

Krzysztof SUROWIEC¹

THE POWER METRICS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TOWARDS THE G7 OVER THE PERIOD 1992–2020

This paper deals with the subject of the strength of the key world powers in the years 1992–2020. These include the G7 group and the Russian Federation, which was suspended from the group, and so far has not been authorized to resume meetings with the G7 group. In this period, after Russia's exclusion, both regional and global rivalry grew in the world. This translated into the global imbalance of power and an overall geopolitical situation. In this paper, the author proposes a quantification of the power to measure power metrics. Based on the data from the World Bank and Military Balance, the general (economic), military and geopolitical potential of the Russian Federation, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain and the United States was developed. The model of Mirosław Sulek was applied to calculate the power, which reflects the objective reasons for changes in shaping the potential of the aforementioned countries. The purpose of this article was to determine the changes in the power of the G7 countries and the Russian Federation in the years 1992–2020. This translated into the international balance of power and the struggle for influence in the world.

Keywords: Russian Federation, G7, powermetrics, security.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the period of the development of the world economy, consumer societies, militarization and threats to the world, and globalization, alliances and unions of states, including informal ones, have played a great role in the 21st century. With the disappearance of the 19th-century concert of powers and the block system, international organizations began to gain importance in the coming decades. Already the League of Nations, and then the United Nations set new trends in world management and preventing any crisis. From the second half of the 20th century, the potential of countries concentrated in the European Communities, NATO, the European Union, NAFTA and now in the BRICS has been growing. Formal organizations further facilitated the development of their members in terms of trade or the power to influence other state or transnational entities. Also today, the greatest powers seek to gain influence on the politics of other countries through informal alliances and unions. The strength of an organization is measured by the strength of its

¹ Krzysztof Surowiec, PhD, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Management, Ignacy Łukasiewicz Rzeszow University of Technology, ul. Podkarpacka 1, 35-082 Rzeszów; e-mail: ks@prz.edu.pl. ORCID: 0000-0002-6298-2260.

members and how quickly they are able to reach a common position on important issues, especially when they are taken at the highest levels of government. One such an important informal organization that is an intergovernmental political forum is the G-7 Group, consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain and the United States. In addition to the above-mentioned powers of the world economy and military, representatives of the European Communities, and currently the European Union, also participate in the deliberations. Due to the fact that the European Union (Sulek, 2014) is a unique supranational organization – not a sovereign member state – the name "G-7 Group" was adopted. The EU is, therefore, not a named member and is not taking over the rotating presidency of the G7. Its presence at the G-7 summits began as early as 1977, two years after the first summit, held in France in Rambouillet, near Paris. Since the Ottawa Summit in 1981, representatives of the European Community participated in all working sessions. The G7 countries are officially organized around common values, pluralism and democracy in social and political life. The G-7 group, together with the complementary role of the G-20 group, influences the most important political decisions of global importance, although they do not have legal force and are primarily opinion-forming (Matera, 2006). However, they influence states through formal² institutions that are competent to introduce permanent changes in global politics³.

Representatives of other nations and international organizations are often invited as guests, with Russia being a formal member (within the Group of Eight, G-8) from 1997 to 2014. The beginning of cooperation with Russia was the summit in Naples in 1994 and Denver in 1997, while next year the new G-8 group was officially named. The co-opting of Russia was to improve world security in terms of disarmament, nuclear weapons control and counter-terrorism. The ongoing political and system transformation in Russia itself and in other countries of the former Soviet bloc was also of great importance. Western countries also wanted to have an impact on this, especially in terms of the possibility of granting loans in exchange for opening their markets and economies to investments by the West, especially in Russia. However, this cooperation ended in 2014, when the Russian Federation was suspended from membership rights⁴ on 24 March. This was related to the illegal annexation of Crimea belonging to Ukraine, which was condemned by the other members (Scazzieri, 2017). As a result, the summit in Sochi, which was planned for June 2014, was cancelled. Again, the G7 countries with the European Union met at the Brussels summit, and since then Russia has not been invited to the G7 summits. On January 13, 2017, Russia announced that it would permanently leave the G8 (Batchelor, 2017).

