

# Perspectives of transformations of the forms of international cooperation (on the example of G20's activity)

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*Abstract – The article investigates the specificity of development of the modern international connections in the context of the activity of the countries – members of the Group of Twenty. The purpose of the article is identifying the patterns of development and transformation of world economy, which leaks from the activity of the countries – leaders of the world. The article appraises the retrospective review and current state of effectiveness of club's activity; it also prognosticate the future perspectives of development in cooperation between countries of G20.*

Key words – Group of Twenty, international community, crisis, economy, finances, summit, countries – leaders, prognosis.

## Introduction

Overcoming of the global problems of modernity require mutual efforts of all international community on the base of its cooperation and mutual understanding. Of course, the processes of formation of interstate relations is permanent and is characterized with diversity of forms of its realization. In nowadays world the significant role plays international cooperation within international organization, movements and forums, the activity of which has a remarkable effectiveness.

The world community more often comes across with negative signs of globalization (particularly in economic sphere), that stimulate developed countries of the planet to searching for new mechanisms of cooperation. Coordination of attempts of countries – leaders at global arena may affirm on the one hand about possible overcoming of global problems of modernity and on the other hand – in some case may guarantee the economic stability and safety for the world.

## The Group of Twenty: history, current state, tendencies of cooperation

The integral element of any international system is hierarchy of allocation of the actors according to their potential and power. If in the past world was considered as so-called bipolar, at the modern time of social development there are some disputes between scientists about how roles between participants of international relations are divided and how this interaction will look like in the future. Following the events of last decades it can be argued about multipolar type of international system, determining role in which plays international organisations.

Therefore, the researchers rightly make attempts to identify the nature of international relations, understand the pattern of their development, to identify opportunities

of maintaining safety in these relationships. At international arena more often observed changes in the qualitative and quantitative structure of public and private actors. In this case, the first function is the management of international relations, which the researchers considered as one of the important functions of the international system that pertains to its structural level.

Scientists have identified a number of approaches to understanding how realized the regulation of contemporary international relations. There is a widespread concept of a unipolar world, based on the principle of balance of power. Concept refers to the full advantage of the U.S. over its potential enemies in all components of forces – economic, military, technological and so on. The main task of a superstate, according to this concept – to promote peacekeeping, stabilize international relations on a global scale. However, this concept has its opponents. For example, Samuel Huntington believes that the current world order includes characteristic of the unipolar system (the U.S. superiority in many ways) and the elements of multipolarity (United States have to cooperate with other states that have certain attributes of a superstate to resolve major problems of global policy). This situation scientist identified as «uni–multipolarity».

Another concept of regulation of international relations is the concept of polycentric world, which includes participation in the management not only countries and intergovernmental entities, but also other international actors. This is a pluralization of international relations, which is accompanied by the emergence and consolidation of new actors on the global scene. The central role in this case plays the cooperation that can lead to political change (including the loss of the dominant position of the U.S.A.) and as a result – to the creation of the world community.

Yet any concept of international system asserts international cooperation as a key element which helps to form an integrated system within international relations.

One of the most influential forms of economic and political cooperation between state actors, but rather an economic forums is Group of Twenty (The Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors), better known as the G20. The Group of Twenty is one of our most important global forum aimed at international cooperation on global financial - economic order in the world. G20 unites together ministers of finances and central bank governors of 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South African Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union, which is represented in organization by the President of the European Council and the head of the European Central Bank [1].

G20 formally established in September 1999, when the ministers of finances and central banks governors of the seven leading industrialized and developed countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.) met in Washington in the aftermath of the financial

crisis 1997-1998, which pointed out the vulnerability of the financial system in a globalized economy and have shown that key developing countries do not actively taking part in discussions and decision-making on global economic issues.

In 2008, with the beginning of global crisis and the need for crisis decision-making, format of these meetings changed. The first official summit was held 14-15 November 2008 in Washington as an antirecessionary, where leaders agreed on a plan of actions to stabilize the world economy and avoid future global crises. As a result forum has acquired its current name and value. Just at first meeting of the Group of Twenty leaders reached a broad agreement on how should they cooperate in key areas to enhance economic growth, overcome the financial crisis and agreed on three major goals:

- restoring global economic growth;
- strengthening the international financial system;
- reforming international financial institutions.

The G20's activity is very important because:

1. the economies of countries – members of the club represent 90% of global GDP;
2. trade between these countries forms 80% of international global-trade;
3. 2/3 of the world's population lives in G20 member countries.
4. 84% of all fossil fuel emissions are produced by G20 countries

Nowadays, the objectives of the G20 refer to:

- 1) policy coordination between its members in order to achieve global economic stability, sustainable growth;
- 2) promoting financial regulations that reduce risks and prevent future financial crises;
- 3) modernizing international financial architecture.

The international financial and economic system at present times require significant adjustments, timely decisions, decisive and coordinated action by the international community. Held on September 5-6 2013 St. Petersburg Summit was a significant step of economic cooperation between countries of G20. It had not only economic, but political importance. In particular, an important political issue was devoted to the international principle of non-use of chemical weapons in the context of the events in Syria.

Syrian issue divided the participants of the forum and there was no unanimously adopted policy, however, leaders agreed to have consultations about the future of Syria. But mostly countries managed to agree on a number of economic issues affecting the international

community. Leaders of the countries identified the priorities of economic cooperation such as confrontation to financial crisis, the development and expansion of international markets and creation of new workplaces. According to the summit, leaders adopted a Joint Declaration devoted to the future of the world economy. A special attention politicians paid to the fight against corruption, international financial terrorism and money laundering. Leaders of the countries also agreed on the control over greenhouse gas emissions that affect climate change [3].

## Conclusion

In the crisis conditions became apparent the need for an international body, which would be able to develop and implement a coordinated program of anti-crisis measures. To overcome the global financial crisis initially was used an extraordinary meetings of the Group of Eight. However, in the course time, it became clear that with the help of other economic "giants", holding such event will not make any sense. As a such body world leaders chose the summits of the top 20 developed countries (G20).

This group is the premier forum for international economic development that promotes open and constructive communication between industrialized and underdeveloped countries on key issues related to global economic stability. The Group of Twenty, contributing to strengthening the international financial architecture, helps to support growth and development across the globe. Important on the agenda in the world is also the political (such as international security) and social (unemployment, environmental crisis, etc.) issues, which are also successfully combined in the field of competence of the Group of Twenty.

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