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The existing world order is one based on liberalism based on the Post Second World War principles which brought about the United Nations and other Brettonwoods institutions still in existence till date. It is believed that this present world order is weakening and seeing the emergence of a new world order which implies that the present world order is in disorder. However, the contemporary world order is not in disorder, it is experiencing a series of changes but it is yet to collapse. Many believe that the disorder in the present world order is associated with the election of President Donald Trump as the president of the United Stares of America, his actions and threat to multilateralisIn reality, the shift is not from an orderly world to a disorderly world rather, it is a shift in the idea that America would uphold the “liberal international order” to the realization that America under the presidency of Trump would not uphold the “liberal international order”. For example, shortly after he took office in 2017, Trump pulled the United States out of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a trade agreement that included 12 Pacific Rim countries. Trump said he was doing it for American workers. Critics said he was creating an opening for economic heavyweight China to expand its influence in the region. He has also withdrawn from North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO), United Nations Human Rights Commission(UNHRC),

Another reason why it is believed that the present world order is in disorder is the change in power distribution in the international system, as states like China are rising and becoming a threat to the United States which has been the sole superpower in the international system since after the Cold War. For example, China has sought closer involvement in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and has also increased its participation in international arms control agreements. Before now, the post-cold war period ushered in United Stated as the most important and sole actor in the world. United States took the lead in in creating major pillars of the post-war order like the Bretton Woods institutions, the United Nations, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Tax. Today however, there is a multipolarity of actors in the world. China for example is the world's largest economy. The European Union is second, at $22 trillion. The United States is third, producing $20.5 trillion. China has 1.38 billion people, more than any other country in the world. There are Other countries like Germany, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Israel etc.

In addition, in recent years, the US-led liberal world order that emerged after the end of the Cold War has been shaken. Developments within the West, such as the election of Donald Trump and his ‘America First’ agenda, Britain’s decision to leave the European Union, and the rise of populist parties across Europe, have created a climate of uncertainty. In addition, the rise of China has triggered worries about a looming conflict between Washington and Beijing. In many ways, though, what has emerged as the most immediate challenge to the current international order is Russia’s increasingly proactive and assertive behavior. Examples include Russia’s annexation of Crimea and meddling in eastern Ukraine; Russia’s military intervention in Syria on behalf of the Assad government; the Kremlin’s alleged interference in the 2016 US presidential elections; the funding of populist movements and parties in a number of European countries; and the promotion of new institutional arrangements like the Eurasian Economic Union and the BRICS-led New Development Bank.

Ultimately, a stable world order is a rare thing. When one does arise, it tends to come after a great convulsion that creates both the conditions and the desire for something new. It requires a stable distribution of power and broad acceptance of the rules that govern the conduct of international relations. It also needs skillful statecraft, since an order is made, not born. And no matter how ripe the starting conditions or strong the initial desire, maintaining it demands creative diplomacy, functioning institutions, and effective action to adjust it when circumstances change and buttress it when challenges come. Eventually, inevitably, even the best-managed order comes to an end. The balance of power underpinning it becomes imbalanced. The institutions supporting it fail to adapt to new conditions. Some countries fall, and others rise, the result of changing capacities, faltering wills, and growing ambitions. Those responsible for upholding the order make mistakes. It is for this reason that the changes in world order do not mean that world order is in disorder but failure to address the changes that question the currently existing world order will lead to the end of world order and emergence of disorder that will usher in another world order.