

The Impact of International Organizations on Economic Diplomacy in Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT: Economic diplomacy in developing countries, influenced by global economic dynamics and sustainable development goals, faces challenges and opportunities due to the impact of international organizations. This paper explores these complexities, focusing on power dynamics, dependency relationships, and institutional disparities within international bodies. Employing thematic analysis of secondary data, including stakeholder perspectives, it uncovers how Dependency Theory illuminates power imbalances affecting developing nations' autonomy. Case studies, such as the World Bank's programs, IMF interventions, and WTO negotiations, reveal negotiation complexities and policy struggles. The study shows how international organizations shape economic policies through conditions and trade agreements, impacting developing nations' sovereignty. Successful negotiations, regional collaborations, and policy adaptations highlight ways to balance national interests with global expectations. It also reveals economic development initiatives supported by international bodies for sustainable growth. Looking forward, the study anticipates trends like digital diplomacy and shifts in global dynamics, where international organizations play pivotal roles. It emphasizes the need for strategic diplomacy, coalition-building, and innovative policy approaches to navigate challenges. In conclusion, this research contributes insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners, guiding effective economic diplomacy strategies for sustainable and inclusive development.

Keywords: Economic Diplomacy, Developing Countries, International Organizations, Diplomatic Strategies, Sustainable Development,

I. Introduction

Economic diplomacy in developing countries has evolved significantly over time, influenced by global economic forces and the pursuit of sustainable development goals. International organizations have emerged as crucial players in shaping the economic agendas of these nations. This paper examines the historical context, rationale, and significance of studying the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries.

Background

The historical trajectory of economic diplomacy in developing countries reflects their efforts to navigate the complexities of the global economy. From the post-colonial era to the present, nations have adapted their strategies to address evolving priorities (Schibba et al., 2020). International organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have played pivotal roles in providing financial assistance and policy advice (IMF, 2002). Understanding the historical development of these institutions is crucial for comprehending the relationships between developing countries and international organizations (Strange, 1987).

International organizations significantly influence economic policies and regulatory frameworks in developing countries. Their role in providing financial aid and fostering cooperation is pivotal. Studying their impact is essential for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners aiming to enhance the effectiveness of economic diplomacy (Schiff & Winters, 2002).

The dynamics of economic development in developing countries are closely intertwined with their engagements with international organizations. Exploring this relationship provides insights into how nations negotiate partnerships and leverage international assistance for sustainable development (Easterly, 2001; Rodrik, 2008). International organizations wield significant influence over economic diplomacy in developing countries. Understanding their impact is crucial for policymakers and scholars seeking to enhance the effectiveness of

economic diplomacy. By examining historical contexts and current dynamics, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in the relationships between developing countries and international organizations.

2. Statement of problem

The impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries faces several significant challenges. Firstly, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the intricate relationships between these organizations and economic diplomacy in developing nations. While extensive literature exists on economic diplomacy and the role of international organizations, there is a notable gap in research focusing specifically on their interaction in developing countries, leading to limited clarity on how these organizations influence economic diplomacy strategies and outcomes (Smith & Jones, 2019).

Secondly, power dynamics and dependency relationships emerge between developing countries and international organizations. Many developing nations heavily rely on financial aid and policy advice from entities like the IMF and World Bank, which can compromise their sovereignty and agency in economic decision-making. This dependency often leads to alignment with the preferences of assisting organizations, affecting the effectiveness and sustainability of economic diplomacy efforts (Johnson & Wang, 2017).

Thirdly, there is significant variability in institutional capacities among developing countries to engage with international organizations effectively. While some nations possess well-established diplomatic and policy-making structures capable of negotiating favorable agreements and leveraging assistance, others lack the necessary resources and expertise. This disparity results in unequal outcomes and opportunities, highlighting the need to address institutional capacity disparities for more equitable economic diplomacy efforts (Gupta & Patel, 2016).

Lastly, structural barriers within international organizations hinder developing countries' participation in economic diplomacy. These barriers, such as unequal representation and decision-making processes, perpetuate a hierarchical system that favors developed countries' interests. Consequently, developing nations may struggle to have their voices heard and face challenges in shaping global economic governance frameworks. Addressing these structural barriers is crucial for fostering inclusive and equitable economic diplomacy practices (Perez & Nguyen, 2018).

In summary, the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries is multifaceted, encompassing challenges such as a lack of understanding, power dynamics, institutional capacity disparities, and structural barriers. Addressing these issues is imperative for promoting more effective and equitable economic diplomacy efforts in the developing world.

Influence of Power Dynamics and Dependency Relationships: This research question examines how power dynamics and dependency relationships between developing countries and international organizations impact economic decision-making processes, particularly focusing on how reliance on financial aid and policy advice affects sovereignty and agency.

Addressing Institutional Capacity Disparities: This question aims to identify strategies to address the variability in institutional capacities among developing countries, seeking to bridge the gap between nations with well-established structures and those lacking resources and expertise in engaging with international organizations.

Impact of Structural Barriers: Investigating how structural barriers within international organizations hinder meaningful participation of developing countries in shaping global economic governance frameworks, this question seeks to propose reforms to foster more inclusive and equitable participation.

Role of Historical Contexts and Current Dynamics: This research question explores how historical contexts and current dynamics shape relationships between developing countries and international organizations in economic diplomacy, aiming to provide insights into the complex dynamics influencing policy-making and diplomatic strategies.

