

Outline:

IMF dependent economy as a challenge to national sovereignty

1) Introduction

IMF plays a vital role in addressing the economic challenges faced by countries. Developing countries including Pakistan depend too much on IMF. There are certain reasons of dependence including unsustainable development goals, lack of structural reforms in institutions, political unrest or Government instability and many other reasons. An IMF dependent economy poses a significant challenge to national sovereignty of a state. Monitoring system of IMF undermines a state's ability to govern effectively. IMF policies prioritize international interests over national interests. It also weakens decision-making power of a state. However, by introducing structural reforms, working on sustainable development goals, strict economic policies and proper investment in agriculture sector can reduce dependence on IMF. IMF dependence can be reduced by pursuing some effective goals. So, the sovereignty of a nation cannot be compromised.

2) An Overview: How does IMF assist countries

- 3) Causes of a country's dependence on IMF
- Unustainable human development goals.
 - Lack of structural reforms
 - High level of Public debt
 - Political unrest or Government instability
 - Disasters shaken the economy of a country.

4) Impact of IMF dependence on national sovereignty

- Bound to IMF economic terms compromises Sovereignty
- Loss of fiscal autonomy as major portion goes toward debt servicing
- IMF programs require economic details raise concern about data privacy
- Monitoring system of IMF undermines state's ability to govern effectively
- IMF policies prioritize international interests over national interests.
- IMF weaken decision-making autonomy of a state
- Over-reliance on IMF decisions make the country susceptible to external pressure.

5) How dependence on IMF can be reduced?

- By working on human development goals
- Strong Governance system focusing on Sustainable economic policies.

d) More investment in agriculture sector.

6) Conclusion

In conclusion, IMF facilitates the poor economic states to much extent. Too much reliance on IMF cause hurdles in economic growth of a state. It poses a serious challenge to national sovereignty of a state. By following terms and conditions of IMF results in weak economy of a country. A country is unable to develop long term and sustainable goals in that case. However, by following strict policies, working on sustainable goals instead of short term objectives, a country can reduce its dependence on conditions of IMF. It depends on state's own policies that how effectively they can get rid of overreliance on foreign loans from other states or organizations including IMF.

New War Fronts Lie in Economic Zones

1) Introduction

As the multipolar world order materializes, economic zones develop as new battlegrounds where rivals compete each other on economic fronts instead of chasing enemies on traditional battlefields. The developed states strive for economic exploitation of the third world by use of financial gadgets like trapping them in debt, imposing sanctions and controlling their natural resources. There are current manifestations of conflicts across economic zones like China-US trade war, rivalries between Economic blocks of the North and South, Efforts to undermine CPEC Project, world economic sanctions on Iran and many other examples proved transformation towards economic warfronts. Although the economic zones have become the arena for new war fronts, responsible states should take prudent measures to mitigate any chance of conflict and resolve disputes diplomatically.

2) Why are emerging warfronts are economic instead of conventional?

- a) Threat of nuclear war mitigated the possibility of armed conflicts
- b) Economic warfare is less violent
- c) Conventional warfare became obsolete after world wars due to emergence of technology
- d) Military Prowess dependent on economic standing -

3) Weapons of Economic Warfare

a) Economic Infrastructure Projects

Examples: (Belt and Road Initiative)

b) By imposing sanctions and Embargoes

Examples: 1) Economic sanctions on Iran

2) US sanctions on China

3) Oil Embargo by OPEC in 1973

c) Blocking Shipping Projects

1) IMEC Project and PGI (Counter

Strategies taken by USA to BRI Project)

d) States competing for Global trade shares.

Example: 1) Trade war between US and China.

2) Control of naval trade routes

e) Control over the natural resources

Example: China, India (compete to acquire

maximum raw material.)

f) De-dollarization campaigns
Example: States ditch the US-based currency and seek alternative ways to trade.

4) How to mitigate the threat of economic warfronts

a) Responsible states should take Prudent measures to resolve disputes diplomatically.

b) By restoring bilateral negotiations.

c) Abiding of international laws is mandatory.

d) Economic Policies should not be used game tactics to harm weak economies

5) Conclusion