

RESUSCITATING MULTILATERALISM WITH INDIA'S HELP

It Could Lead A Coalition To Bridge The Global Deficit Of Trust With China Through A Regime Of Rules

Even as the coronavirus pandemic unleashes its devastation across the globe, the great and the good have been quick to remind us of the value of multilateralism and the necessity to preserve it. And yes, they are right. To reduce the further spread of the virus, to develop effective medical treatments, and to curtail the worst effects of the inevitable recession that is already in the offing, cooperation among nations will be necessary. But there is a problem: multilateralism is possibly at its weakest today, when the need for it is more dire than ever before. Unless the fundamental problem is addressed, no meaningful fix will be possible.

We believe that India may be uniquely positioned to help resuscitate multilateralism. With the United States facing multiple internal challenges including the prospects of a deeply divisive Presidential election in November, New Delhi (together with like-minded partners even beyond the usual suspects) could assume leadership in strengthening constructive transnational cooperation. At a time when China is facing a global crises of credibility, India may even consider a last-ditch attempt at mediation; to temper what is increasingly seen as Beijing's unilateralist revisionism; revive the promise of the gradual socialization of China into the international system; and its acceptance of the norms and rules that regulate the principal multilateral institutions.

Deepened by the pandemic

The malaise that afflicts multilateralism is not new. The paralysis of all three functions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) — negotiation, dispute settlement, and transparency — was one sign of that deep-rooted malaise; the severely dented credibility of the World Health Organization (WHO) is just another more recent indicator. The pandemic has heightened the crisis of multilateralism, not created it. And amidst the many cracks in the system, it has deepened one especially dangerous fault-line: multilateralism, in its current form, is incapable of dealing with misuse by “systemic rivals”, and this goes beyond the personality of its current Director-General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, and his perceived Chinese bias.

The underpinning assumption of the post-war multilateral system was that peace and prosperity went hand in hand. Some like-mindedness and a commonly-held purpose were also assumed among members: increasing economic integration and shared prosperity would help enhance these affinities and contribute to peace. Countries with fundamentally different domestic systems of governance did not form a part of this multilateral order, as was the case with the Soviet bloc in the Cold War years. None of our multilateral institutions was built for a world where the ties of interdependence — which were supposed to enhance the well-being of all — could themselves be “weaponized” for nationalistic gain, at the expense of other players. The misuse of existing rules (or loopholes within the existing rules) by several countries, especially by China (e.g. via forced technology requirements, intellectual property rights violations, and subsidies), to gain an unfair advantage in trade relations was already attracting critique in the last years. But the pandemic has provided us with some even more alarming illustrations of how damaging the weaponization of global supply chains can be.

As death tolls rose (in some cases, to catastrophic proportions) many countries responded with export restrictions on critical medical supplies. This was far from ideal, but almost inevitable given the absence of adequate stocks within countries, and little in the rules to curb export restraints. Recognizing the shortages that countries were facing — masks, personal protective equipment, ventilators and more — to deal with COVID-19, China offered to sell these products to countries in need. For instance, when the European Union (EU) put up export restrictions, China stepped in at Serbia's request. But China's coronavirus diplomacy did not stop there. When India complained that test kits imported from China were faulty, China slammed it for “irresponsible” behavior. When Australia indicated that it would conduct an independent investigation of China's early handling of the epidemic, China threatened it with economic consequences. Add to this the dangers of using faulty equipment on critical patients, plus the risks that several actors, including the

EU and India, see of predatory takeovers of their companies by China. The pandemic is teaching countries, through bitter experience, that weaponized interdependence is not just a theory but a practice that is rapidly evolving. And it can have life and death consequences.

Against this background, repeated calls by heads of governments and international organizations urging countries to remain committed to multilateralism ring hollow.

Reforming multilateralism

To argue for a multilateral rules-based system will never suffice on its own; one must always address the issue of the goals and values that underpin the rules. The remedies are obvious.