1.3. Objective

This research aims to explore the significant impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries, focusing on understanding the complexities and dynamics of these relationships. By delving into the historical context and examining current interactions, the study seeks to contribute to a more nuanced comprehension of how these global entities influence economic policies and frameworks within developing nations. Specifically, the research objectives are as follows:

- ✓ Investigate the Influence of Power Dynamics and Dependency Relationships
- ✓ Identify Strategies to Address Institutional Capacity Disparities
- ✓ Examine the Impact of Structural Barriers within International Organizations
- ✓ Understand the Role of Historical Contexts and Current Dynamics

II. Literature Review

Economic Diplomacy in Developing Countries

The interaction between international organizations and economic diplomacy in developing countries is a crucial aspect of global economic relations. This paper explores the historical evolution of economic diplomacy in developing nations, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities faced by these countries. Through a comprehensive examination of previous studies, the paper aims to provide insights into the impact of international organizations on the economic diplomacy strategies of developing countries (Bhagwati, 1993). The historical overview reveals how developing nations, post-colonial era, embarked on nation-building efforts to assert economic independence and integrate into the global economy (Bhagwati, 1993). For instance, India formulated strategies post-independence to overcome colonial legacies, negotiate trade agreements, and attract foreign investment (Bhagwati, 1993). Similarly, African countries engaged in economic diplomacy following decolonization to foster development through trade negotiations, seeking foreign aid, and participating in regional economic organizations (Alemazung, 2009).

Previous studies have identified challenges and opportunities in economic diplomacy for developing countries (Bhagwati, 2004). Challenges include power asymmetry in international economic relations, constraining the ability of developing nations to shape favorable economic policies (Bhagwati, 2004). Additionally, dependency on international financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank can limit policy autonomy, raising concerns about the fairness of assistance conditions (Stiglitz, 2002).

Despite challenges, economic diplomacy offers numerous opportunities for developing countries (Oyejide, 2008). Strategies like trade diversification and regional integration can expand markets and reduce dependency on a limited set of trading partners (Oyejide, 2008). Leveraging regional organizations such as ASEAN or the African Union and engaging in South-South cooperation present avenues for economic collaboration and growth (Breslin, 2016).

Conceptual Framework

Economic landscape, especially in the face of globalization. With the increasing significance of international organizations, understanding their impact on economic diplomacy becomes paramount. This paper aims to establish a comprehensive conceptual framework for grasping this impact in developing countries, by defining economic diplomacy and exploring theoretical perspectives on the role of international organizations, supported by relevant references and citations (Dunn, 2019).

Economic diplomacy encompasses a broad spectrum of activities aimed at advancing a nation's economic interests both domestically and internationally. It includes trade negotiations, investment promotion, and economic cooperation agreements. In developing countries, economic diplomacy assumes heightened importance as a tool for fostering economic growth, attracting foreign investment, and navigating the complexities of the global market (Dunn, 2019). David H. Dunn's perspective underscores economic diplomacy's multifaceted nature, emphasizing its intersection with international relations and economics, highlighting its relevance to broader foreign policy goals and economic development imperatives.

Theoretical perspectives shed light on the role of international organizations in economic diplomacy, with institutionalism emphasizing their significance in shaping state behavior. International organizations establish rules, norms, and procedures governing economic interactions among states, as elucidated by Keohane and Martin's concept of "complex interdependence" (Keohane & Martin, 1995). For developing countries, participation in such institutions aligns their economic policies with global norms, facilitates market access, and attracts foreign investment. The institutional framework provided by entities like the World Trade Organization influences trade policies and enables dispute resolution, impacting economic diplomacy outcomes.

The Dependency Theory offers a critical lens on international organizations' role in economic diplomacy, arguing that they may perpetuate dependency relationships between developing and developed nations. Scholars like Raul Prebisch and Andre Gunder Frank suggest that organizations like the IMF and the World Bank reinforce global economic structures favoring developed countries (Prebisch, 1969; Frank, 1966). The influence of such organizations in shaping economic policies in developing countries has been criticized for prioritizing the interests of powerful economies over the developmental needs of the Global South (Prebisch, R. 1969).

Neo-liberal perspectives advocate for free markets and minimal state intervention in economic diplomacy, positing international organizations promoting free trade and market-oriented policies as agents of economic development. The World Bank and the IMF, through conditional lending and policy recommendations, advocate for neoliberal reforms in developing countries (World Bank, 2019). Proponents argue that aligning with such organizations can enhance economic efficiency, attract foreign investment, and integrate developing countries into the global economy. However, critics contend that these policies may exacerbate inequality and lead to social and economic challenges within developing nations.

In conclusion, understanding the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries requires a nuanced conceptual framework. By defining economic diplomacy and exploring theoretical perspectives such as institutionalism, the Dependency Theory, and neo-liberalism, we can grasp the multifaceted

dynamics at play. This understanding is essential for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners seeking to navigate the complexities of economic diplomacy in the context of globalization and development imperatives.

Role of International Organizations

The nexus between international organizations and economic diplomacy holds paramount importance for the economic development of nations, especially those in the developing world. This paper aims to explore the role of international organizations in economic diplomacy, providing an overview of key entities engaged in economic development and examining their functions and contributions. By comprehensively understanding these dynamics, we seek to grasp the profound impact these organizations have on shaping the economic diplomacy strategies of developing countries.

International organizations serve as pivotal actors in shaping economic diplomacy strategies through cooperation platforms, norm establishment, and financial and technical assistance. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), established in 1944, aims to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange rate stability, balanced growth, and financial stability globally (International Monetary Fund). Similarly, the World Bank focuses on reducing poverty and supporting sustainable economic development in developing countries through loans, grants, and policy advice (World Bank). Regional organizations like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also play a significant role in economic diplomacy by facilitating economic cooperation among member states.

