

BRICS, MIKTA, SCO and IBSA: EMERGING GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS -A Paradigm Shift for New World Order-

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ABSTRACT

The main argument of this paper is to portrait the emerging global organizations in the 21st century. To explain the development of IOs, this paper seeks how EGOs/EGGs creates a paradigm shift for a new world order in the arena of international politics. To describe the emerging global organizations (EGOs), this paper articulated four global organizations and groups based on different rising & great powerful countries like China, India, Russia, Brazil, South Africa and Turkey. The four organizations including BRICS, MIKTA, SCO and IBSA that I select based on their importance, contributions and roles to the world. Nevertheless, this paper looks at the theories of international relations and whether the structures, systems and influences of emerging global organizations have relations with the IR theories. Later, it has been showed that how the historical background of these four organizations and their current existence demonstrates for new world order from South Asian region to South East Asian region, from Muslim world to Europe and ultimately; has been showed that it creates the bio-polar world from unipolar world system which again proves that 'the world is greater than five'. Overall, the descriptive and qualitative methodology has been applied in this study to narrate the emerging global organization's role for the new global order.

Keywords: Emerging Global Organizations and Groups (EGOs/EGGs), International Organizations (IOs), Theories of IR, International Politics and New World Order

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BRICS, MIKTA, SCO ve IBSA: GELİŞEN KÜRESEL ÖRGÜTLER VE GRUPLAR -Yeni Dünya Düzeni İçin Bir Paradigma Değişimi-

Öz

Bu yazının ana argümanı, 21. yüzyılda ortaya çıkan küresel örgütlenmelerin portresini ve uluslararası politika alanındaki yeni bir dünya düzeni için nasıl bir paradigma yarattığını ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada, gelişmekte olan küresel örgütleri tanımlamak için Çin, Hindistan, Rusya, Brezilya, Güney Afrika ve Türkiye gibi yükselen, büyük ve güçlü ülkelere dayanan dört küresel örgüt ve gruplar ele alınmıştır. BRICS, MIKTA, SCO ve IBSA kuruluşları önemine göre ve hatta bu kuruluşların üye ülkelerinin global düzlemdeki rollerine göre çalışmaya konu alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda, bu makalede, ilgili küresel organizasyonların yapıları, sistemleri ve etkileri ile uluslararası ilişkiler teorileri arasında bir bağlantı kurulmaya çalışılmaktadır. Daha sonra, Güney Asya bölgesinden Güney Doğu Asya bölgesine, Müslüman dünyadan Avrupa'ya yeni dünya düzeninde bu dört örgütün tarihsel arka planı ve bugünkü varlığı ele alınacaktır. Sonuç kısmında ise tek-kutuplu dünya sisteminden biyo-kutup dünyasının nasıl yaratıldığı gösterilerek "dünya beşten büyüktür" tezi kanıtlanacaktır. Genel olarak, bu çalışmada yeni küresel düzende yükselen küresel organizasyonların rolünün ne olduğu tanımlayıcı ve nitel metodoloji uygulanarak ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gelişen Küresel Örgütler (EGOs/EGGs), Küresel Örgütler (IOs), Uluslararası İlişkiler Teorileri, Uluslararası Politika ve Yeni Dünya Düzeni

INTRODUCTION

This is a very common scenario in international politics to see the crucial role of the international organization even now the world emerging groups are acting as very effective partners for international peace and security whether it is from a social, economic or political perspective. The main research question of this study to identify whether emerging international organizations like BRICS, MIKTA, SCO, & IBS have an effective and influential role in international politics for shifting new world order.

The Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan spoke in the millennium commencement speech about how the challenges of the twenty-first century would not be conquered if it weren't for international organizations.

"It is widely believed that international organizations should be responsible for the maintenance of international peace and stability, be this economic, social or political, and that they should act in the interest of the international community. According to critics of these institutions, there should be greater transparency, regulation and control within these organizations so that they reflect more than just the interest of the powerful States" (Crockett, 2012).

However, the international organizations and "the creation of an international forum for multi-lateral negotiations came about with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in 1889, which is still active today and has a membership of 157 national parliaments. The IPU was the predecessor to the League of Nations, created in 1919 after the end of the First World War; this later became the United Nations after the failure of the League to prevent international conflicts" (Thompson and Snidal: 1999, p. 693).

