


ADALAH

Buletin Hukum & Keadilan

Consensus and Conflict in G20 Global Economic Diplomacy

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Abstract:

The G20 has become the main forum for global economic diplomacy, dealing with issues concerning developed and developing countries. Although the forum aims to promote agreement to support a broad and lasting economic expansion, it often experiences disagreement and tension among its members. This paper analyzes the dynamic patterns of consensus and divergence in international economic negotiations within the G20. This article examines the influence of the G20 in formulating worldwide economic strategies by analyzing subjects such as international commerce, global finance, sustainable development, and poverty alleviation. It also examines the challenges in reaching a consensus agreeable to all members of the G20. This report provides a thorough analysis of the complex dynamics within the G20 summit and their potential influence on the future direction of the global economy.

Keywords: G20; Consensus; Conflict in Global; Economic Diplomacy

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A. PROLOG

The leaders of twenty of the most influential countries convened in a well-lit and formal chamber in a bustling metropolis, which had become the epicentre of worldwide discourse. They carry an immense weight of accountability, overseeing the trajectory of the worldwide economy, handling emergencies, and striving for sustainable development. The individuals in question are part of the G20, a prominent platform that has served as the primary foundation for global economic diplomacy since the onset of the 21st century.¹

High expectations and unavoidable obstacles characterize each conference. The objective is to achieve a consensus that will promote worldwide economic well-being while also being following each nation's requirements and preferences. Nevertheless, underlying this optimism lies the possibility of discord, as the pursuit of individual countries' interests clashes with shared ones.²

There is an intricate interplay between agreement and disagreement in global economic diplomacy. Consensus serves as the foundation for the G20's endeavours to establish a shared vision and develop policies that will be universally enforced.

¹ Rieuwpassa, J. P. (2017). Peran Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia Di Forum G20 Dalam Pemenuhan Kepentingan Nasional (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan).

² Muslim, A. (2020). Manajemen konflik interpersonal di sekolah. *Jurnal Paedagogy*, 1(1), 17-27.

Nevertheless, leaders must navigate a convoluted route to achieve consensus, frequently encountering many barriers and difficulties.³

Meanwhile, conflict is impossible to avoid. Conflict looks like a shadow hiding behind the negotiation table during a group of countries with different cultures, interests, and objectives. Trade issues, climate change, economic inequality, and fiscal policy are examples of frequently difficult-to-overcome impediments.



Nevertheless, the G20 continues to be a site where world leaders attempt to establish an agreement to set the global economy's path. Even though there is a fight between reaching a consensus and engaging in confrontation, they work with determination toward making the world more equitable, sustainable, and stable for future generations.⁴

Protracted conversations were necessary to reach a consensus, and disagreement was resolved by combining determination and compromise measures.

³ Harahap, A. M. (2022). *Mengenal Hubungan Internasional Madani*. Unida Gontor Press.

⁴ Al-Jihad, R. S. (2018). *Pancasila ideologi dunia: sintesis kapitalisme, sosialisme, dan Islam*. Pustaka Alvabet.

This is the narrative of how twenty countries, despite their many differences, cooperate to create a more favourable economic future for the entire world.

B. DISCUSSION

1. History and Establishment of the G20

The G20 was established in 1999 as a forum for multilateral collaboration, comprising 19 primary nations and the European Union (EU). The primary objective of the G20 is to guarantee worldwide recovery from the crisis and establish robust and enduring global economic expansion. The G20 was established via the efforts of G7 members and includes both wealthy and developing nations. Its primary objective is to collaboratively address crises, particularly those affecting Asia, Russia, and Latin America. The primary purpose of the G20 is to achieve robust, enduring, equitable, and comprehensive worldwide economic expansion.⁵



The Group of Twenty (G20) has been actively involved in overcoming the global economic crisis that began with the financial crisis 2008. As stated in

⁵ Timur, L. M., & Sundari, R. (2023). Strategi Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Presidensi G-20 di Bali. *Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies*, 6(01), 65-85.

the G20 Leaders' Declaration from 2008, the global financial crisis is a crisis that not only stems from financial issues but is also a broader economic crisis that demands thorough and broader treatment. This crisis was designated as a crisis by the G20. As part of its efforts to solve the global financial crisis, the Group of Twenty (G20) developed six primary principles. These principles include the application of the principles of macro response to the crisis and coordinating G20 macro policies.⁶