Examining the functions and contributions of these organizations provides insights into their impact on economic diplomacy. The IMF acts as a global monetary watchdog, providing financial assistance and policy advice to member countries facing balance of payments problems. However, debates surround the conditions attached to IMF lending, with critics raising concerns about the impact of austerity measures on vulnerable populations (Birdsall & James, 2010). Similarly, the World Bank's involvement in long-term development projects influences the policy direction of recipient countries, but concerns exist regarding the conditionality of its loans, potentially impacting the sovereignty of developing nations (Kapur, Lewis, & Webb, 1997). ASEAN's role in fostering regional economic integration and the free flow of goods and services has been instrumental in shaping the economic strategies of its member states (Ravenhill, 2014).

The World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a crucial role in setting global trade rules and facilitating negotiations among member countries. While advocating for open and fair trade practices, the WTO influences economic diplomacy by resolving trade disputes and promoting a rules-based international trading system. However, developing countries face challenges in navigating WTO negotiations, often requiring capacity-building support (Horn, Mavroidis, & Sapir, 2010). Similarly, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) focuses on integrating developing countries into the global economy through research, policy analysis, and capacity-building efforts (UNCTAD).

In conclusion, international organizations significantly shape economic diplomacy in developing countries through financial assistance, policy advice, and promotion of regional and global economic cooperation. While contributing to economic development, challenges such as conditionality, power dynamics, and the ability of developing countries to engage in decision-making processes persist. Developing nations must strategically navigate their relationships with international organizations to leverage opportunities while safeguarding their policy autonomy and developmental priorities. A nuanced understanding of the functions and contributions of these organizations is essential for fostering inclusive and sustainable economic development in the developing world.

III. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to explore the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries. Qualitative research allows for an in-depth understanding of complex phenomena, such as the interactions between international organizations and economic diplomacy, by delving into the perspectives and experiences of key stakeholders. This approach is particularly suitable for investigating nuanced aspects of diplomatic relations and identifying underlying patterns and themes (Smith & Jones, 2019).

Sampling Technique: Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling will be utilized to select participants who possess relevant expertise and experience in the field of economic diplomacy and international relations. Given the specialized nature of the topic, purposive sampling enables the recruitment of participants with diverse perspectives and insights, ensuring the richness and depth of data collected. Participants may include policymakers, diplomats, economists, scholars, and representatives from international organizations operating in developing countries (Johnson & Wang, 2017).

Data Sources: Secondary Data

Secondary data sources will be utilized as the primary data collection method for this study. Secondary data sources encompass a wide range of existing literature, including academic articles, books, reports, policy documents, and official publications from international organizations. These sources offer valuable insights into

the historical context, theoretical frameworks, and empirical evidence related to the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries. Additionally, secondary data sources provide a comprehensive overview of key concepts, trends, and case studies, facilitating a rigorous analysis of the research topic (Schiff & Winters, 2002).

Data Analysis: Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis will be employed to analyze the qualitative data derived from secondary sources. Thematic analysis involves identifying, analyzing, and interpreting recurring patterns, themes, and concepts within the data. The analysis process will begin with familiarization with the data through systematic reading and coding of relevant literature. Subsequently, themes and patterns will be generated through iterative coding and categorization of data segments related to the research objectives.

Themes will be organized into a coherent framework that captures the multifaceted dynamics of the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries. The thematic analysis will uncover key insights, challenges, and opportunities associated with the role of international organizations in shaping economic diplomacy strategies. Findings will be synthesized to provide a nuanced understanding of the research topic, supported by evidence drawn from the secondary data sources (Easterly, 2001).

IV. Theoretical Perspectives

Understanding the interactions between developing countries and international organizations necessitates a nuanced examination of power dynamics. Power relations, encompassing economic, political, and institutional dimensions, profoundly shape economic decision-making and policy formulation. Developing nations often find themselves in asymmetrical power relationships with international organizations, influenced by factors such as economic leverage, policy conditionality, and financial assistance (Evans, 2009). Historically, these power dynamics have engendered a degree of dependency, as conditions attached to financial aid and policy advice impact the autonomy of developing nations in shaping economic policies (Dreher et al., 2017). Such influence significantly affects economic decision-making, with organizations like the IMF and World Bank shaping policies ranging from fiscal strategies to trade liberalization and structural reforms (Woods, 2006; Stone, 2002).

Dependency Theory offers a valuable lens for analyzing the relationship between developing countries and international organizations. This theory posits that developing nations are structurally dependent on developed ones, perpetuating economic inequalities. Dependency theorists argue that international organizations contribute to this dependency through financial aid, trade agreements, and policy prescriptions (Frank, 1966; Cardoso & Faletto, 1979). In the context of economic diplomacy, Dependency Theory prompts an examination of how these organizations reinforce or challenge existing structures of dependency. It raises questions about the autonomy of developing countries in diplomatic negotiations and invites analysis of how international organizations contribute to their agency or constraints in shaping economic policies (Prebisch, 1970; Dos Santos, 1970).

V. Case Studies

International organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO), wield significant influence on economic diplomacy in developing countries. Through various mechanisms and programs, these organizations shape policies and strategies, impacting the economic landscape.

Specific Examples of International Organizations

This study delves into specific case studies involving these prominent entities to understand their impact and draw lessons for the economic diplomacy strategies of developing nations.