The purpose of the paper was to identify the power of the key actors/superpowers of the modern world – the Russian Federation and the states gathered in the G-7 Group in 1992–2020. In this period, after Russia's exclusion, both regional and global rivalry grew

² These include, inter alia, organizations cooperating with the United Nations, coordinated by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

³ In particular, it is about: the UN Security Council (UNSC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and many others responsible for political security, economic, military, humanitarian and ecological.

⁴ On March 20, 2014 in the Bundestag, Chancellor Merkel stated: "As long as there is no political climate for such an important format as the G8, there is no G8, neither as a summit meeting nor as the G8 itself" (PAP).

in the world. This translated into the global balance of power and the overall geopolitical situation. The COVID-19 pandemic in recent years has also been of great importance.

2. THE POWER OF THE G7 GROUP AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ACCORDING TO THE SULEK'S MODEL

The power of states has been the subject of interest of rulers and politicians since time immemorial. The question of why some countries surpass others and win international rivalry also bothers today's researchers. Determining the parameters of the power of states nowadays is a challenge for many governments as part of the strategic studies being developed in order to achieve an increase in the geopolitical position in the future (Larsdotter, 2019). The measurement of power is dealt with in a science called powermetrics. It is the science that deals with the measurement of power, especially of states, it applies qualitative and quantitative methods to the study of international relations (Sulek, 2013). The intensification of research on these issues took place especially after the collapse of the USSR in 1991 and with the end of the bipolar system in the modern world. A special feature of the current international system is its instability. This, in turn, generates attempts to determine the position of a given country in the balance of power and development trends for the future in this regard. Thanks to this research, the role of geopolitics as a science was restored, especially badly treated in Europe subordinated to the Soviet Union after 1945.

The balance of power is the most important feature in international relations. The term was also used by Raymond Aron, according to whom: "The most important feature of any international system is the balance of power" (Aron, 1995). Adam Daniel Rotfeld pointed out that: "the international system is a specific dynamic system of inter-state relations, which protects – in the form of treaties or political agreements – a set of values and interests recognized by its creators, and defines the rules of conduct in their mutual relations and self-regulation mechanisms enabling the maintenance and development of and adapting the system to changing conditions" (Rotfeld, 1990). On the other hand, according to Bertrand Russell, "The basic concept of social sciences is power in the same sense in which energy is the basic concept of physics" (Russell, 2001). The balance of power between the Russian Federation and the G7 is also the subject of this paper. Polarization (polarity) is one of the main features of the international system. One can distinguish a unipolar system (based on the overwhelming dominance of one state), bipolar (consisting of two equal states with a significant advantage over the others) and multipolar (in which several dominant states have comparable power). Getting to know the estimates of economic, military and geopolitical power should lead to the improvement of countries' security strategies and affect sectors in which a given country shows downward trends or is not developing. When comparing the power of states, it should be considered on the level of generality, using fixed and measurable parameters in a given time unit, a specific space and the people who compose them. A synthetic assessment of the balance of power in quantitative terms shows two categories of power: general and military, and the economic (general) power consists of economic results (gross domestic product), demographic factors (population) and spatial factors (territory area). Military power consists of military-economic factors (military expenditure, which is part of GDP), demographic and military factors (number of active service soldiers) and spatial factors (territory area). Geopolitical power is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the economic (general) power and the double military power (the

appreciated role of the military factor in shaping the current balance of power). Relations between political units are these between the people who compose them, and take the form of cooperation, struggle and competition.

The obtained data on the above-mentioned factors are divided by the appropriate world values, and enter the obtained fractional values into the formula. After the operation is performed, we will get the power of states as a fraction of the world power.

