

Q3
Ans:

How did the Astana Kazan Summit highlight emerging multipolarity, and what role could it play in reshaping the Bretton Woods system?

Introduction:

The summit in Kazan was to draw participation in various roles from about 36 countries. It highlighted innovation and agenda that covered economic cooperation, sustainable development, multilateral norms and institutional reforms. etc. Among these innovations a point was highlighted regarding payment system among BRICS member. This payment system should be on local currency rather dollar based. The point's main aim was to resist weaponisation of dollar. There were points raised over expansion of BRICS and diversify voices against western dominance. These voices can challenge dollar dominance and push for global governance reforms.

Highlights regarding emerging multipolarity:

(1) Expansion of BRICS: Kigali summit was first that included over four members to the BRICS. These members were Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and UAE. With this expansion the global share of GDP from BRICS countries has further increased along with their population and energy production.

Thus hints towards the point that world is moving towards multipolarity and rise of global south driven coalition.

(b) Diverse voices against western dominance:

The summit criticized weaponization of dollar and other currencies. It called for reforms in global institutions and highlighted diversification with western dominance.

It highlights that BRICS members visualize multipolar visions instead of one dominant power.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

(c) Alternative networks for payment:

BRICS also announced to plan and strengthen their payment system and shift

it from dollar to other currencies.
Growing talk about having a
BRICS reserve currency reflects dilution
of dollar's monopoly.

Implications for the Bretton Woods system:

(1) Challenges to dollar Dominance:

Def Dedsolarization discussion at
G20 summit highlighted dollar's status
as global currency is getting
eroded. Even partial success of
itself - BRIC trade can weaken structural
foundation of Bretton Woods system.
Yuan trade has risen from
0% in 2000 to 5% in 2005.

While dollar trade has declined
from 70% in 2000 to 54%
in 2005.

(2) Institutional alternatives' build up:

BRICS has already build up
an alternative to World Bank
in the form of NDB (new
development bank). Expansion of BRICS
further strengthens developments like
these. The more global south
countries turn to BRICS/NDB for

financing the weaker debt leverage of
IMF and World Bank will become -

(3) Push for Global governance reform:
BRICS member demanded more
voting power developing countries in
the IMF and World Bank. They
also called for reforms in UN system,
World Trade Organisation and
G20 to reflect new power balances.
If this demand is rejected then
BRICS members can create a system
that can bypass Bretton Woods.

Strategic significance of Kazan Summit:

For global south countries it
highlighted a shift from dependency
on western powers to its regional roles.
Developing countries are gaining
Collective bargaining power by this.

For CIS and the West it signals
that their hegemony is getting contested
through trade, energy and currency.

For future BRICS can generate
its own payment system or

discuss this part in more detail by giving multiple subheadings.

launch its own currency just like Euro. This will reshape the old order into a multipolar financial system.

Conclusion :

Kazan Summit highlighted multipolar economy by highlighting the need to promote alternative payment system for BRICS members. It expanded BRICS by adding new members, which will form BRICS in global South representative Bloc. However Kazan summit challenged hegemonic status of dollar and west. It asked for institutional reforms and reshaping of global financial governance. The dollar now no longer holds unchallenged dominance.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

improve the references and the paper presentation part.

Q4
Ans:

Assess Ukraine's global importance in terms of food and energy security. How the war shaped or can reshape international supply chains? Explain.

attempt and upload a single qs for evaluation at a time.

Introduction:

Ukraine remained part of Russia between 1920 and 1991, until the Budapest Memorandum. In this memorandum, US assured Ukraine for security while Russia agreed not to attack on Ukraine. However in 2022, Ukraine got attacked by Russia. Although many countries raised voices in favour of Ukraine but the negative effects of war were beyond that. The Ukraine-Russia crisis caused negative effects over energy and food security of international community. Because many countries across Europe and global depend upon energy and food sup. from Ukraine in form of trade. It has caused rise in the prices of food as well as energy. And it is predicted by world organisations there can be further rise if the war continues.

Ukraine's global importance in terms of food and energy security:

(1) Major grain Exporter:

Before war Ukraine was known as "Breadbasket of Europe" and one of world's top grain exporter.

Before 2022 its sunflower oil export was about 50% of global share. It was 2nd in Barley export and 4th in Corn export.