First, of course, is the need for reassurance and policies that reflect a renewed commitment to the *raison d'être* of multilateralism. A “retreating” United States must, of course, demonstrate in word and deed that autarchy is not the way forward (of this global crises) and that it remains committed to strengthening global supply chains which are based on the promise of ensuring global stability and the attendant promise of peace and prosperity.

Second, irrespective of the above, there is an urgent need for some strategic decoupling, handled smartly in cooperation with other like-minded countries. This will not happen overnight. And it will undoubtedly cause considerable disruption to existing global value chains. This in turn, will result in a shrinking of the global economic pie. We will be less prosperous. But we will also be more secure.

Third, flowing from the above, a multilateralism that recognizes the need for decoupling will necessitate closer cooperation with some and distancing from others. Membership of such renewed multilateral institutions would not be universal; rather, one would limit deep integration to countries with which one shares first-order values — such as pluralism, democracy, liberalism, animal welfare rights, and more.

A role for India

The current crisis in multilateralism could be a remarkable opportunity for India, a country whose pluralism, democracy, and liberalism have often been underestimated by the West. At an immediate level, the gains are obvious: India has also maintained a consistent reserve about a blanket entrenchment in global value chains. As some constituencies in the West seek a gradual decoupling from China, they would be well served to look toward India.

To make use of the opportunities, for itself and for the provision of certain global public goods, India's cooperation with like-minded actors will be key. Here, India could work closely with the Alliance for Multilateralism (an initiative launched by Germany and France) to shape both the alliance itself and the reform agenda at large. Working together with a group of countries from the developed and developing countries could further amplify India's voice.

But beyond these immediate gains could be a greater role for India. Not since Chernobyl has global public opinion lost as much faith in the competence and integrity of a great power as it has in China because of COVID-19 and the apparent malfeasance and the opaqueness with which it has dealt with the crises. While China may recover faster than most economically, and its military might remains intact, its image as a reliable partner has suffered a huge dent. Neither aid diplomacy nor the unleashing of Chinese soft power can easily recover the trust deficit that exists today between China and much of the rest of the world. While prudence may demand gradual decoupling, it is critical to not be seen as immediately isolating China; with fewer stakes in world order, Beijing's turn towards revisionism could be faster than anticipated. Instead, India could lead a coalition to bridge this deficit of trust through a regime of incentives and sanctions that seek to embed Beijing into a much more guided and directed socialization into the rules of the international system. Clearly, the strategic and economic have, however, to be in consonance with each other. In the longer term then, whether multi-polarity is the only firm guarantor of a sustainable and fairer multilateralism requires further debate among scholars and practitioners alike.

Meanings of Difficult Words:

1. **resuscitate** (verb) – strengthen, revive, revitalize/ reinvigorate, improve the condition of something
2. **multilateralism** (noun) – a method of coordinating relations between (a group of) three or more countries.
3. **bridge** (verb) – join, link, connect, unite.
4. **deficit** (noun) – deficiency, slippage, loss, failing.
5. **regime** (noun) – system, arrangement, scheme.
6. **devastation** (noun) – destruction, damage, havoc/ wreckage.
7. **unleash** (verb) – let loose, release, set free.
8. **the great and the good** (phrase) – all the people who are important and distinguished.
9. **preserve** (verb) – maintain/keep, protect, safeguard.
10. **curtail** (verb) – reduce, diminish, decrease.
11. **inevitable** (adjective) – necessary, required; unavoidable, unpreventable.
12. **in the offing** (phrase) – on the way, coming soon, likely to happen, imminent.
13. **dire** (adjective) – terrible/awful, appalling, distressing.
14. **address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
15. **fix** (noun) – solution, answer, resolution, way out.
16. **uniquely** (adverb) – remarkably, specially, distinctively.
17. **prospects** (noun) – chances, potential, expectations.
18. **divisive** (adjective) – hostile, disharmonious, discordant, aggressive, belligerent.
19. **like-minded** (adjective) – compatible, kindred/closely connected, well suited.
20. **usual suspects** (noun) – the people who are usually expected in a particular context/situation.
21. **constructive** (adjective) – positive, useful, helpful.
22. **transnational** (adjective) – involving/relating to two/more countries.
23. **credibility** (noun) – trustworthiness, reliability, dependability, integrity.
24. **last-ditch** (adjective) – last-minute, last-chance, eleventh-hour/final.
25. **mediation** (noun) – conciliation, arbitration, intervention/negotiation.
26. **temper** (verb) – moderate, modify, tone down, mitigate, soften.
27. **unilateralist** (adjective) – relating to a doctrine or agenda or policy that supports one-sided action taken independently by a person/group/country without reference to others.
28. **revisionism** (noun) – it is defined as the support for revision to some traditional ideas, political theory, religious doctrine, or historical or critical interpretation. nonconformity, dissension, dissent.
29. **revive** (verb) – revitalize, restore, bring back.
30. **socialization** (noun) – the process of interaction through which the (growing) individual learns the habits, attitudes, values and beliefs of the social group.
31. **multilateral** (adjective) – involving many different countries.
32. **deepen** (verb) – increase, intensify, heighten, exacerbate, aggravate, worsen.
33. **malaise** (noun) – trouble, unease, unhappiness/depression.
34. **afflict** (verb) – trouble, bother, burden, distress.
35. **paralysis** (noun) – stoppage, halt, standstill, stopping, inability to function (properly).
36. **transparency** (noun) – clarity, straightforwardness, clearness.
37. **deep-rooted** (adjective) – profound, fundamental, basic.
38. **dent** (verb) – diminish, reduce, undermine.
39. **amidst** (preposition) – amid, in the middle of; during.
40. **fault-line** (noun) – a divisive issue; a difference of opinion.
41. **systemic** (adjective) – constructional, organizational, constitutional.
42. **go beyond** (phrasal verb) – to do more than required/expected.
43. **perceived** (adjective) – viewed, regarded, considered.
44. **bias** (noun) – prejudice, partiality; favouritism, unfairness, one-sidedness.
45. **underpin** (verb) – support, strengthen, fortify, buttress.

46. **assumption** (noun) – belief, notion, impression, premise.
47. **affinity** (noun) – harmony; relationship, bond, connection.
48. **bloc** (noun) – alliance, association, union.
49. **the Cold War** (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western (Capitalist) Bloc and powers in the Eastern (Soviet) Bloc.
50. **weaponise** (verb) – use as a weapon.
51. **nationalistic** (adjective) – pro/ supporting/ favouring one's country.
52. **at the expense of** (phrase) – sacrifice, cost, loss.
53. **loophole** (noun) – an ambiguity in the law; flaw/fault, defect.
54. **intellectual property** (noun) – a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. The most well-known types are copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets.
55. **subsidy** (noun) – the definition of subsidy contains three basic elements: (i) a financial contribution (ii) by a government or any public body within the territory of a Member (of WTA) (iii) which confers a benefit. (Courtesy: WTA)
56. **attract** (verb) – evoke, invoke, cause/give rise to, bring forth.
57. **critique** (noun) – analysis, evaluation, assessment.
58. **weaponisation** (noun) – the act of making something into a weapon.
59. **global supply chain** (noun) – a dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas. It involves people, information, processes and resources involved in the production, handling and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.
60. **toll** (noun) – number, count, sum total (of deaths/casualties).
61. **catastrophic** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, disastrous.
62. **proportion** (noun) – size, ratio; magnitude.
63. **far from** (phrase) – not, not at all, nowhere near.
64. **ideal** (adjective) – perfect, good.
65. **far from ideal** (phrase) – not at all good.
66. **given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, in the light of.
67. **restraint** (noun) – restriction, limitation.
68. **put up** (phrasal verb) – raise, lift, end, terminate.
69. **step in** (phrasal verb) – intervene, intercede, become involved.
70. **diplomacy** (noun) – international politics/relations, foreign affairs, foreign policy, statesmanship.
71. **slam** (verb) – criticize, find fault with, censure/condemn severely.
72. **actor** (noun) – participants (in an action).
73. **predatory** (adjective) – exploitative, rapacious, greedy.
74. **takeover** (noun) – gaining of control, change of ownership, purchase/acquisition (of a company).
75. **evolve** (verb) – develop, progress, advance.
76. **urge** (verb) – advise, recommend, suggest.
77. **ring hollow** (phrase) – to seem false, insincere or not genuine.
78. **rules-based system** (noun) – the systems that represent knowledge in the form of rules. Rule-based systems normally use a working memory that initially contains the input data for a particular run, and an inference engine to find applicable rules and apply them.
79. **suffice** (adjective) – be enough, be sufficient, be adequate.
80. **remedy** (noun) – solution, answer, antidote/panacea.
81. **raison d'être** (noun) – responsibility, duty, concern, obligation.
82. **deed** (noun) – the act of performing; activity, action.
83. **autarchy** (noun) – another term for autocracy; absolute power, totalitarianism, dictatorship.
84. **the way forward** (phrase) – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
85. **attendant** (adjective) – connected, associated, related.
86. **decoupling** (noun) – separation, detachment, disengagement, dissociation.
87. **overnight** (adverb) – very quickly; instantly.
88. **considerable** (adjective) – significant, substantial, a lot of.