- $P_e = PKB^{0,652} \times L^{0,217} \times a^{0,109}$,
- $P_w = W^{0,652} \times S^{0,217} \times a^{0,109}$,
- $P_g = \frac{P_e + (2 \cdot P_w)}{3}$,
- Markings: P_e – economic power (general), P_w – military power, P_g – geopolitical power, GDP – gross domestic product, L – population, a – territory, W – military expenditure, S – number of soldiers in active service.

It should be emphasized that the world is a competitive environment where there is a constant struggle for limited resources. The activity of states in this regard is based on human action and its systems (praxeology) (Sulek, 2012). It is also determined that competition for power is a zero-sum game. According to Hans Morgenthau, “the signpost that helps political realism find its way in the maze of international politics is the concept of interest defined in terms of power” (Morgenthau, 2010, p. 21).

The indicated model is a priori-deductive. The power exponents used by professor Sulek are related to the golden section of the line⁵. Power in these three dimensions is a stream of energy and means the amount of work done per unit of time (Sulek, 2004; Kiczma, Sulek, 2020). The concept of power is closely related to the concept of international position or status. Each measurement requires the use of specific units of measurement, the paper adopts 1 mir as an expression of the world's power. It follows that the power of individual states is a fraction of this amount. The obtained fractions can be multiplied by any numbers, if we multiply them by 100, we get the results as a percentage of the power of the world (then the power of the world = 100). In our case, it will be more convenient to multiply them by 1000 (then the world power = 1000), which means that we will express it in milimirs (abbreviation mM), i.e. thousandths of the world power. The statistical fundamental of the paper is based on data from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The data on active duty and military spending in US dollars is derived in part from The Military Balance annuals published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London and World Bank data. Table 1 shows the GDP of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation.

⁵ “Golden division (Latin *sectio aurea*), harmonic division, golden proportion, divine proportion (Latin *divina proportio*) – dividing a segment into two parts so that the ratio of the length of the longer one to the shorter one is the same as that of the entire segment to the longer one. In other words: the length of the longer part is to be the geometric mean of the length of the shorter part and the whole segment”. For more see: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Z%C5%82oty_podzia%C5%82_%cite_note-1 (access: 12.11.21); <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/4001815> (access: 12.11.21).

Table 1. GDP of the Russian Federation and the G7 Group at current prices in US dollars (billion)

Country	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	6.520.000	10.252.000	14.992.000	20.937.000
in % of avg the world	25.65	30.42	22.66	24.75
Great Britain	1.180.000	1.658.000	2.482.000	2.708.000
in % of avg the world	4.64	4.92	3.75	3.20
Canada	0.572.000	0.744.000	1.617.000	1.644.000
in % of avg the world	2.25	2.21	2.44	1.94
France	1.401.000	1.493.000	2.643.000	2.630.000
in % of avg the world	5.51	4.43	3.99	3.11
Germany	2.132.000	1.943.000	3.396.000	3.846.000
in % of avg the world	8.39	5.76	5.13	4.55
Italy	1.320.000	1.144.000	2.134.000	1.886.000
in % of avg the world	5.19	3.39	3.23	2.23
Japan	3.909.000	4.968.000	5.75.000	4.975.000
in % of avg the world	15.38	14.74	8.70	5.88
Russia	0.460.000	0.259.000	1.525.000	1.483.000
in % of avg the world	1.81	0.77	2.30	1.75
world	25.416.000	33.704.000	66.165.000	84.578.000

Source: own study based on data from the World Bank and the IMF.