Though, the main roles and activities of international organizations and international group-based organizations depend on the interests of their member countries. The member countries establish and develop that organizations or groups to achieve their collective objective what they cannot achieve by their self. So, they come together for their current and future State interest, for instances; either it can be economic or political interests whether the particular groups and international organizations will not have the rights to interfere the internal affairs of Member States. Anyway, the process will go the beyond the interests of member States where the main principles will be so much prioritized such as collection and dissemination of information for the organizational and groups States interest where they will have international norms which will be modified by international law for member States cooperation through meetings by engaging in technical cooperation activities (Böhning, 1999).

METHODOLOGY AND THEORETICAL SETTINGS

The methodology is the functional action strategy to carry out the study in the light of the theoretical framework and guiding the main argument. That's why, this paper solely based on a qualitative method from the research analysis of the previous theoretical discussion and empirical description from secondary resources such as academic literature especially from related books, journals and websites on correlation with emerging global organizations which created for new world order in international politics.

In order to understand the theoretical framework of this paper, we must look on the scholarly arguments related with international organizations, global governance and how it creates the new world order in the international system and international politics. The methodology used in this article is archival and open sources including the official government documents, political leaders and public statements in the press media of four EGOs including BRICS, MIKTA, SCO and IBSA. The theory of hegemonic stability (THS) is a very important theory to understand the emerging global organizations roles, activities and their future contribution in international politics. Theory of Hegemonic Stability (THS) understanding the roles that played by the hegemonic power and the relations with the economic development and political stability in the international structure where the hegemonic power punishment towards the aggressor is a symbol of the strength of a hegemonic power in maintaining the international stability. It is a character of hegemonic strength and its stability, where the hegemonic power can exert his control upon the international system that it is part of and play an effective role. Regarding this arena, public good including military, economy and politics or a secure and stable condition can only be provided by a hegemonic state (Yazid, 2015). Any international and regional institution will not be effective without strong support by the hegemonic power. A state will become a hegemonic state when there are strong and stable combinations of the military, economic, political, institutional and ideological (Keohane, 1984). The emerging global organizations member States will work through their institutions for controls and make dominance on most of the international institutions. That's the way, most of the international institutions play the role for the emerging hegemonic countries and their allies. Additionally, the hegemonic country largely determines the terms of norms, rules and discourses in international politics for their own interest especially when it comes to the economic and political positions. Robert Keohane (1984) argues that

“...to be considered hegemonic in the world political economy...a country must have access to crucial raw materials, control major sources of capital, maintain a large market for imports, and hold comparative advantages in goods with high value added, yielding relatively high wages and profits. It must be stronger on these dimensions taken as a whole than any other country”.

Moreover, Suzan Strange (1987) suggests four elements of structural power that can be called hegemony’s global position;

- “1. The ability to threaten or protect other countries’ physical security by resorting to arms (security element);
2. The ability to control the global system of production of goods and services (production element);
3. The ability to shape the international capital market of finance and credit (financial element);
4. The ability to direct the development, accumulation and transfer of knowledge (knowledge element)”

Furthermore, Yahuda (2004) argues it from a different perspective, he said that economic factors are important in managing and controlling the hegemonic power’s political position in the bipolarity system of world politics. Additionally, it can be argued that the emerging global powers have been playing their roles through the global groups and organizations like through SCO, China is playing a very important economic role; on the other hand, through IBSA, India has very effective role even in MIKTA, Turkey have an influential role in regional and international politics.

The theorists of neo-realist argue slightly different from the effectiveness of the international institutions roles in international politics. As they argued that normally States are self-interested and engaging in power politics. So, institutions only have marginal power in the arena of power relations between States and it will give them the legitimacy of power to play in an international system (Mearsheimer, 1995). Though, the argument of Keohane and Martin’s (1995) in terms of the influence and effectiveness of international institutions is little bit different. They argue that “institutions are created simply in response to state interests, and that their character is structured by the prevailing distribution of capabilities” (Keohane and Martin: 1995, p. 47). Again, Mearsheimer (1995) advocates for the States behavior where they will naturally take advantage by the international institutions through the cooperation. For example, what we see in terms of UN role for disarmament process where many countries are happy even also for the comply and use of military force in conflict zone (Newman, 2007: 143). However, Nye

and Keohane (1989) argues that, “in a world of multiple issues imperfectly linked, in which coalitions are formed transnationally and trans governmentally, the potential role of international institutions is greatly increased” (Nye and Keohane: 1989, p. 35).