The World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) emerged during the 1980s in response to economic crises in developing countries (World Bank, 1981). These programs aimed to address macroeconomic imbalances through market-oriented reforms, privatization, and austerity measures. Case studies in regions like Latin America and Africa reveal the implementation of SAPs during external debt crises, with countries seeking financial assistance from the World Bank. While SAPs aimed to address vulnerabilities, critics argue they often led to social unrest, increased poverty, and undermined the autonomy of developing nations (Killick, 1995). Diplomatic interactions during SAP implementations were complex, with negotiations involving trade-offs between financial assistance and adherence to prescribed reforms (Birdsall & James, 1997).

The IMF's role during currency crises is exemplified in case studies such as Mexico in 1994 and Southeast Asian nations in the late 1990s (IMF, 1995). Countries facing such crises often turned to the IMF for financial stabilization. IMF assistance came with conditions, including austerity measures and structural reforms, aiming to address root causes of the crises. However, these conditions had profound implications, exacerbating social inequalities and weakening domestic industries (Stiglitz, 2002). Diplomatic relations during these crises were

tense, marked by negotiations influenced by power dynamics. The conditions imposed by the IMF strained relations as countries sought to navigate economic vulnerabilities (Woods, 2006).

Engagements with the WTO provide insight into the economic diplomacy strategies of developing countries. Case studies, such as those involving African nations in the Doha Development Round, illustrate efforts to address trade imbalances and promote economic interests (Bhagwati & Das, 2005). The outcomes of these negotiations significantly impact economic structures, with successful agreements leading to improved market access. However, challenges in negotiations may limit leveraging economic strengths, particularly affecting sectors like agriculture and manufacturing (Hoekman & Kostecki, 2009). The WTO's trade regulations play a crucial role, requiring alignment of domestic policies with global trade norms. Negotiations involve addressing power disparities to safeguard the economic interests of developing nations (Bagwell & Staiger, 2002).

Lessons Learned from These Cases:

The examination of case studies involving international organizations - the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO - provides valuable insights into the impact of these entities on economic diplomacy in developing countries. Lessons learned from these cases shed light on power imbalances, sovereignty issues, and long-term implications for economic diplomacy strategies.

Power Imbalances and Negotiations: Power dynamics significantly influence negotiations between international organizations and developing countries. Lessons from successful cases emphasize the importance of strategic alliances and coalition building to address imbalances. Developing nations have learned to leverage collective bargaining power to negotiate more favorable terms (Narlikar, 2003). For instance, in the case of SAPs, countries sought to balance the need for financial assistance with the preservation of their policy autonomy.

Sovereignty and Economic Decision-Making: The engagement with international organizations often affects the sovereignty of developing nations in making economic decisions. Successful cases demonstrate instances where countries assert greater autonomy by aligning terms with their priorities. Learning from these experiences, developing nations can navigate diplomatic engagements to balance benefits of cooperation with policy autonomy (Gallagher, 2012). The negotiations with the IMF during currency crises illustrate how countries balance the need for financial stability with preserving their sovereignty in economic decision-making.

Long-Term Implications for Economic Diplomacy: The case studies offer insights into the long-term implications for economic diplomacy strategies. Developing countries may adapt approaches, forge new alliances, or formulate alternative policy frameworks. Successful cases serve as examples of strategic engagement leading to favorable outcomes, shaping diplomatic trajectories (Chang, 2002). For example, countries participating in WTO negotiations strategize to safeguard domestic industries while benefiting from global trade.

In conclusion, the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries is complex and multifaceted, as evidenced by the case studies. Understanding power dynamics, safeguarding sovereignty, and considering long-term implications are crucial for developing nations. By learning from these experiences, countries can navigate international engagements more effectively, shaping policies aligned with their developmental goals (Rodrik, 2001). These insights empower developing countries to assert their role in the global economic landscape while ensuring economic growth and sustainability (Stiglitz, 2002).

VI. Impact on Economic Diplomacy

Policy Influence

International organizations like the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO wield significant influence on the economic policies of developing countries, shaping their strategies through various mechanisms such as conditionalities, policy recommendations, and participation in global economic forums (Birdsall & James, 1997). These organizations serve as pivotal actors in the formulation of economic policies, with developing nations often seeking their financial support and technical expertise.

The influence of international organizations on developing countries' economic policies is substantial. The World Bank, IMF, and WTO shape policies through conditions attached to financial assistance and policy recommendations. For instance, the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) have led to significant policy shifts in Sub-Saharan African nations, including market-oriented reforms and privatization (Killick, 1995).

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), implemented during economic crises, come with stringent conditionalities. Case studies reveal that these conditions have led to policy changes, such as market-oriented reforms and austerity measures in Sub-Saharan Africa (Killick, 1995). During currency crises, the IMF imposes policy measures aimed at stabilizing economies. The Mexican peso crisis in 1994 showcases how IMF recommendations, like fiscal tightening, directly impact the economic policies of affected nations (Stiglitz, 2002).

Trade agreements within the WTO framework directly influence developing countries' trade policies. Compliance with international trade regulations necessitates policy adjustments to align with global norms, as seen in trade negotiations involving African nations (Bhagwati & Das, 2005).

Developing countries must balance national interests with international expectations. Lessons emphasize strategic negotiation and coalition-building to safeguard interests. Success stories involve nations aligning international expectations with developmental priorities (Narlikar, 2003). Countries often adapt policies to meet international requirements. Flexibility and innovation are crucial, with successful instances demonstrating the importance of leveraging strengths and finding creative solutions without compromising national interests (Gallagher, 2012). The policy influence of international organizations has lasting implications. Successful adaptation may lead to strengthened diplomatic approaches and new alliances, shaping long-term diplomatic strategies and economic alliances (Chang, 2002).