89. **global value chains (GVC)** (noun) – International production, trade and investments are increasingly organised within so-called global value chains (GVCs) where the different stages of the production process are located across different countries. (also known as the global supply chain).
90. **shrink** (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
91. **global economic pie** (noun) – it refers to the (total) amount of wealth in the world.
92. **first-order** (adjective) – primary or immediate.
93. **pluralism** (noun) – (of people) the practice exist in harmony irrespective of various differences.
94. **liberalism** (noun) – a political philosophy founded on ideas of liberty and equality.
95. **reserve** (noun) – detachment, constraint, silence; hesitation, doubt, reservation.
96. **blanket** (adjective) – total, complete, overall, extensive, widespread.
97. **entrenchment** (noun) – infringement, encroachment, intrusion.
98. **constituency** (noun) – area, region, territory (country).
99. **seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim.
100. **well served** (adjective) – properly served, done well, serve a purpose.
101. **make use of** (phrase) – utilize, avail oneself of, employ.
102. **provision** (noun) – supplying, providing, giving.
103. **key** (adjective) – crucial, essential, pivotal, critical, important.
104. **at large** (phrase) – as a whole, generally.
105. **amplify** (verb) – intensify, raise, step up, strengthen, augment, reinforce, escalate.
106. **voice** (noun) – opinion, view, comment.
107. **competence** (noun) – (legal) authority, power, control.
108. **integrity** (noun) – soundness, robustness, strength, stability.
109. **apparent** (adjective) – evident/clear, visible, noticeable, recognizable.
110. **malfeasance** (noun) – wrongdoing, misconduct, duplicity, untruthfulness (particularly by a public official).
111. **opaqueness** (noun) – uncertainty, mysteriousness, obliqueness.
112. **might** (noun) – strength, force, power.
113. **intact** (adjective) – undamaged, unimpaired, unspoiled.
114. **dent** (noun) – blow, damage; reduction, depletion.
115. **trust deficit** (noun) – lack of trust (on authorities-from societal point of view). Situations with low levels of trust are not supportive and often counterproductive. People feel vulnerable and look at each other with suspicion. As a result, they are less open, since they fear that they will not be fairly treated by the other side.
116. **prudence** (noun) – cautiousness, carefulness, good judgement/management.
117. **stake** (noun/verb) – risk.
118. **world order** (noun) – the arrangement of power and authority that provides the system for the conduct of diplomacy and world politics in relation to the entire world.
119. **anticipated** (adjective) – expected, predicted.
120. **incentive** (noun) – reason, motivation, encouragement; stimulus, impetus, boost.
121. **embed** (verb) – fix, place, insert, implant.
122. **consonance** (noun) – agreement, concord, accordance.
123. **multi-polarity** (noun) – a system in which power is distributed among three or more countries, alliances, parties, etc.
124. **guarantor** (noun) – sponsor, supporter, backer.
125. **sustainable** (adjective) – reasonable, sensible, well founded; reliable, dependable.