The theory of ‘Institutional Paradigm’ approach can be good example to understand the role of global institutions, organizations and groups. Keohane and Nye (2000) argue that global organizational in terms of global governance is mean that concept of complex interdependence where Rosenau (1992) argues it is interdependence of regimes and functional interdependence for temporary purposes (Biermann et al., 2002). In any institutions broad concerns are the “formal or informal procedures, routines, norms and conventions embedded in the organisational structure or political economy structure the parameters of conduct” (Hall et al., 1996, pp. 936-957). Most importantly, the distribution of institutions’ power provided through the systematic way where allocating resources, distribution of power will be dependent on the degrees of certainty. Moreover, to explain the importance of institutions; Young (1995) argues that international institutions are major actors, and perhaps the most important ones, while O’Brien (2000) asserts that within these institutions, states often maintain the key decision-making role. To clarify the international groups impacts through the institutions, Dowding (2000) argues that ‘institutions disproportionately distribute power and access to decision making and agenda setting so that some groups have more or less power than other groups’.

Finally, to understand the activities and effectiveness of emerging global organizations, the ‘International Regime Theory’ can be very related and contemporary such as international regime theory is a theory within international relations derived from the liberal tradition that argues that international institutions or regimes affect the behavior of states or other international actors where it will add the little to predictive power (Haggard & Beth, 1987, pp. 491-517).

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Historical Background and Global Importance of International Organizations

International communication, intercourse and cooperation is the main reason of development for international organizations rather than the phi-

losophical and ideological importance of the global governance. The main issue to develop the international institutions to growth the relations between peoples for their own interests such as political and economic interests.

The modern state and the modern international system developed together where international institutions play their roles for States interest. This kind of system was not existed before 16th century of the world system while after 17th century, international system and state system were constructively established for the modern state interest. Though, it is very common thing that state have responsibility to protect her sovereignty and territory but by the dealing and agreement system; one state can work another states for the common objectives and goals by the political entities.

Hirst (2001) argues that “the modern state has three defining characteristics. First, it has a definite territory with boundaries at its exterior. Second, it has exclusive control of that territory: ‘sovereignty’ means that no other entity can substantiate a claim to rule in this space. Third, hierarchy, that is, the state is a superior political agency that determines the role and powers of all subsidiary governments” while the emerging international system was formatted with the system by respecting the territorial integrity. However, it can be argued that the ‘Peace of Westphalia’ in 1648 was the first system to initiate the international system in the international politics where ‘international congress’ had become a regular mode of diplomacy for solve the any problems arise in international system. Moreover, the Congress of Vienna (1815) and its effects on the international system have huge impacts especially for military deployment in the war under the command of Wellington. Additionally, Paris conference in 1856 had initiated to regulate the commercial rivalry and political antagonism between the European powers to the African countries where the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 were the one step ahead to establish the new international system to secure the world in the conduct of warfare on land and on the sea and the responsibilities of neutral states in the time of war. In there, the agreement was based on different aspects and multilateral basis to secure the internal system.

Most importantly, the rise of modern organizations aided to the international system especially after the first world war in 1919 called the ‘League of Nations’ proposed by US president Woodrow Wilson. Though, it was not sustained so much due to the resurrection of the largest battlefield of the Second World War in 1941. Nevertheless, during the war; in 1944, the

world seen the new world system what we can argue the future of economic cooperation was mapped in Bretton Woods, where agreement was reached on the need to cooperate on monetary and trade issues, eventually leading to the creation of the international monetary Fund and the General Agreement on tariffs and Trade, among others even the initiation of United Nation (UN) in 1945.