The countries that make up the G7 Group are among the economic powers that developed before the Second World War, and especially after it. Some of them created the European Communities (France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain). Great Britain (due to the industrial revolution and colonial empire) and the USA (industrial revolution, the center of world finance, two world wars won) additionally had great importance in the 19th century, and in the 20th century, the United States gained dominance along with the USSR after 1945 military, especially economic. Japan entered high economic development after 1953, and Canada, despite a small population, has been one of the most developed countries in the world for several decades. All political units from the G7 Group were defined from the second half of the 20th century, as well as in the 21st century as the West, where societies adhere to a common civilization and a similar culture created thanks to globalization. On the other hand, as a result of the Bolshevik revolution and the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Russia built an empire based mainly on a strong army. The collapse of the USSR in 1991 also led to economic changes, crises and the construction of new opportunities in the field of trade in energy resources, the funds of which are allocated mainly to the development of military potential. The USA dominates the modern world in terms of GDP, its share in the world average ranged from 22% in 2010 after the perturbations caused by the crisis of 2007–2008 to 30% in 2000, before the attacks on the World Trade Center and before the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. In absolute terms, US GDP growth is very visible from 1992 to 2020 and has more than tripled. Other G7 countries also achieved significant GDP gains: Great Britain more than doubled; Canada almost tripled; Germany and France almost doubled. Japan, on the other hand, from a strong global position – 15.38%, fell with

its GDP to less than 6% globally in 2020. The downturn in the economy started as early as 2010 in Japan, when its GDP peaked. Russia's GDP, on the other hand, decreased almost twice as compared to 1992. The following years, however, saw an economic boom, thanks to which the GDP increased 6 times. Currently, the COVID-19 epidemic has reduced GDP in most countries in recent years, but in 2021 there has been an economic rebound in many of them.

Table 2 presents the population relations of the countries under study.

Table 2. Population of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in millions

Państwo	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	256.514	282.162	309.327	329.484
in % of avg the world	4.70	4.62	4.47	4.25
Great Britain	57.580	58.893	62.776	67.215
in % of avg the world	1.06	0.96	0.91	0.87
Canada	28.371	30.685	34.004	38.005
in % of avg the world	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.49
France	58.851	60.913	65.028	67.392
in % of avg the world	1.08	1.0	0.94	0.87
Germany	80.625	82.212	81.777	83.241
in % of avg the world	1.48	1.34	1.18	1.07
Italy	56.797	56.942	59.277	59.554
in % of avg the world	1.04	0.93	0.86	0.77
Japan	124.425	126.843	128.070	125.836
in % of avg the world	2.28	2.07	1.85	1.62
Russia	148.380	146.597	142.849	144.104
in % of avg the world	2.72	2.40	2.06	1.86
world	5.453.000	6.114.000	6.922.000	7.753.000

Source: own study based on data from the World Bank.

All G7 countries and Russia recorded a decline in the demographic position in percent worldwide. This is due to the aging of these societies and the large population growth in Asia, Africa and South America. These declines have been in effect since 1992 and are still ongoing. During this time, over two billion people came to the world in 30 years. In the analyzed years, only the USA increased its demographic position in absolute numbers – from 256 million to 329 million. During these thirty years the societies of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany and Italy grew by several million. These increases were mainly due to the arrival of emigrants. The number of Japanese people fluctuates around 124–125 million with a marked downward trend. Russia, on the other hand, is depopulating the most in relation to other countries, it has lost over 4 million in the years indicated in Table 2.

Table 3 shows the area of countries, which also influenced the power of countries for centuries.

Table 3. Area of countries in thous. km²

Country	area
The USA	9 833 517
in % of avg the world	7.22
Great Britain	242 495
in % of avg the world	0.18
Canada	9 984 670
in % of avg the world	7.33
France	551 500
in % of avg the world	0.41
Germany	357 376
in % of avg the world	0.26
Italy	302 073
in % of avg the world	0.22
Japan	377 930
in % of avg the world	0.28
Russia	17 098 246
in % of avg the world	12.56
world	136 162 000

Source: own study based on UN data

Among the countries presented, the largest areas are Russia, Canada and the USA. The remaining countries have a much smaller area. The territory, however, no longer plays a similar geopolitical role in the modern world as it did in the nineteenth century or in the period until the end of World War II.

Table 4 contains data on military spending in billion US dollars.

