

Topic :

## The Erosion of National Sovereignty in a Globalized World

### Outline

#### A. Introduction

Globalization is a threat to national sovereignty. It undermines economic independence, imposes regulations, and weakens national identity.

#### B. Challenges For National Sovereignty in this Globalized World

1. A state may lose its economic independence due to conditions imposed by Non-State entities
  - a. Greece taking bailout packages from IMF during Eurozone crisis
2. Many Organizations forces country to do structural changes
  - a. Effects of NAFTA on Mexico
3. Sanctions undermine independent foreign policy and limit diplomatic engagements
  - a. Pak-Iran gas pipe line project
4. Globalization forces treaties, which result in compromising national policies
  - a. Paris Agreement forces countries to do changes in their energy sector
  - b. Phase-out fossil fuel in COP-27

5. Globalization facilitates illegal trade which damages national economy
  - a. Iran smuggles 5 to 6 litres of oil into Pakistan on daily basis
6. Globalization triggered proxy wars which undermines state sovereignty
  - a. Khatibi Kulbshushan Jadar case
7. Law and order situation gets worsen due to immigration and refugees
  - a. Afghan refugees in Pakistan involved in criminal activities
8. Globalization boosts transnational criminal activities
  - a. BLA and TTP operates from Iran and Afghanistan to do terrorist activities in Pakistan
9. The dominance of global tech companies and platforms undermines state control over digital spaces
10. International laws clash with national laws and policies, which weakens political sovereignty
  - a. Indigenous rights in Canada
11. Global trade agreements requires a open market that erodes national policies

### C- Ways to Counter the Erosion of National Sovereignty



1. Strengthen domestic revenue generation could reduce dependence on loans and create base for national sovereignty
  - a. Case study of Rwanda
2. Selective participation in treaties can ensure national interests over global interests
  - a. UK staying out of Eurozones
3. Engage in multilateralism
  - a. The group of G77 at the UN

#### D. Conclusion

In today's rapidly shrinking world, where the flow of information, goods, and cultures knows no borders, we the world celebrates the benefits of globalization, such as enhanced communication, economic growth, and cultural exchange. Yet, beneath this glossy surface lies a more troubling reality; as nations become increasingly interconnected, there is an erosion of national sovereignty. Globalization threatens national sovereignty through economic dependence. Many non-state entities force country to do structural changes, force treaties, and undermines national foreign policy. Moreover, globalization facilitates illegal trade which damages national economy. Globalization also triggers proxy-wars, boost transnational criminal activities, and worsen law and order situation of a state. In this global era, digital tech companies and platforms undermines state control over digital spaces. Similarly, there is an often clash between international law and national laws that erodes national integrity. Global trade markets requires liberalization in markets which not only damages local businesses, but also counteract national sovereignty. To safeguard national sovereignty countries must strengthen domestic revenue system. Engagement in multilateralism could help to achieve their



national interest. Furthermore, selective participation in treaties can ensure national interest.

Globalization is a threat to national sovereignty. It undermines economic independence, imposes regulations, and weakens national identity.

### (Conclusion)

Putting it briefly, it is correct to state that national sovereignty is undermining in this globalized world. Globalization has threatened economic independence, forced structural changes, and undermined foreign policy. Similarly, due to treaties countries have to compromise on their national objectives. It also facilitates illegal trade, triggered proxy wars, and affects law and order situation of a country. Transnational activities are also a result of a global connected world. Moreover, the dominance of global tech companies and platforms undermines state control on digital space. International law often clashes with national laws and policies which further damages national integrity. Globalization facilitates international trade which requires open markets. These markets erode national sovereignty. By adopting a balanced approach and engaging in multilateralism a country can counter the negatives of globalization.