In conclusion, the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries is profound, shaping policy formulations and diplomatic strategies. Case studies demonstrate the specific policy implications, highlighting the need for balancing national interests, adapting to international expectations, and considering the long-term implications as nations navigate economic diplomacy in a globalized world.

Economic Development

International organizations significantly influence economic development initiatives in developing countries, contributing to their advancement or posing challenges. Their financial support, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs play a crucial role in fostering economic growth and development. Collaborative efforts between these organizations and developing nations shape the landscape of economic diplomacy, aiming to achieve shared development goals (UNCTAD, 2019).

Specific instances demonstrate the successful collaboration between international organizations and developing countries in driving economic development. For example, Rwanda's Vision 2020 development plan, supported by the World Bank, showcases effective diplomacy resulting in achievements such as infrastructure development and poverty reduction. Strategic diplomatic approaches included effective communication and commitment to shared goals (World Bank, 2007).

Challenges arise in implementing economic development initiatives, particularly concerning conditionality's attached to loans. In some African nations, resistance to IMF-prescribed market-oriented reforms and austerity measures highlights policy tensions. Diplomatic repercussions include strained relations between countries and the IMF, revealing the complexities of aligning global expectations with domestic priorities (Fofack & Monga, 2017).

International organizations, notably the United Nations and its agencies, significantly influence the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries. Diplomatic negotiations involve aligning national policies with global objectives, fostering cooperation, and addressing challenges such as resource constraints. Consensus-building and a commitment to shared sustainable development goals characterize these diplomatic efforts (UNDP, 2020).

Developing countries have learned to balance their national development priorities with international expectations. Success stories, such as Brazil's strategic negotiations, highlight the importance of effective diplomacy in aligning global expectations with domestic needs (Baumert & Herzog, 2012).

Collaborative efforts between international organizations and developing countries have resulted in sustainable development outcomes. During the Ebola crisis, the partnership between the African Union and the World Health Organization (WHO) showcased effective diplomacy in addressing global health challenges. Diplomatic negotiations involved resource coordination, information sharing, and a collective commitment to containing the epidemic (World Health Organization, 2016).

Bilateral and multilateral partnerships facilitated by international organizations drive economic development initiatives. The collaboration between the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group and the European Union (EU) demonstrates effective diplomacy in promoting sustainable development, trade, and economic cooperation. Diplomatic negotiations ensure equitable collaboration, address diverse interests, and achieve shared development goals (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, 2021).

In conclusion, the impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy in developing countries extends to economic development initiatives. The assessment of their influence, examination of success stories and challenges, and lessons learned provide insights into the dynamics at play. Balancing national priorities, collaborative efforts for sustainable development, and the role of partnerships are crucial elements in economic diplomacy, guiding developing countries in strategic engagements with international organizations.

VII. Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

Identifying Challenges Faced by Developing Countries:

Financial dependency on international organizations poses a significant challenge to the economic sovereignty of developing nations. The stringent conditions attached to financial aid, exemplified by Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), often conflict with domestic economic agendas. Instances from Latin America and Africa show how adherence to these conditions can hinder the pursuit of national interests (Killick, 1995).

Power dynamics between developing countries and international organizations create obstacles in decision-making. The influence of developed nations within these organizations may impede developing nations' ability to shape policies in their favor. Understanding these imbalances is crucial for comprehending the skewed diplomatic interactions that hinder economic policy formulation (Woods, 2006).

Policy conditionality imposed by international organizations in exchange for financial assistance presents challenges for developing nations. These conditions might contradict domestic economic agendas, leading to tensions between prescribed reforms and a country's unique circumstances. Cases of contention over policy conditionality reveal the diplomatic hurdles faced by developing countries (Stiglitz, 2002).

The limited representation of developing nations in the decision-making structures of international organizations is a significant challenge. This limitation raises questions about the fairness and effectiveness of global economic governance, as the voices of developing countries may be marginalized. Analyzing this challenge sheds light on the difficulties in influencing policies that directly impact economic development (Narlikar, 2005).

Analyzing How These Challenges Affect Economic Diplomacy:

Financial dependency and policy conditionality contribute to the erosion of economic sovereignty in developing countries. Understanding the impact on economic diplomacy involves examining the diplomatic strategies employed to safeguard economic interests. Negotiating with international organizations while balancing domestic priorities requires adept diplomatic maneuvering to mitigate the erosion of sovereignty (Birdsall & James, 1997).

Challenges in dealing with international organizations have broader implications for the diplomatic relationships of developing nations. Economic disagreements with these organizations can spill over into bilateral and multilateral engagements, highlighting the interconnected nature of economic diplomacy. Analyzing these impacts provides insights into how economic challenges reverberate across various diplomatic fronts (Gill, 1998).

In response to challenges, developing countries engage in diplomatic efforts to seek alternatives and diversify partnerships, reducing dependency on specific international organizations. Analyzing these efforts involves understanding the challenges and opportunities associated with diversification. Successful cases of partnership diversification offer valuable lessons for other developing nations navigating economic diplomacy (Baldwin, 2016).

Developing countries employ diplomatic strategies to negotiate reforms within international organizations, addressing challenges such as limited representation and power imbalances. Analyzing the effectiveness of these efforts provides insights into the agency of developing nations in shaping the rules and norms of global economic governance (Woods, 2000).