The G20 has also been quite active in solving various financial issues plaguing the world. The Group of Twenty (G20) actively sought answers to global economic problems during the global financial crisis that occurred in 2008-2009. To demonstrate that it plays a powerful and significant role, the G20, an international platform, needs to arrive at a consensus that can be implemented quickly. The G20 can contribute to the economy of the entire world in this way.⁷

Through the coordination of macroeconomic policies, the G20 has also been an active participant in alleviating the effects of the global economic crisis. The coordination of macroeconomic policy during

⁶ Anwar, M. (2022). Green economy sebagai strategi dalam menangani masalah ekonomi dan multilateral. *Jurnal Pajak Dan Keuangan Negara (PKN)*, 4(1S), 343-356. Press, U. G. M. (2023). *G20 di tengah perubahan besar: momentum kepemimpinan global Indonesia?* UGM PRESS.

⁷ Putri, A. S. (2020). G20: Mediator untuk Kemajuan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 13(1), 53-64.

this time has demonstrated the success of the G20's primary role in controlling the global economy. It is more accurate to say that the G20 acts as a prime mover rather than a taker regarding the numerous conversations that take place at the global level.⁸

The G20 has devised a comprehensive plan to address the global financial crisis by coordinating macroeconomic policies, fostering trade and investment, enhancing global economic governance, engaging in bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral cooperation, and reinforcing global solidarity.⁹

2. Decision-making Mechanism

The consultation and negotiation process within the G20 involves several critical stages, including:¹⁰

First: The G20 possesses a relatively uncomplicated and flexible framework, enabling the prompt resolution of rigidity and diplomatic impasses. The G20 leadership undergoes an annual rotation among its members, preventing any one country from dominating and ensuring that a diverse

⁸ Nugraha, J. *Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia, G20 dan Tantangan Global Tahun*.

⁹ Rieuwpassa, J. P. (2017). *Peran Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia Di Forum G20 Dalam Pemenuhan Kepentingan Nasional* (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan).

¹⁰ Hutagaol, Y. R. T., Sinurat, R. P. P., & Shalahuddin, S. M. (2022). *Strategi Penguatan Keuangan Negara Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Resesi Global 2023 Melalui Green Economy*. *Jurnal Pajak Dan Keuangan Negara (PKN)*, 4(1S), 378-385.

range of opinions are taken into account. The G20 depends on established ad hoc working groups to tackle specific topics, enabling swift solutions to emerging crises.

Second: The G20 is dedicated to constructing a worldwide health framework capable of withstanding crises while enhancing compliance and affordability in the energy market. The G20 is committed to augmenting investment in health infrastructure, encompassing hospitals, laboratories, and other health facilities, to guarantee readiness for health emergencies. Enhance worldwide availability of essential health resources, including diagnostic tools, medications, and immunizations, focusing on developing nations.

Third: The G20 has reached a consensus to enhance collaboration with G20 countries in three key sectors on a bilateral basis, and 140 cooperation programs are currently in place. Enhance the free trade agreements among G20 member nations to diminish tariff and non-tariff obstacles, thereby fostering the exchange of goods and services. Promote foreign direct investment (FDI) by establishing a more appealing and consistent investment environment through open policies and safeguards for investors, promoting collaboration in the industrial sector to achieve sustainable economic growth by fostering innovation and facilitating technology transfer.¹¹

¹¹ Putra, I. B. M. M. D., Astari, A. A. E., & Indiani, N. L. (2022). *Kajian Pemanfaatan Presidensi G20 Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Sektor*

Fourth: The G20 involves a protracted and intricate negotiation procedure that necessitates consensus among all member nations. Negotiations entail ongoing discourse, interchange of perspectives, and haggling among member nations to achieve reciprocal accords. Frequently, this procedure necessitates the intervention of the country in possession of the presidency and all sides' willingness to make concessions to reach a consensus.

Fifth: Declarations made by the G20 are often extensive and detailed texts that address various significant global problems member states debate. Most of the time, this declaration will include some paragraphs detailing the commitments and measures expected to be performed by Member countries. In the first paragraphs, it is frequently emphasized how important it is to assist the most vulnerable economies, such as developing countries and countries with low incomes. Commitment to producing quality jobs and ensuring social welfare for all levels of society. Brings attention to the significance of social and economic inclusion, with a particular emphasis on the empowerment of underrepresented groups, such as young people and underrepresented women.¹²

Perdagangan Bilateral Indonesia Dan Jepang. Nusantara Hasana Journal, 2(3), 269-278.

¹² Timur, L. M., & Sundari, R. (2023). Strategi Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Presidensi G-20 di Bali. *Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies*, 6(01), 65-85.