During the cold war period and the aftermath of cold war, the new international system raised through the international institutions as like

“Western Europe saw the creation of the Pact of Brussels (which later became the Western European Union) and the North Atlantic treaty Organization (NATO). Eastern Europe saw the creation of the Warsaw Pact, while east and west would meet, from the 1970s onwards, within the framework of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which in 1995 changed its name to reflect its increased organization structure into organization for security and co-operation in Europe (OSCE) even later such regional organizations as Ecocas (in central Africa) and Ecowas (western Africa) being added. In Asia, some states assembled in ASEAN, SAARC for their security, Australia and New Zealand joined the US in Anzus. A relaxed form of cooperation in the Pacific Rim area, moreover, is channeled through Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)”.

Finally, in 21st century; the world is faced the new international groups and organization for different objectives and goals to establish the new hegemonic dominance to shift the new world order as like BRICS, SCO, MIKTA, G-20 and IBSA.

New Global Partnership & Counter Hegemonic Power: Metaphoric or Realistic

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)

This is the association of five emerging powerful economic countries including Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS). Before the involvement of South Africa in 2010, the name of BRICS was ‘BRIC’; later it changed the name and the grouped named ‘BRICS’. The groups countries were together based on their economy and their significant influence on region. The common characteristics of this group countries have; they are from the members of G-20 (The World Fact Book, CIA).

In 2001, BRIC was firstly used by the Jim O’Neill who is the Chairman of Goldman Sachs in their publication what named was ‘Building Better Global Economic BRICS’ (O’Neill, 2010). Nevertheless, in 2006; the Fo-

reign States of BRIC countries met in New York city for a meeting of UN General Assembly where they made series of effective meetings and later, in Russia 2009; BRIC was established by the approval of member States.

BRICS started its works with two main streams of work: (i) coordination in meetings and international organization; and (ii) the development of an agenda for multisectorial cooperation among its members where they have two reams in economic-financial and political governance spheres. In economic realm, BRICS agenda prioritized G-20 cooperation, including the IMF reform and in political Realm, BRICS advocate the reform of the United Nations and of its Security Council.

The formal summit of BRIC started from this time where the main agenda to include the improve of economic in terms of global economic situation and reforming the financial situation of group countries with their future cooperation agenda (BBC News, 16 June 2009) even in this meeting; BRIC member countries have decided that some member countries could involve with world affairs boldly and strongly (Bryanski, 26 June 2009). The interesting thing happened in the first summit of BRIC where they announced for the 'global reserve currency' where some study argue that it was against the dominance of 'US dollar' (Zhou, June 16, 2009).

After the first summit of BRIC and the involvement of South Africa with BRIC in 2010 and renamed its 'BRICS' started their activities broadly such the 'BRICS Forum' which was started in 2011 for commercial, political and cultural cooperation between the BRICS nations (Indian Express, 10 April 2011). Later, it showed by the IMF report of 2012; the BRICS nations pledged \$75 billion to boost the lending power in the world economy even in the second summit of BRICS, member states agreed to create the global financial institution to make counter project against western global financial institutions like World Bank and IMF (The Guardian, 28 March 2013) which was later initiate to establish the 'New Development Bank' in 2014 (Reuters 10 July 2013).

To understand the BRICS role for new emerging global groups for counter hegemonic partners against western led world order, it is important to see the member States role in this organizations, for example; the role of China can be understood by its influence on BRICS. In 2013 meeting, 'China committed \$41 billion towards the pool' where Brazil, India and Russia will give \$18 respectively and South Africa will give \$5 billion (Reuters 11

October 2013). Additionally, it is very clear that BRICS 'new development bank' have very significant political objects which is understood by its allows her member states "to promote their interests abroad... and can highlight the strengthening positions of countries whose opinion is frequently ignored by their developed American and European colleagues" (rbth.com, 14 April 2014). Furthermore, BRICS statement against the G-20 announcement in 2014 shows the emerging powers of this organizations, for example' in March 2014, the BRICS Foreign Minister issued a statement at a meeting on the margins of the Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague which said that the "noted with concern, the recent media statement on the forthcoming G20 Summit to be held in Brisbane in November 2014. The custodianship of the G20 belongs to all Member States equally and no one Member State can unilaterally determine its nature and character" (www.dirco.gov.za, 24 March 2014). Moreover, the greater object of BRICS can be understood by the statement of the Governor of the Russian Central Bank where he said that the

"BRICS partners the establishment of a system of multilateral swaps that will allow to transfer resources to one or another country, if needed" in an article which concluded that "If the current trend continues, soon the dollar will be abandoned by most of the significant global economies and it will be kicked out of the global trade finance" (Voice of Russia, 3 July 2014).