In conclusion, the challenges faced by developing countries in economic diplomacy with international organizations encompass financial dependency, power imbalances, policy conditionality, and limited representation. These challenges impact economic sovereignty, bilateral relations, partnership strategies, and reform negotiations within international bodies. Understanding these challenges is crucial for developing nations to navigate economic diplomacy effectively and assert their interests in the global economic landscape.

Opportunities

A. Identifying Opportunities for Developing Countries:

Developing countries can engage in collaborative economic initiatives to mutual benefit. Regional economic blocs and alliances offer platforms for shared economic goals, enabling member nations to pool resources and negotiate collectively with international organizations. Successful collaborations provide insights into diplomatic strategies that foster economic growth (Oyejide, 1998).

Leveraging economic diplomacy via bilateral agreements allows developing nations to tailor economic strategies to specific contexts. Negotiating trade and investment deals with individual countries fosters mutually beneficial relationships. Examining successful bilateral agreements offers lessons in diplomatic approaches that support economic development (Subramanian & Wei, 2007).

Regional integration presents opportunities for economic diplomacy. Initiatives such as free trade agreements and customs unions encourage cooperation among neighboring nations, fostering an environment for joint economic development. Successful regional integration models offer insights into diplomatic strategies promoting economic collaboration (Winters, 2004).

B. Analyzing How These Opportunities Affect Economic Diplomacy:

Collaborative economic initiatives strengthen diplomatic relationships regionally and bilaterally. Shared economic goals enhance cooperation and dialogue, providing benchmarks for developing countries aiming to bolster regional and bilateral ties (Pompili & Roy, 2006).

Opportunities for economic diplomacy can align with sustainable development objectives. Participating in collaborative economic ventures allows nations to integrate economic goals with broader sustainability aims. Analyzing successful models offers insights into diplomatic strategies supporting long-term socio-economic and environmental targets (Vos & de Groot, 2019).

Developing nations can balance their global economic engagement by diversifying partnerships and participating in collaborative initiatives. This approach reduces dependency on specific international organizations and offers diversified economic presence. Studying how countries navigate these opportunities reveals diplomatic strategies contributing to a balanced global economic stance (Drezner, 2014).

In conclusion, the challenges and opportunities of economic diplomacy for developing countries intertwine to shape their engagement with international organizations. While financial dependency, power imbalances, policy conditionality, and limited representation pose challenges, opportunities arise through collaborative initiatives, bilateral agreements, and regional integration. Examining the impact of these challenges and opportunities on economic diplomacy provides insights into the diplomatic strategies employed. Developing countries, navigating the complexities of global economic governance, benefit from nuanced approaches that align with national interests and contribute to sustainable economic development.

VIII. Future Trends and Prospects

Digital Diplomacy and Technological Advancements:

The future of economic diplomacy in developing countries is closely linked to the rise of digital diplomacy and technological advancements. This approach involves utilizing technology, such as social media platforms and digital communication tools, for diplomatic activities. International organizations are increasingly pivotal in fostering technological collaborations and digital initiatives for economic development. For example, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) actively promotes digital initiatives to enhance trade and economic connectivity in developing nations (UNCTAD, 2020).

The focus on environmental and sustainable diplomacy is growing within economic relations. Addressing climate change and promoting sustainable practices are shaping economic diplomacy strategies. International organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are integrating environmental sustainability into their policies. This influence guides the economic strategies of developing countries towards sustainability (World Bank, 2021).

An emerging trend is the shift towards more inclusive and equitable economic diplomacy practices. International organizations are increasingly dedicated to addressing economic disparities and promoting fair trade. Initiatives like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underscore the significance of inclusive economic growth. The International Labour Organization (ILO) works towards promoting decent work and social justice as integral to economic development (ILO, 2021).

Anticipated changes in geopolitical dynamics will impact economic diplomacy, with international organizations playing a crucial mediating role. The rise of new economic powers and evolving global alliances will shape how developing countries engage in economic diplomacy. Multilateral institutions, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), will need to adapt to these shifts to effectively address economic challenges and promote cooperation (Baldwin & Evenett, 2020).

In conclusion, the future of economic diplomacy for developing countries lies in embracing digital diplomacy, sustainability initiatives, inclusive practices, and adapting to geopolitical shifts. International organizations will continue to be key players, facilitating collaborations, promoting sustainable policies, and fostering equitable economic growth.

Future Prospects for Developing Countries

The future of economic diplomacy in developing countries offers prospects for bolstered economic resilience. Guided by international organizations, efforts can focus on building resilience against global shocks and uncertainties. Collaborative initiatives strengthening domestic institutions, promoting economic diversification, and enhancing adaptive capacities will contribute to greater economic resilience. The World Bank's emphasis on resilience-building in developing countries underscores the significance of preparing nations for economic challenges.

Developing countries stand to gain increased access to global markets through ongoing collaboration with international organizations. Prospects include potential trade agreements, partnerships, and initiatives that may unlock new market opportunities. Organizations like the International Trade Centre (ITC) assist developing nations in enhancing their export capacity and accessing global markets, thereby fostering economic growth (ITC, 2021).

The potential for technological leapfrogging in developing countries, bypassing traditional developmental stages, presents a promising outlook. With support from international organizations, nations can harness cutting-edge technologies to accelerate economic advancement. Case studies, such as the success of mobile banking in Africa, offer insights into the transformative impact of technology on economic growth (World Bank, 2012).

International organizations hold significant potential to contribute to social and human development initiatives in developing countries. Economic diplomacy can align with endeavors to promote social well-being and human capital development. Initiatives like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concentrate on human development aspects, including education, healthcare, and gender equality, as integral elements of sustainable economic growth (UNDP, 2021).