World military spending increased 2.5 times from 1992 to 2020. The main world powers, wishing to maintain their position in the international balance of power, spent ever greater sums for this purpose. Between 1992 and 2020, the US more than doubled its defense spending from \$ 325 billion to \$ 778 billion. Also among the other G7 countries, increases in this expenditure in the years indicated in the table or small decreases are visible mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic in recent years (Great Britain, Italy, Japan). Other countries such as Canada, France and Germany spent a little more on military in 2020 than in 2010 (SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, 2021). Russia (USSR) recorded a decline in defense spending until the end of the 20th century, which was mainly due to the collapse of the USSR. After 2000, however, there was a visible increase in these investments to the level of USD 61 billion in 2021. In relation to the USA, Russia's defense budget was 8 times smaller in 1992, 35 times smaller in 2000, and 12 times smaller in 2010 and 2020. In the percentage of the world average, the G7 countries have fallen in the last 30 years, at the expense of China and India in particular, but it must be remembered that the US spent over 40% of global defense spending in those years. Russia, despite having a large military arsenal on a global scale, spent more than 5% on the military in 1992, and 3% in 2020.

Table 4. Military expenditure of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in US billion dollars

Państwo	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	325.034	320.086	738.005	778.232
in % of avg the world	44.51	43.12	44.78	40.34
Great Britain	45.593	39.344	63.979	59.238
in % of avg the world	6.24	5.30	3.88	3.07
Canada	10.789	8.299	19.316	22.755
in % of avg the world	1.48	1.12	1.17	1.18
France	37.902	28.403	52.044	52.747
in % of avg the world	5.19	3.83	3.16	2.73
Germany	39.502	26.498	43.026	52.765
in % of avg the world	5.41	3.57	2.61	2.74
Italy	22.177	19.879	32.021	28.921
in % of avg the world	3.04	2.68	1.94	1.50
Japan	35.999	45.510	54.655	49.149
in % of avg the world	4.93	6.13	3.32	2.55
Russia	39.680	9.228	58.720	61.713
in % of avg the world	5.43	1.24	3.56	3.20
world	730.299	742.333	1.648.000	1.929.000

Source: own study based on data from the World Bank and Military Balance.

The size of the armed forces also plays an important role in strengthening the military potential of states. Table 5 contains information on the number of active soldiers in active service without paramilitary forces of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation.

The US military potential is manifested not only by the number of military expenditure, but also by the number of active soldiers. Although the percentage of US troops is declining worldwide: from 7.83% in 1992 to 5% in 2020, in absolute numbers it is still very large and exceeds or oscillates around 1.5 million soldiers. Other G7 countries have also declined in percentages of the world average over the past 30 years. All of them also cut military positions and focused on building a smaller but fully professional army. Also subsequent crises: started in 2007 and the last one associated with the pandemic, led to a reduction in the number of jobs in the army, and therefore also budget expenditure on them. The remaining G7 countries, for instance in 2020, had a total of 1,013,000 soldiers, which constituted 73% of the number of soldiers in the American army. In addition to Japan, other countries are US allies in NATO, and the government in Tokyo supports many US interventions in the world outside of this organization. On the other hand, the Russian Federation inherited a large number of soldiers from the USSR, in 1992 there were almost 2 million, not including paramilitary forces, which could be quickly used to support or replace the regular armed forces. In the following years, however, the size of the army in terms of soldiers was reduced, but in 2020 the state still had 900,000 of them. However, as a percentage of the world scale, it is only 3.23% (Military Balance, 2020).

Table 5. The number of soldiers in active service of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in thousands

Country	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	1.920	1.455	1.569	1.380
in % of avg the world	7.83	4.96	5.58	4.99
Great Britain	293	213	174	148
in % of avg the world	1.19	0.73	0.62	0.54
Canada	82	68	65	67
in % of avg the world	0.33	0.23	0.23	0.24
France	522	389	342	204
in % of avg the world	2.13	1.33	1.22	0.74
Germany	442	221	251	181
in % of avg the world	1.80	0.75	0.89	0.65
Italy	471	503	359	166
in % of avg the world	1.92	1.71	1.28	0.60
Japan	242	249	260	247
in % of avg the world	0.99	0.85	0.92	0.89
Russia	1.900	1.427	1.430	900
in % of avg the world	7.74	4.86	5.08	3.23
world	24.533	29.353	28.133	27.642

Source: own study based on data from the World Bank and Military Balance.