(2) Impact on Global food market after war:

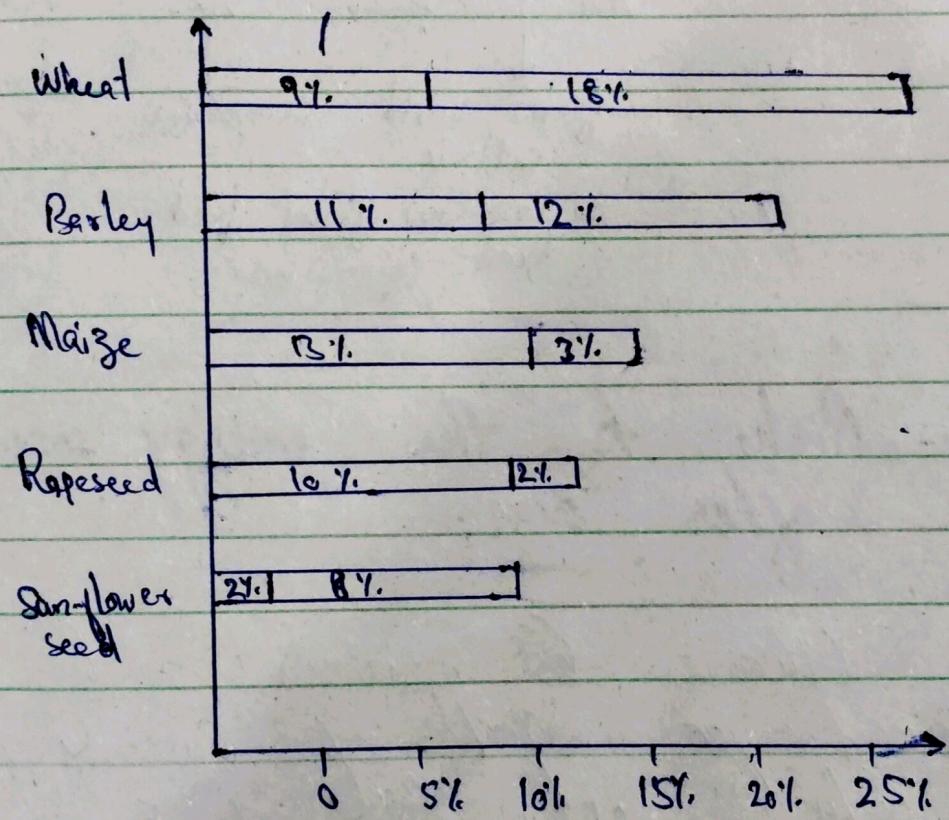
The war disrupted Black sea ports and caused rise in global grain price in 2022-23. Although with the help of CHP and Tarkiye - the Black sea export was reopened in 2022-23 which allowed some export.

But its suspension in 2023 again caused increase in

price globally - Egypt, Yemen, Pakistan and Lebanon and

many European countries depend upon Ukrainian wheat. Food inflation can cause unrest in these states.

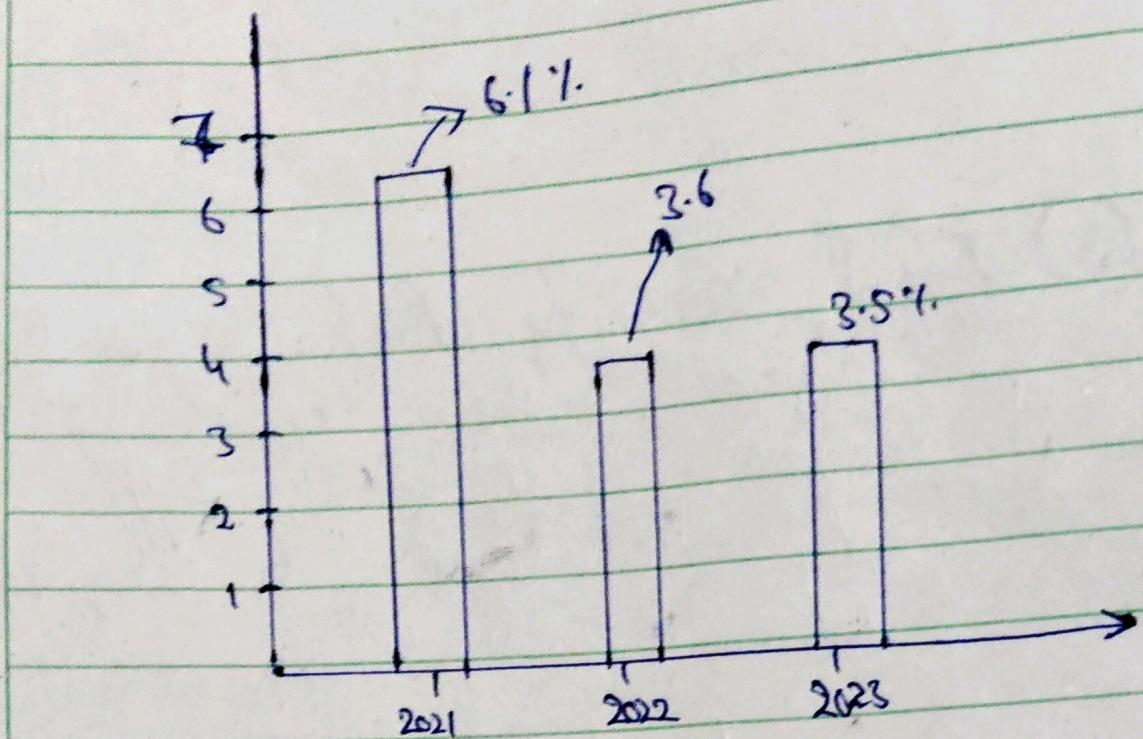
(3) **Food security Risk:** Blockade of Ukrainian grain export resulted in reduction of grain supply globally. Resultantly its price increased.