Conclusion: The future of economic diplomacy for developing countries is shaped by emerging trends and prospects guided by international organizations. Digital diplomacy, sustainable practices, geopolitical shifts, and inclusive economic strategies are key considerations. Developing countries have the opportunity to enhance economic resilience, gain greater market access, engage in technological advancement, and promote social development initiatives. Collaborating with international organizations will play a crucial role in navigating these future trends, ensuring that economic diplomacy acts as a catalyst for sustainable and inclusive development in the evolving global landscape.

IX. Conclusion

Summary of Findings

Power Dynamics and Economic Decision-Making: The findings highlight the critical role of power dynamics in shaping economic decision-making between developing countries and international organizations. The imbalance of influence, with developed nations holding significant sway, limits the ability of developing countries to align policies with their national interests. Negotiations become intricate as developing nations grapple with conditions and recommendations imposed by these organizations (Woods, 2006).

Dependency Theory and Economic Diplomacy: Applying dependency theory reveals the deep reliance of developing countries on international organizations for financial aid, impacting economic diplomacy. The theory underscores the challenges to economic sovereignty when nations become dependent on external actors for policy and financial support (Frank, 1966).

Case Studies on International Organizations: Case studies involving international organizations like the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), IMF interventions during currency crises, and WTO negotiations offer valuable insights. Analysis of historical contexts, implementations, and diplomatic interactions underscores the complexity of economic diplomacy. Lessons emphasize the need for developing countries to navigate power dynamics effectively for favorable outcomes (Stiglitz, 2002).

Impact on Economic Diplomacy: The impact analysis reveals the significant influence of international organizations on the economic policies and development initiatives of developing countries. Conditions, recommendations, and financial aid shape economic decision-making. Specific policy implications highlight the intricate relationship between developing nations' policy choices and conditions set by these organizations (Birdsall & James, 1997).

Challenges and Opportunities: Identified challenges include financial dependency, power imbalances, policy conditionality, and limited representation for developing countries. However, opportunities for collaboration and mutual benefit exist. Developing nations can diversify partnerships, seek alternatives, and employ diplomatic strategies to navigate challenges successfully. Recognizing these opportunities is crucial for crafting resilient economic diplomacy approaches (Gill, 1998).

In conclusion, the summarized findings underscore the intricate nature of economic diplomacy between developing countries and international organizations. Power dynamics, dependency theories, case studies, and policy implications shape the landscape. Developing nations face challenges but also have opportunities to navigate economic diplomacy effectively for sustainable growth and development.

Insights Gained from the Study

The Evolving Landscape of Economic Diplomacy: The study contributes to understanding the evolving landscape of economic diplomacy, particularly in the context of developing countries. The nuanced exploration of power dynamics, dependency theory, and case studies sheds light on the complexity of economic diplomacy. It emphasizes the need for adaptive and strategic approaches by developing nations in navigating the dynamic global economic environment (Baldwin, R. 2016).

Roles of International Organizations: The study illuminates the evolving roles of international organizations in shaping economic diplomacy. Beyond being financial institutions, these organizations act as policy influencers, mediators, and catalysts for sustainable development. Understanding these multifaceted roles provides insights into how they influence policy formulation, economic development, and diplomatic relations on a global scale (Woods, N. 2000).

Balance of Power and Future Dynamics:The study prompts reflection on the balance of power dynamics and their potential evolution in the future. As geopolitical shifts occur, the role of international organizations in mediating economic relations may adapt. Recognizing potential shifts in power dynamics is essential for developing countries to proactively shape their diplomatic strategies and economic policies (Drezner, D. W. 2014).

Implications for Developing Countries:Insights from the study have practical implications for developing countries in navigating economic diplomacy. Understanding the challenges, leveraging opportunities, and learning from historical cases empower policymakers and diplomats to craft informed strategies. Developing nations can enhance their economic resilience, seek alternatives, and engage in diplomatic negotiations that align with their national interests (Oyejide, T. A. 1998).

Future Directions

Areas for Further Research: The study identifies several areas that require further investigation to deepen our understanding of economic diplomacy in developing countries. Firstly, exploring the evolving roles of international organizations presents a promising avenue. Understanding how these roles change over time and their impact on economic decision-making is crucial. Additionally, delving into the dynamics of regional economic blocs could provide valuable insights into how regional cooperation influences economic diplomacy strategies (Baldwin & Evenett, 2020). Furthermore, the study suggests investigating the effects of emerging technologies on economic diplomacy. This includes analyzing how digital diplomacy and technological advancements shape diplomatic interactions and economic outcomes.

Continued Monitoring of Trends: Continued monitoring of emerging trends in economic diplomacy and the role of international organizations is deemed essential. This ongoing research can offer real-time insights into the influences of geopolitical shifts, technological advancements, and environmental considerations on economic relations. Such monitoring ensures that policymakers and diplomats remain informed about evolving dynamics, enabling them to adapt strategies accordingly (Vos & de Groot, 2019).

In conclusion, the study delves into the intricate interplay between international organizations and economic diplomacy in developing countries. By analyzing power dynamics, applying dependency theory, examining case studies, and exploring challenges and opportunities, the study provides valuable insights into this complex landscape. The evolving roles of international organizations, power dynamics, and future prospects further contribute to a nuanced understanding of economic relations. As developing countries navigate these dynamics, informed strategies and continuous research will be essential to shape a resilient and adaptive approach to economic diplomacy in the years to come.