Most importantly, the following table may assist us to understand the BRICS member States influence and effectiveness to the international politics by their political economy activities such as the initiation of 'New Development Bank' for establishing as rivalry bank of 'World Bank' and 'IMF' and the 'BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)' which is a framework for providing protection against global liquidity pressures.

Table 1: BRICS Member States Country Data

Country	Population (2016) ¹	Nom. GDP mil. USD (2017 est.) ²	GDP Growth (2017 est.) ³	Foreign Exchange Reserves (2015)	Exports ⁴	Imports ⁵	HDI (2015)
Brazil	207,652,865	2,140.9 Bn	Increase 0.2%	\$362.744 bn	\$189.7 bn	\$143.9 bn	0.754 (high)
Russia	143,964,513	1,560.7 Bn	Increase 1.1%	\$358.500 bn	\$259.3 bn	\$165.1 bn	0.804 (very high)
India	1,324,171,354	2,454.4 Bn	Increase 7.2%	\$352.131 bn	\$271.6 bn	\$402.4 bn	0.624 (medium)
China	1,403,500,365	11,795.2 Bn	Increase 6.5%	\$3,899.285 bn	\$2,011.0 bn	\$1,437.0 bn	0.738 (high)
South Africa	56,015,473	317.5 Bn	Increase 1%	\$47.190 bn	\$83.1 bn	\$85.0 bn	0.666 (medium)
Average		3,653.7 Bn	Increase 3.2%	\$1,003.970 bn	\$562.94 bn	\$446.68 bn	0.711 (high)

Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey and Australia (MIKTA)

MIKTA is “an innovative partnership that brings together Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey and Australia. The group works to bridge divides in the multilateral system and build consensus on complex and challenging issues, drawing on the diverse perspectives of its members and their shared interest in an effective, rules-based global order” (Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2016). The unique perspective of MIKTA plays from diverse culture, socio-economic structure even the geography lends paly the crucial role in international politics and world economy. The common characteristics of the MIKTA member states have, all of are G-20-member states even they have mostly similar GDP. Additionally, in ensuring the global governance systems, all of the member states have same interests regardless of their size and influence which provide a strong

1 World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. ESA.UN.org. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

2 “Report for Selected Countries and Subjects”. Imf.org. (2017-09-04).

3 “IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, January 2017: A Shifting Global Economic Landscape”. Imf.org.

4 “The World Factbook — Central Intelligence Agency”. Cia.gov. (2017).

5 “The World Factbook — Central Intelligence Agency”. Cia.gov. (2017-09-04).

foundation for mutual cooperation for their future goals. The activities of MIKTA member states makes them to work in diversified situations and it influence them to share their knowledge from varied experiences.

From its starting time of 2013, MIKTA member states works for the seven priority themes which are including International energy governance and energy access; Global Security and counter-terrorism; Peacekeeping; Trade and the economy; Gender equality; Democracy, human rights and good governance; and Sustainable development. MIKTA is advocating for international security and countering violent extremism, the benefits of liberalised trade and investment and promoting women's empowerment where its goal is consultation and dialogue drawing on diverse perspectives to develop and promote a consensus to advance the common interests of the international community (www.mikta.org, 2016).

The values of MIKTA's prove that they have strong influence on strong international global governance and open economies which provides a space for dialogue and innovative diplomacy to address current global issues. The main strength of MIKTA's, they are against the traditional 'block', so as to afford an enhanced ability to maneuver effective global governance in a world of fast-paced developments. The following table shows the importance of MIKTA's member states from the measurement of their populations, economic importance and the membership of international organizations.

