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BASIC CONCEPTS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The materials highlight issues regarding the basic concepts of global governance. Currently, several different concepts of the organization of global governance have been formed in scientific thought. Some propose to create more relevant institutions that correspond to global processes. Others advocate reforming existing international institutions and granting them a wider range of powers. Therefore, it is relevant to consider the features of the most common concepts.

Keywords: globalization, global governance, global associations, global world, hegemony.

Global governance is one of the most discussed topics in world politics. Discussions concern not only the possibilities of practical implementation of the phenomenon, but also a thorough theoretical understanding of the phenomenon. The concept of «global governance» has become the focus of a wide range of scientific discussions thanks to W. Brandt and his colleagues from the UN Commission on Global Governance, created to find solutions to global problems of humanity. In their opinion, global governance is «a complex of formal and informal institutions, mechanisms and relationships between states, through which, at the global level, collective interests are expressed, rights and obligations are established, and disagreements of the world community are mediated» [12]. In addition, representatives of the Commission believe that «global governance» is «a continuous process by which the interests of subjects can be summarized and implemented on the basis of coordinated actions, within the framework of formal or informal institutions and regimes created by individuals or states on a voluntary basis for purposes that meet their interests» [5]. «Global governance» is not a normative term that defines a qualitative assessment of its manifestation. The above concept should be attributed to specific cooperative agreements aimed at solving specific tasks. Such agreements can be formally enshrined in the form of laws or officially recognized institutions that are able to solve common problems with the help of various actors (states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, private structures or representatives of civil society, individual individuals), but can also be informal (in the case of implementing certain established practices) or with a limited term of validity (in the case of creating coalitions) [5]. One of the main contradictions of the modern era is the contradiction between the increased need for a global economy and the dominance of the national-state form of management. Views on ways to resolve this contradiction are diverse, but they can be reduced to four main concepts [1].

First, the formation of a single world economy and supranational structures. An example of these processes can be considered the activities of the EU and NAFTA, the spread of the euro and the dollar. The expansion of the EU to the East and the transformation of NAFTA into a single American free trade area are accompanied by the creation and strengthening of similar associations in other parts of the world (for example, ASEAN as a certain version of an economic union in Southeast Asia). Probably, the next stage could be the integration of continental confederations: for example, the unification of the EU and NAFTA into a «new transatlantic market» [3]. In addition, some researchers predict the possible merger of all supranational entities into a single world with a single economy.

Secondly, the concept of radical political management of global processes. In particular, supporters of this sub-group propose to spread the economic practices, currency, legislation and economic institutions of a separate state to the rest of the world. Countries that reject the new conditions will be isolated from the world economy and their relations with them will be minimized. In light of recent events, the most likely option is the «domination of a leading state», for example, the USA. The idea of a «unipolar» world is supported by a number of researchers oriented towards the concept of political realism, including former US Secretary of State Z. Brzezinski, who identified four main areas in which the United States leads: military-political, economic, technological, and mass culture [6]. It should be noted that supporters of «American hegemony» in global governance sometimes refer to the theory of «hegemonic stability» [2]. Studies conducted in the field of international political economy have studied the relationship between the stability of the economic regime and the presence of a certain leading state. According to researchers, the existence of a hegemonic state establishes a stable economic regime, since the leader develops rules and norms of behavior adopted by other participants. Like previous approaches, the idea of US hegemony has attracted a large number of critical responses. For example, J. Nye in his book

«Paradoxes of American Power: Why the Only World Power Cannot Act Alone», published in 2002, convincingly demonstrates the impossibility of implementing this approach. The author's main argument boils down to the fact that in the modern world one cannot ignore the goals, interests and activities of other actors of international life [9]. It should be noted that the specified model does not allow for immediate general political unification and ignores a number of essential issues, in particular: will citizens of other countries participating in the economic system have the right to elect the American president and American legislators, and if so, from what point, etc.

Thirdly, the concept of supporters of globalization as a natural, irreversible process. For example, J. Rosenau and E. Giddens consider the modern form of globalization «historically unprecedented, which cannot be compared with any other type of international order» [10; 11]. Supporters of this concept propose to implement a strategy of gradual adaptation to an increasingly interdependent and unstable world. As a result, globalization is viewed exclusively as «a powerful force transforming the world and responsible for the evolution of social systems and economies, as well as for changing forms of government and world order» [4; 6; 7]. However, supporters of this direction do not «claim to know the trajectory of world development and consider it incorrect to predict the parameters of the future world and global civilization; in addition, they propose not to run ahead, but to proceed from the existing reality and promote globalization gradually, liberalizing economic and financial activity, expanding the sphere of responsibility of international organizations such as the WTO, IMF, etc.» [6].

Fourth, the concept of creating a single world economic legal order and developing international institutions on this basis; which will allow for a coordinated global socio-economic and financial policy. The question of a single world is postponed until later, when it will be resolved in a natural way – through the gradual transformation of economic integration into political integration.

Thus, the topic of global governance has been a subject of discussion almost from the very beginning of the study of the phenomenon of globalization. It has already become clear that the nature of globalization processes is such that it is impossible to stop. At the same time, the contradictions and turbulence of globalization require active stabilizing, balancing mechanisms for managing global relations in the interests of the existence of humanity. The emergence and study of various concepts of globalization and global governance is logical, since in practice globalization to a certain extent occurs according to all of the above concepts. According to the concepts, global governance does not mean the existence of a world government. Global governance assumes the existence of an institutional sphere in which citizens and states interact with each other and with governing bodies. There is no single structure, model, or form of global governance. Global governance assumes a variety of entities that perform governance functions. Any governance system must formulate and define common political goals and means to achieve them. However, there is no need for a global governance system to be directed by a single body. An important task of today is to form an optimal effective concept for the formation and implementation of global governance.

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ОСНОВНІ КОНЦЕПЦІЇ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ

Матеріали висвітлюють питання щодо основних концепцій глобального управління. На даний час у науковій думці сформувалося декілька різних концепцій організації глобального управління. Одні пропонують створювати актуальніші інститути, відповідні глобальним процесам. Інші висловлюються за реформування вже існуючих міжнародних інститутів, наділення їх ширшим колом повноважень. Тому актуально розглянути особливості найбільш поширених концепцій.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, глобальне управління, глобальні об'єднання, глобальний світ, гегемонія.

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