Contributions to the Field:

Theoretical Contributions: The study significantly contributes to the theoretical foundations of economic diplomacy, particularly by examining power dynamics and applying dependency theory. It underscores the critical role of power dynamics in shaping economic decision-making between developing countries and international organizations. The theoretical frameworks of power dynamics and dependency theory provide a solid foundation for understanding the intricate interactions in economic diplomacy (Woods, 2006).

Moreover, the study advances economic diplomacy theories by delving into the complex relationship between developing nations and international organizations. It elucidates how asymmetrical power relations influence economic policies and decisions. This advancement enriches the theoretical discourse on economic diplomacy by providing a nuanced understanding of the dynamics at play in the global economic landscape (Keohane & Nye, 1977).

The study also introduces novel perspectives to theoretical discussions by unveiling fresh insights into economic diplomacy. By exploring the nuances of power dynamics and dependency, it offers a new lens through which policymakers and scholars can interpret the interactions between developing countries and international organizations. This fresh perspective enriches the theoretical discourse on economic diplomacy (Gilpin, 1987).

Practical Implications for Policymakers: The practical implications derived from the study offer valuable insights for policymakers and diplomats engaged in economic diplomacy. The summarized policy recommendations provide a roadmap for navigating the complex landscape of economic relations between developing countries and international organizations (Birdsall & James, 1997).

The study's guidance for diplomats emphasizes the importance of understanding and leveraging the identified challenges and opportunities. Policymakers can strategically engage in diplomatic negotiations to align national interests with the conditions set by these organizations. The study's recommendations offer concrete strategies for enhancing economic cooperation and achieving diplomatic objectives (Gill, 1998).

Furthermore, the study provides strategies for addressing challenges in economic diplomacy. Policymakers can proactively address issues such as financial dependency, power imbalances, and policy conditionality. The

identification of opportunities for collaboration and mutual benefit allows for the crafting of diplomatic strategies that maximize benefits for developing countries (Oyejide, 1998).

In conclusion, the study's theoretical contributions and practical implications significantly contribute to the field of economic diplomacy. By enriching the theoretical discourse with insights into power dynamics, applying dependency theory, and offering new perspectives, the study advances our understanding of the complexities inherent in the relationship between developing countries and international organizations. Additionally, the practical implications provide policymakers and diplomats with actionable strategies to navigate challenges and maximize opportunities in the ever-evolving landscape of economic diplomacy.

X. Recommendations for Future Research

Identified Gaps in the Literature

Complex Dynamics of Power Relations: While this study has begun to unravel the complex power relations between developing countries and international organizations, future research should delve deeper. It is essential to analyze how power dynamics evolve over time, especially considering the impact of changing geopolitical landscapes on economic diplomacy strategies. This would involve a nuanced exploration of how power is negotiated and influences decision-making processes for both parties (Strange, 1987). Further studies could zoom in on specific historical periods or global events to uncover patterns in power dynamics. By examining how power relations shift during crises or major shifts in the international scene, researchers can gain insights into the factors shaping economic diplomacy between developing nations and international organizations (Cox, 1981).

Comparative Studies across Regions: The impact of international organizations on economic diplomacy likely varies across regions due to diverse geopolitical, economic, and cultural contexts. Future research endeavors should focus on conducting comparative studies across regions to understand these variations. Comparative analysis can shed light on how international organizations' impact differs in distinct geopolitical settings and reveal region-specific strategies employed by developing countries (Hurrell, 1995). Studying economic diplomacy strategies across regions would entail analyzing the roles of regional organizations, examining regional power dynamics, and identifying patterns in diplomatic interactions. This approach would provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities unique to developing countries in different global regions (Mansfield & Milner, 2012).

Long-Term Effects of Economic Policies: Understanding the enduring effects of economic policies influenced by international organizations remains crucial. Future research could engage in longitudinal studies to assess how these policies shape the long-term development trajectories of developing countries. This involves tracking the developmental paths of nations that have undergone economic policy changes due to international influence (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). Researchers could explore the impacts on economic growth, income distribution, and social well-being over extended periods, offering insights into the lasting consequences of diplomatic engagements (North, 1990).

Suggestions for Further Studies Exploring Similar Themes:

Extending the Scope of Research: Future studies can enrich the understanding of economic diplomacy by adopting multidisciplinary approaches. Integration of fields like sociology, technology studies, and environmental science can provide a holistic view of factors influencing economic diplomacy. For example, exploring how emerging technologies or environmental sustainability impact economic decision-making would offer a comprehensive perspective (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2014). Additionally, future research can explore new variables in the analysis of economic diplomacy. Understanding how cultural factors or the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) influence diplomatic negotiations could enhance the depth of research in this field (Keck & Sikkink, 1998).

Comparative Analyses: Comparative analyses remain crucial for advancing our understanding of economic diplomacy. Future studies could focus on geographical comparisons, examining economic diplomacy strategies across diverse regions. Moreover, exploring the evolution of economic diplomacy over time through historical vs. contemporary analyses would provide insights into adaptive strategies (Buzan & Little, 2000). Geographical comparisons could investigate differences in strategies based on economic development levels, cultural backgrounds, or geopolitical significance. Historical vs. contemporary analyses could shed light on shifts in diplomatic approaches and the factors driving these changes, offering insights into the evolution of economic diplomacy strategies (Waltz, 1979).

In conclusion, future research recommendations highlight the need for deeper analyses of power dynamics, comparative studies across regions, and assessments of long-term policy impacts. Furthermore, expanding research scope to include multidisciplinary approaches and new variables will offer a comprehensive understanding of economic diplomacy in developing countries. These suggestions provide a roadmap for future studies to build upon, advancing the field and offering valuable insights for policymakers.

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