One of the most essential principles in good governance is the idea that consensus should be the primary guiding element in decision-making. This principle emphasizes the significance of agreements and choices that are reached through deliberation and discussion, which are available to individuals from all walks of life. When it comes to good governance, consensus means that choices must be made through a process that involves all parties that have an interest in the matter. This ensures the decisions can cater to most parties involved and be executed legally.¹³

The term "consensus" is described in several different sources as a decision-making process founded on facts concerning the actions that need to be carried out to attain the expected or desired goals. During this process, it is necessary to identify important stakeholders, ensure equality between government and non-government stakeholders, maintain transparency and accountability, and ensure that all segments of society are adequately represented. The concept of consensus is another principle regarded as crucial in consensus democracy.¹⁴

¹³ Almas, L. A. (2017). Penerapan Prinsip-Prinsip Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Industri Pengcoran Logam Studi Kasus Perkampungan Industri Kecil (Pik) Desa Kebasen Kecamatan Talang Kabupaten Tegal (Doctoral dissertation, Faculty of Social and Political Science).

¹⁴ Said, A. L. (2018). Corporate Social Responsibility dalam perspektif governance. Deepublish.

The decisions that are made in a democracy based on consensus are reached through a process of deliberation and discussion that is open to all parties involved. This ensures that the decisions made may be accepted by most parties involved and can be implemented legally. Several other sources indicate that consensus is seen as an essential concept in the management of state receivables. Regarding the management of state receivables, consensus means that choices must be made through a process involving all parties interested in the matter. This is done to ensure that the decisions made may appeal to the majority of parties and have the ability to be executed with binding force.¹⁵

One of the most significant principles in both good governance and consensus democracy is the idea that consensus should be the primary premise in decision-making. This principle emphasizes the significance of agreements and choices reached through deliberation and discussion available to individuals from all walks of life.¹⁶

¹⁵ Syarwi, P. (2022). Diskursus Teori dan Praktik Model Demokrasi Konsensus di Indonesia. *Communitarian: Jurnal Prodi Ilmu Politik*, 3(2).

¹⁶ Permatasari, I. A. (2020). Kajian Penerapan Prinsip Good Governance Pemerintah Kabupaten Lebak. *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan Daerah*, 4(1), 33-48.

3. G20 Priorities Agenda

The main agenda discussed by the G20 covers several topics, such as economic growth, financial stability, trade and investment.



The following are some of the main agendas discussed by the G20:

First: Economic Growth

The primary aim of the G20 is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth. To this end, they want to boost investment, productivity, and employment prospects and increase cooperation between member nations.¹⁷

Second: Financial Stability

The goal of the G20 is to improve the global financial system's stability by lowering the likelihood of financial crises. They want to strengthen monetary policy coordination, boost transparency, and increase cooperation between member countries to avert future economic crises.¹⁸

¹⁷ Astuti, W. R. D., & Fathun, L. M. (2020). Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia di dalam Rezim Ekonomi G20 pada Masa Pemerintahan Joko Widodo. *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies*, 5(1), 47-68.

¹⁸ Riyanto, A., & Fathoni, M. (2022). Analisis ANT (Actor Network Theory) Dalam Presidensi G20 Arab Saudi Tahun 2020 Untuk Menghadapi Tantangan Perekonomian Global di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional Peradaban*, 1(1), 23-60.

Third: Trade

The primary aim of the G20 is to promote global commerce that is both inclusive and sustainable. They want to expand the amount of collaboration between member countries to increase investment, employment opportunities, and commerce. Additionally, the G20 is working to lessen the impact of protectionist policies on trade and investment agreements.

Fourth: Investment

The G20 is committed to expanding inclusive and sustainable investment opportunities. It wants to develop collaboration between member countries to boost investment, productivity, and employment possibilities. In addition, the G20 is working to improve the cooperation between the business sector and the government to facilitate increased investment.¹⁹

Increasing economic growth that is both inclusive and sustainable, maintaining financial stability, and fostering trade and investment are the primary topics that are covered at the G20 summit. They intend to encourage more



¹⁹ Adeline, M., Mutoharoh, L., Khaliza, R. N., Azis, M. N., & Triwardhani, D. (2024). Kajian tentang Dampak Penyelenggaraan G20 pada Pemulihan Perekonomian Indonesia Pasca Pandemi. *Accounting Student Research Journal*, 3(1), 72-84.

cooperation among the member nations to accomplish these objectives.

