations economic diplomacy is becoming one of the main tools of states' foreign policy and given that in Slovenia as well as worldwide there is a severe lack of analyses covering economic diplomacy among/with states of the global South, the candidate's research will contribute not only to the practice but predominantly to the development of theory of economic diplomacy.

The Junior Researcher's work will attempt to identify:

- the degree of development of economic diplomacy in states of the global South,
- the capabilities of economic diplomacy in states of the global South,
- opportunities offered to states of the global South by economic diplomacy,
- characteristics of economic diplomacy in states of the global South,
- the establishment of (a)symmetric relations between states of the global South and the global North with the assistance of economic diplomacy.

The Junior Researcher will form her/his concrete research questions in consultation with her/his supervisor during the first semester of the first year of doctoral studies.

In addition, the candidate will also collaborate on the following research projects:

J5-6815: Determinants and effects of positioning of Slovenian companies in global value chains;

P5-0177: Slovenia and its actors in international relations and European integrations.