Table 2: MIKTA Member States Country Data

Member	Total Trade of Goods and Services bil. USD (2016) ⁶	Nom. GDP mil. USD (2017) ⁷	HDI (2014)	Population (2014)	G20	DAC	OECD	NATO	OPEC	Economic classification (IMF) ⁸
 Mexico	824	987,303	0.756	119,581,789	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	Emerging
 Indonesia	346	1,020,515	0.684	251,490,000	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	Emerging
 South Korea	1,103	1,498,074	0.891	50,437,000	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Advanced
 Turkey	401	793,698	0.759	77,324,000	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	Emerging
 Australia	504	1,359,723	0.933	23,599,000	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Advanced

6 wto.org, (2016). 'Trade recovery expected in 2017 and 2018, amid policy uncertainty'. Accessed: 12.01.2018. Retrieve from https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/press17_e/pr791_e.htm

7 IMF World Economic Outlook. April 2017. "Gross domestic product"

8 IMF (2013). "World Economic Outlook data".

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCOs)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is the Euro-Asian based organization where politics, economies and security are the prioritized issue which was begun their journey on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China. By the leadership of China, SCO members are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan where India and Pakistan also joined SCO as full members at a summit 9 June 2017 in Astana, Kazakhstan. Additionally, SCO have four observer states, namely Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia where they have six dialogue partners, namely Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey, and Sri Lanka (eng.sectsc.org). It means that SCO almost covers the most influential economic and political countries in the world especially the main objects of this organization to work in the Asian region led by China.

The main activities of SCO not limited with cooperation on security rather it has purposes to work with member states through military activities, economic cooperation and cultural cooperation. The main concern matter for SCO's to maintain the Central Asian security such as terrorism, separatism and extremism. The Collective Security Treat Organization (CSTO) under the shadow agreement through the SCO member states creates the vast cooperation on issues such as security crime, and drug trafficking (McDermott, 12 December 2007) even SCO currently redefine the cyber warfare which is saying that the dissemination of information "harmful to the spiritual, moral and cultural spheres of other states" should be considered a "security threat". An accord adopted in 2009 defined "information war", in part, as an effort by a state to undermine another's "political, economic, and social systems" (Gjeltten, 2010).

The current military activities and increased military cooperation, intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism measurement shows that SCO have very effective measurement in terms of traditional security in the Euro-Asian region (Council of Foreign Relations, 2010). The joint military exercise first held in Kazakhstan in 2003 then in China even the important thing that since 2005, China and Russia have large-scale war games team. Additionally, more than 4,000 soldiers participated at the joint military exercises in 2007 (known as "Peace Mission 2007") under the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCOs) which took place in Chelyabinsk, Russia as it was agreed upon in April 2006 at a meeting of SCO Defence Ministers (Hutzler, 2006).

Subsequently, the proposed free trade area in the SCO would be the effective medium for economic cooperation between the member states even the Moscow summit in 2005, SCO prioritize the joint energy projects whi-

ch will include the oil and gas sector, the exploration of new hydrocarbon reserves, and joint use of water resources (Blagov, 31 October 2005). Moreover, the summit on 28 August 2008 shows the SCO's roles which stated that "against the backdrop of a slowdown in the growth of world economy pursuing a responsible currency and financial policy, control over the capital flowing, ensuring food and energy security have been gaining special significance" (The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. 2008). SCO's is a good venue for designing a new banking system which is independent from international banking systems which clearly understand by the address of Vladimir Putin following speech:

"We now clearly see the defectiveness of the monopoly in world finance and the policy of economic selfishness. To solve the current problem Russia will take part in changing the global financial structure so that it will be able to guarantee stability and prosperity in the world and to ensure progress. The world is seeing the emergence of a qualitatively different geo-political situation, with the emergence of new centers of economic growth and political influence. We will witness and take part in the transformation of the global and regional security and development architectures adapted to new realities of the 21st century, when stability and prosperity are becoming inseparable notions" (Russia Today, 30 October 2008).

India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA)

This is the dialogue forum, fostering for the pluralistic, multicultural and multiracial societies as they called South-South cooperation including Africa, Asia and South America. The forum provides the three countries with a platform to engage in discussions for cooperation in the field of agriculture, trade, culture, and defence among others. On 6 June 2003, "Yashwant Sinha (External affairs minister of India), Celso Amorim (Foreign minister of Brazil) and Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (Foreign minister of South Africa) met in Brasilia, where the IBSA Dialogue forum was formalized through the adoption of the "Brasilia Declaration" (www.ibsa-trilateral.org/about_us.html, 2007).