From food and agricultural organisation of UN in 2022.

Right one represents Russia share in global food trade

Left one represents Ukraine's share



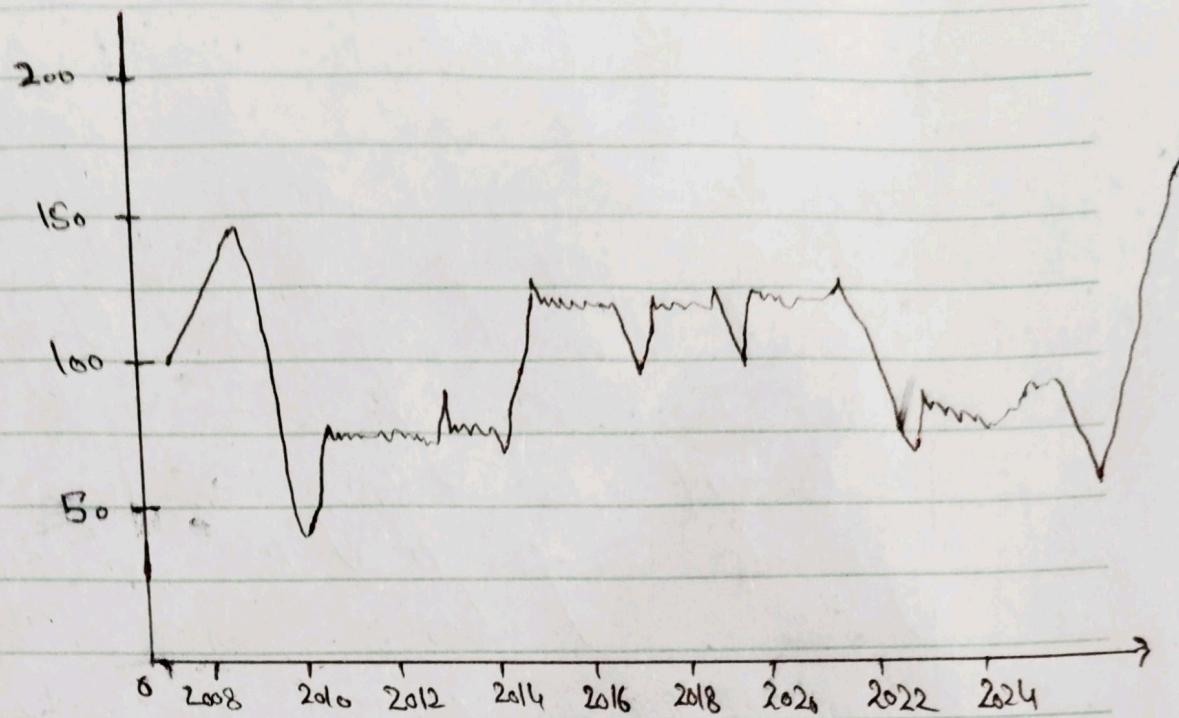
↓
 from world economic
 outlook
 decline in global food
 trade after War.

4. Risks to the energy security after war:

Ukraine has remained a key
 transit for export of Russian gas
 into Europe. 80% of Russian
 gas flowed via Ukraine to
 Europe.

The war has hampered the
 gas supply to the Europe.
 Resultantly the price of
 gas and other energy sources
 has increased.

USD per Barrel



↓
BBC report

Crude oil price increased per
Barrel.

The war has triggered global oil and gas prices increase. The war has triggered price not because Ukraine is a big producer. But because the pipeline of Russia goes through Ukraine to Europe. This war disrupted supplies of gas and resulted in price of energy sources increased globally.

Conclusion: Ukraine is a significant exporter of wheat and other food sources globally.

It can be considered pillar of global food security - Any disruption in its food exports can trigger the increase in food prices globally - First, what has happened after the war. Secondly, it is a key transit to supply Russian gas to Europe. War disrupted the transit and global energy prices increased.