A comparison between concerns that are sources of conflict and priorities that are universally acknowledged reveals that the priorities that are widely recognised place a greater emphasis on inclusive and sustainable economic growth, financial stability, trade, and investment. On the other hand, the concerns that are the source of conflict are primarily focused on personnel constraints, coordination, competence, community empowerment, enforcement of regional regulations, and fire disaster management services.²⁰

4. Conflict and Agreement Case Studies

Conflict and Difficulty in Achieving Consensus within the G20. Among others are:

First: Trade Issues. The trade war between the United States of America (US) and China is a tangible example of resistance to reaching a consensus within the G20.



This particular trade war is a disagreement between the two countries. Tensions in trade between the two major economic powers in the

²⁰ Santoso, R. B., & Alamsyah, A. A. (2023). Digital Economy Working Group G20 Pada Masa Presidensi Indonesia Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Perdagangan Internasional*, 1(1), 17-33.

world have contributed to the creation of economic uncertainty worldwide and have had a detrimental effect on the expansion of the global economy. During several G20 meetings, efforts to defuse trade tensions between the United States and China frequently came into conflict with the national interests of both countries, and it was challenging to find an agreement that was satisfactory to all parties involved.²¹

Second: Climate Change Issue. Declining commitment from the United States of America There is also a cause of contention and difficulties in finding an agreement within the G20 about climate change. Other nations committed to lowering their emissions of greenhouse gases were extremely concerned when the United States of America withdrew from the Paris Agreement in 2017. Negotiations within the G20 have become more complex due to the United States decreasing commitment to global efforts to address climate change. This has also produced concern regarding the future of international collaboration in the challenge of climate change.

Third: Global Financial Issues. Reforms (International Monetary Fund) of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund Concerning the reforms



²¹ Sahide, A. (2021). Proteksionisme Trump dan Masa Depan Supremasi Politik AS. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 17(1), 1-16.

of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, there are disagreements between industrialized countries and developing countries which are related to global financial difficulties. It is common for developing countries to call for more significant modifications to the institutional framework of international finance to accommodate their newly acquired economic role in the global economy. On the other hand, industrialized nations are frequently hesitant to make significant compromises in this respect, making it difficult to reach a settlement that satisfies all parties involved.²²

All parties must make significant cooperative efforts to resolve disagreements and overcome obstacles in achieving a consensus within the G20. Increasing the amount of conversation that occurs amongst member countries, searching for areas of agreement, and placing a higher priority on the group's interests as a whole rather than their own national interests are all concrete initiatives that can be taken. Additionally, it is essential to encourage deeper multilateral cooperation in the process of finding answers to global concerns, as well as to increase openness and accountability in the decision-making processes that take place inside the G20. It is envisaged that tensions and difficulties in reaching a consensus in the G20 forum can be resolved by

²² Kharisma, B. (2014). Good Governance Sebagai Suatu Konsep Dan Mengapa Penting Dalam Sektor Publik Dan Swasta (Suatu Pendekatan Ekonomi Kelembagaan). *Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi*, 19(1), 1-34.

implementing a more collaborative approach. This would make it possible for global collaboration to be more effective in solving complex economic and social challenges.²³

Several steps are involved in the G20 negotiating process, including stages of planning, preparation, acquiring and utilizing information, bidding, and negotiation. The parties engaged need to understand each other's interests and objectives thoroughly, and we also need to do so for the discussions. When obtaining a lucrative agreement, the parties involved in the G20 negotiations need to coordinate their efforts and communicate with one another. To accomplish what must be done, the people involved must speak with one another and work together correctly.²⁴

The final accord agreed by the G20 resulted from a collaborative and interactive discussion process and effective coordination. To reach a beneficial conclusion for all parties concerned, they must have a mutual understanding of the other party's interests and objectives.

The members of the Troika G20 are Indonesia, which is currently holding the presidency; Italy,

²³ Hermawan, Y. P. (2012). Legitimasi, efektivitas dan akuntabilitas G-20 sebagai klub eksklusif dalam pembentukan tata kelola ekonomi global. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 8(2).

²⁴ Pakpahan, L. C., Purba, V. F., Sinaga, A. D. P., Situmorang, D. A., Tarigan, P. L. B., & Situmorang, L. (2024). G20 Dan Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi: Membuka Peluang Dan Tantangan Terhadap Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial (JUPENDIS)*, 2(1), 255-263.

which was the country that had the presidency before Indonesia; and India, which will keep the presidency after Indonesia. The presidency is a position held by one of the member countries, and that country rotates it annually.²⁵

The G20's priorities encompass several concerns, including economic expansion, financial system stability, trade, and investment. To reach a conclusion that is beneficial to all parties concerned, they must have a mutual understanding of the other party's interests and objectives.