The aim and objectives of the IBSA Dialogue Forum included to promote south-south cooperation by increasing the trade opportunities among three countries where exchange of information, technologies and skills to complement will be prioritized. Throughout this process, IBSA will alleviate the poverty and social development for equitable development in the areas of agriculture, climate change and global warming, culture, defense, educa-

tion, energy, health, information society, science and technology, trade and investment, tourism and transport.

The meeting of New Delhi, India on 4 and 5 March 2004 is very much important to understand the importance and influence of IBSA Dialogue Forum in global arena such as in this meeting, the following issues were discussed such as United Nations Reform where IBSA emphasized the need for expansion of Security Council membership in the permanent as well as non-permanent categories (New Delhi Agenda for Cooperation, 2004). Additionally, the peace and security on the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and cooperation with IAEA to ensure the growth and development of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Israel-Palestine and Iraq issue has been discussed. Moreover, it has been discussed on the issue of social development like the three countries have a rich cultural history. So, they can strengthen their cultural ties by organising a trilateral cultural fair of music, dance and cinema. The Ministers also endorsed a proposal by Brazil to host a seminar on “Economic Growth with Social Equity” with the aim to promote better knowledge among IBSA members of their national policies and strategies to promote economic and social development. Those kind of activities show that IBSA has a very clear plan to impact on global governance for the new world order.

To the following meeting in the foreign ministers of the three countries in Cape Town on 10 and 11 March 2005 for the second meeting of the Trilateral Commission of the IBSA Dialogue Forum. The following issues including Millennium Review Summit for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, new partnership for African development (NEPAD), Latin and South American integration, free and fair manner with transparent-rules based multilateral trading system, IBSA sectoral cooperation namely agriculture and culture, and IBSA facility for hunger and poverty alleviation were discussed.

Again, in the Foreign Ministerial meeting of IBSA on 30 March 2006; United Nations reforms, Non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control; and International trade issues were especially discussed.

IBSA as the initial trade target of US\$ 25 billion by 2015 is likely to be overshoot given the current intra-IBSA trade figure of US\$23 billion. IBSA has also partnered with developing countries, especially least-developed countries (LDCs) and post-conflict and reconstruction development (PCRD) countries through the IBSA Facility for Hunger and Poverty Alleviation (IBSA Fund) in development projects that will benefit those countries (About IBSA, 2013).

CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, it is very clear that the emerging global organization like Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and global groups like BRICS, IBSA and MIKTA have a very effective role for new world order and global governance. So far, it is very important to acknowledge that the theories of international relations like the 'theory of hegemony stability', 'neo-realist theory', 'institutional paradigm theory' and 'international regime theory' have very effective role to understand the global organizations and groups influence and impacts on global economy, global security, international politics and global governance.

Furthermore, the discussion on historical background and the importance of international organizations shows us the legitimacy and necessities of them especially after the Westphalia Era of the international system. Most importantly, the development of IO's from time to time like after the first world war; the initiation of League of Nations and after the second world war; the initiation of UN clarifies the impacts of IO's where the different groups, association, agreements for common interests proves the development of bio-polar system in the world politics. The objectives for the development of IO's after the cold war and the emergence of global organizations and global groups in the 21st century have different goals and perspectives, but they have common interests, and which is to play the crucial role in the world politics boldly and strongly. The different global groups show that they have a strong economic background for common interests.

In this light, it can be argued that the 21st century IO's and global groups have a strong role for distribution of power in world politics, for instances; both in BRICS and SCO's, China's active and effective role shows us how they want to exercise their legitimate power in world politics as counter-hegemonic way where it is very clear that they have good capacity from economic and security concern to play in the regional and world politics. In addition to BRICS and SCO's member States roles in Euro-Asia centric countries through the economic measurement and political cooperation such as the emergence of 'New Development Bank' or military cooperation between Euro-Asian countries under the umbrella of SCO's articulates that those staffs have very effective role to counter the western hegemonic power in the world. Moreover, the IBSA role for reformation of UN security council and MIKTA's active role for global governance and humanitarian activities clearly determine that the world is going to the multi-polar system from unipolar system where new emerging powers are playing their active participation, roles and capacity through the new IO's and global groups for implementing new world order.

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