Table 6 presents the general (economic) power of the analyzed countries in the years 1992–2020.

Table 6. The economic (general) power of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in mM, i.e. the world = 1000

Country	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	159.32	177.30	145.31	152.26
Great Britain	25.25	25.70	21.26	18.98
Canada	20.25	19.84	21.10	18.17
France	31.03	26.44	24.41	20.38
Germany	41.67	31.96	28.81	26.08
Italy	27.74	20.51	19.48	14.96
Japan	68.39	65.16	45.08	33.94
Russia	26.68	14.85	29.41	24.06
world	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: own study.

General power is a product of the balance of forces that arose over a long period of historical development. The calculations of the general power based on Sułek's model presented in Table 6 indicate the sustained advantage of the USA over the other countries included in the power study between 1992 and 2020. After 2000, as a result of foreign interventions and the economic crisis (Drezner, 2019), the USA began to lose its position

mainly to China (Todd, 2003). As geopoliticians indicate, after 2010, the bipolar system began to emerge again, but in a new configuration: the USA – China, and not the USA – USSR (Russia), as in the past. Between 2000 and 2020, the US general power decreased by 25 mM, which is 7.06 mM lower than in 1992. The percentage of the US power also decreased by 14% between 2000 and 2020. Between 2000 and 2010, this change was even higher, amounting to 18%. Among the other G7 countries, there were declines in general power indicators between 1992 and 2020. The downward trend is visible when it comes to the power of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The biggest decrease was recorded by Japan (by 34 mM and as much as 50%) and Italy (by 13 mM and 46%) between the power in 1992 and 2020. These declines, especially in Japan's position, can be described as spectacular. The general power of Russia fluctuated in the analyzed years between 1.5% in 2000 and 2.9% in 2010 in the world scale. In relation to the USA, the general power of Russia in 2020 was 6 times smaller, and in 2000 even 12 times smaller.

Table 7 shows the military power of the G7 and the Russian Federation between 1992 and 2020.

Table 7. Military power of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in mM, i.e. the world = 1000

Country	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	254.84	226.08	237.73	216.81
Great Britain	31.45	25.37	20.00	16.64
Canada	13.98	10.77	11.10	11.26
France	34.57	25.57	22.14	18.09
Germany	32.67	20.62	17.44	16.82
Italy	22.32	20.06	15.27	10.95
Japan	27.15	30.29	20.67	17.28
Russia	68.54	23.68	47.51	40.21
world	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: own study.

Table 7 shows that the largest and so far indisputable military power among the above-mentioned countries is the USA – between 216 and 254 mM per 1000 mM (the whole world). The percentage share of the US in the world's military power ranged from 21.6% to 25.5% between 1992 and 2020. The downward trend of this country is also visible in the table (loss of 38 mM and 15% of its power). The other G7 countries remain in a downward trend in terms of military power. Russia inherited a fairly significant position in this hierarchy from the USSR in 1992, i.e. 6.8% of the world's power. However, in the following years there were declines in this respect. In 2020, Russia's share amounted to 4% of the world's military power and was more than 5 times smaller than the US share. It follows that we are dealing with a unipolar system in which, according to geopoliticians, the USA still has a significant advantage over China in this respect, as well as over Russia, and even more so over other members of the G7 Group.

Table 8 contains references to the geopolitical power of the surveyed countries, its results are based on Tables 6 and 7.

Table 8. The geopolitical power of the G7 Group and the Russian Federation in mM, i.e. the world = 1000

Country	1992	2000	2010	2020
The USA	223.00	209.82	206.92	195.30
Great Britain	29.38	25.48	20.42	17.42
Canada	16.07	13.79	14.43	13.56
France	33.39	25.86	22.90	18.85
Germany	35.67	24.40	21.23	19.90
Italy	24.13	20.21	16.67	12.26
Japan	40.89	41.91	28.81	22.83
Russia	54.59	20.74	41.48	34.82
world	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: own study.