The G20 pledge includes several facets, including the promotion of increased economic cooperation, the expansion of global commerce and investment, and the encouragement of job creation. In order to reach a conclusion that is beneficial to all parties concerned, they must have a mutual understanding of the other party's interests and objectives.²⁶

Negotiations within the G20 are complicated procedures that go through various stages. To reach a beneficial conclusion for all parties concerned, they

²⁵ Mailangkay, W. J., Massie, C. D., & Mewengkang, F. S. (2023). Kedudukan Organisasi Forum Kerjasama Ekonomi G-20 (Group Of Twenty) Ditinjau Dari Aspek Hukum Internasional. *Lex Privatum*, 12(3).

²⁶ Rosyidin, M. (2023). Pragmatisme Multilateral dalam Momen Keketuaan Indonesia di G20 dan ASEAN, 2022-2023 [Multilateral Pragmatism in The Moment of Indonesia's G20 and ASEAN Presidency, 2022-2023]. *Jurnal Politica Dinamika Masalah Politik Dalam Negeri dan Hubungan Internasional*, 14(2), 131-152.

must have a mutual understanding of the other party's interests and objectives.

5. The Impact of Consensus and Conflict

The consensus established at the G20 summit might contribute to the global economy's growth by increasing investment, trade, and employment opportunities. Regarding the economy's expansion, the G20 has endeavoured to strengthen economic cooperation, expand international commerce and investment, and assist in developing new vacancies.²⁷

The consensus achieved at the G20 summit has the potential to promote global financial stability by enhancing the coordination of economic policy, increasing transparency, and expanding collaboration between member countries. To ensure the strength of the monetary system, the Group of Twenty (G20) has endeavoured to enhance international collaboration in the management of economic policies, enhance transparency, and enhance cooperation between member nations.²⁸

The consensus achieved at the G20 summit has the potential to expand global trade through

²⁷ Solechah, W. M., & Sugito, S. (2023). Pembangunan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan sebagai Kepentingan Nasional Indonesia dalam Presidensi G-20. *Dialektika: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 8(1), 12-23.

²⁸ Astuti, W. R. D. (2020). Kerja Sama G20 dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Global dari COVID-19. *Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS)*, 9(2), 131-148.

increased cooperation between member countries, increased investment, and increased employment possibilities. Increasing the level of collaboration between member countries, as well as the amount of investment and employment possibilities, has been one of the goals of the G20 concerning trade.

The consensus achieved at the G20 summit has the potential to expand global investment through increased cooperation between member countries, increased investment, and increased employment prospects. The G20 has been working toward developing the collaboration between member countries, investment, and employment prospects about investment.²⁹

The agreement that was made at the G20 meeting has the potential to have a substantial influence on the economic policies of the entire world. One of the potential outcomes of this impact is an increase in economic growth, an increase in financial stability, an increase in trade, an increase in investment, and a health improvement.

C. EPILOG

The dynamics of global economic diplomacy reveal a precise interplay between consensus and dispute within the context of the G20. The conference,

²⁹ Rieuwpassa, J. P. (2017). Peran Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia Di Forum G20 Dalam Pemenuhan Kepentingan Nasional (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan).

comprising twenty of the most influential nations globally, serves as a platform where leaders strive to achieve consensus that will determine the course of the global economy.

Based on the preceding discussion, it can be inferred that consensus plays a pivotal role in the G20's endeavours to develop global economic policy. Amidst a milieu characterized by differences and intricacies, leaders have endeavoured to achieve consensus that can enhance economic expansion, foster financial steadiness, and tackle common global obstacles. Nevertheless, conflict is an unavoidable aspect of the G20 dynamics. Trade, climate change, and economic inequality frequently serve as sources of conflict among member nations. Nevertheless, the G20 has demonstrated tenacity in managing the issue, striving to find a resolution that meets the needs of all parties involved.

The G20 plays a significant role in global economic diplomacy. Despite occasional difficulties, this forum has served as a crucial venue for member countries to engage in discourse, negotiate, and collaborate in addressing global economic concerns. Despite encountering various challenges and disagreements, the G20 continues to serve as a beneficial entity in advancing global collaboration and establishing a fair, environmentally friendly, and secure world for everyone. Through an unwavering dedication to cooperation and determination, the G20 has demonstrated that by working together, we can

surmount worldwide economic obstacles and forge an improved future for everyone.

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