The geopolitical power created on the basis of the resultant of general and military power is the third expression of state power. It includes economic and military aspects. Therefore, the military factor has a special share in its construction twice. According to researchers, recent years have led to the formation of a bipolar system with the US advantage over China (Zeng, Breslin, 2016). Among all the countries surveyed, a downward trend in geopolitical power between 1992 and 2020 is dominant. The US lost 28 mM of its power during this time, down 13%. Italy –50%, Germany – 45%, Japan – 44% and France – 42% of the geopolitical power in 30 years – experienced the biggest drops in percentages. Russia also recorded declines in this power over the period indicated, while also undergoing fluctuations. It reached the greatest geopolitical power in 1992 – 55 mM, the lowest in 2000 – 21 mM, and in 2020 its index was 35 mM (1000 all over the world), which was 5.5 times lower than the USA.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The G7 countries and Russia are still among the most important and strongest countries of our globe, along with China, India and Brazil. They actively pursue their foreign policies, striving to gain even greater potential in a resource-limited world. It is connected with the achievement of greater importance in the international arena. The presented dimensions of the general, military and geopolitical power of the G7 Group and Russia allow drawing the following conclusions:

1. The main goal of the G7 Group is to maintain its position in the world and participate in influencing the most important decisions taken in contemporary international relations.
2. These countries must compete more effectively for power with Russia, China, India and Brazil, which want to violate the international status quo and have a greater influence, for example, on the international financial system.
3. The position of the United States appears to be unwavering in the three types of powers studied, but despite its significant advantage over other countries, the country's power values are in a downward trend.
4. It will become increasingly difficult for the G7 to play a leading role in the world.

5. With the exception of the USA, the remaining G7 countries decreased their position in terms of power in 1992–2020 by as much as 40-50%. In the period after World War II, these countries dominated the world economically, and thanks to the alliance with the USA also militarily and politically.
6. In the modern world, the G7 countries are struggling with increasing economic (inflation, economic crises, lowering GDP, high taxes, expensive life) and demographic problems (aging populations).
7. The G7 countries (especially the USA) had (Japan, Italy, Germany, France) in 1992 and now (Japan, Germany) have an overall (economic) power advantage over Russia.
8. In the field of military power, there is a huge advantage of the USA in the world over the countries surveyed in the paper. All other countries, as well as Russia, are in a downward trend in this respect. The level of their military power since 1992 has declined quite significantly over the 30 years to 2020 on a global scale.
9. In terms of geopolitical power, the USA has an unquestionable position among the analyzed countries, but since 1992 they have also been in a downward trend (as well as all other G7 countries, including Russia) in favor of developing Asian and African countries, which as part of a zero-sum game of struggle for power, while developing, take over power from other countries.
10. Russia reached the lowest values of general, military and geopolitical power at the turn of the millennium in 2000. On the other hand, the highest US figures for general power were achieved in 2000, military and geopolitical in 1992.
11. Russia has dropped out of the bipolar system, and China will take its place next to the US, which will have a significant advantage in this configuration, especially when it comes to military power.

The increasing success of underdeveloped countries in the world in recent decades has resulted in a growth in their position on the international arena. Due to the fact that the struggle for power is a zero-sum game, it weakens the position of Western countries, i.e. the G7 Group in particular. Analysts predict that the decline in US power will be halted. On the other hand, Fareed Zakaria stated that US domination under the new international order after the epidemic was no longer possible (Zakaria, 2020). China, on the other hand, may fall into a development trap similar to that which Japan is currently in. In relation to Russia, analysts believe that its power will decline. However, it should be remembered that Russia is strengthening its global position through participation in the UN Security Council, military power (including the possession of nuclear weapons) and a raw material and energy power.

The indicated synthetic measures of power may be helpful in developing an international/national security assessment. It also influences the design of state security strategies (Strachan, 2019).

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