

جامعة ميدأوشن

كلية الإدارة

قسم / تخصص ماجستير الادارة



عنوان البحث

Trump's Economic War: Assessing the Global Trade Reconfiguration and Regional Economic Impacts

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Introduction مقدمة

The economic policies of the Trump administration, characterized by a strong emphasis on protectionism and economic nationalism, marked a significant departure from decades of US-led globalization. Central to these policies were the imposition of tariffs on key trading partners, most notably China, the renegotiation of long-standing trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), and the overarching "America First" agenda. These measures were designed to protect domestic industries, reduce trade deficits, and reclaim US economic sovereignty. However, they also triggered widespread disruptions in global trade flows, prompting retaliatory measures from affected countries and leading to significant reconfigurations in regional trade networks.

The tariffs imposed on Chinese goods, which reached up to 25% on certain products, escalated into a full-blown trade war, disrupting global supply chains and forcing businesses to rethink their production and sourcing strategies. Similarly, the renegotiation of NAFTA into USMCA introduced stricter rules of origin and labor provisions, reshaping trade dynamics in North America. The "America First" agenda, which prioritized domestic interests over multilateral cooperation, further strained US relationships with traditional allies and trading partners, such as the European Union, while encouraging regions like Southeast Asia and Latin America to diversify their trade relationships.

These policies had far-reaching implications for global economic stability, supply chains, and geopolitical relationships. The uncertainty created by the trade wars led to reduced investment, slower global growth, and increased volatility in financial markets. Supply chains, particularly those reliant on US-China trade, faced significant disruptions, prompting companies to adopt strategies such as regionalization and nearshoring. Geopolitically, the US-China trade war exacerbated tensions between the two superpowers, while the retreat from multilateralism weakened the US's role in global economic governance.

This research aims to analyze the effects of Trump's economic policies on global trade and regional economies. By examining the immediate and long-term impacts of these policies, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how protectionist measures can reshape global trade dynamics, influence regional trade reconfigurations, and affect economic stability. This research will focus on key regions such as Southeast Asia, Europe, and Latin America to assess how they adapted to the disruptions caused by Trump's policies.

The findings will contribute to the ongoing debate on the role of unilateral economic policies in an increasingly interconnected world and offer insights for policymakers and businesses navigating the complexities of global trade.

Study Problem مشكلة الدراسة

Trump's economic policies created significant disruptions in global trade, leading to shifts in regional trade patterns, supply chain reconfigurations, and economic uncertainty throughout different regions which this research will try to explore.

The research will examine Trump's policies affecting regions (e.g., Europe, Southeast Asia, Latin America) and the long-term implications for global trade.

While existing research has examined the US-China trade war, there is limited analysis of how Trump's policies affected other regions and the long-term implications for global trade.

Importance of the Research أهمية الدراسة

- It provides insights into how unilateral economic policies can reshape global trade dynamics.
- It helps policymakers and businesses understand the long-term consequences of trade wars and protectionism.
- It contributes to the academic understanding of regional trade reconfigurations in response to US economic policies.

The findings of this study will provide actionable insights for businesses seeking to build resilient supply chains and for policymakers aiming to navigate the complexities of global trade in an era of economic nationalism.

Goals of the Research أهداف الدراسة

- To analyze the key components of Trump's economic policies and their immediate effects on global trade.
- To assess the regional trade shifts in response to Trump's policies, focusing on Europe, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa.
- To explore how regional trade agreements and economic blocs evolved in response to US protectionism

Study Questions of the Research تساؤلات الدراسة

- How did Trump's economic policies (e.g., tariffs, trade wars) disrupt global trade flows?
- What were the regional trade shifts in response to Trump's policies, and how did they vary across different regions?
- What were the economic consequences of these trade reconfigurations for the US and its trading partners?
- How did regional trade agreements and economic blocks evolve in response to US protectionism?

Study Assignments فروض الدراسة

Analyzing Trade Flow Shifts 1

This study will analyze shifts in global trade flows before, during, and after Trump's presidency, with a particular focus on their impact on specific regions such as Southeast Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Africa. By examining changes in trade volumes, patterns, and partnerships, the research aims to assess how these regions reconfigured their trade strategies in response to Trump's economic policies, including tariffs, trade wars, and the "America First" agenda. This analysis will provide insights into the extent to which regions diversified their trade relationships, regionalized supply chains, or adopted alternative strategies to mitigate the effects of US protectionism.

Comparing Economic Performance 2

The study will also compare the economic performance of regions that diversified their trade relationships (e.g., by strengthening ties with China, the EU, or regional blocs like RCEP) versus those that remained heavily reliant on the US market. This comparative analysis will evaluate key economic indicators such as GDP growth, trade balances, investment flows, and supply chain resilience. By doing so, the research will highlight the advantages and challenges of different adaptation strategies, offering valuable lessons for policymakers and businesses navigating an increasingly fragmented global trade landscape.

Previous studies الدراسات السابقة

These studies provide a foundation for understanding the economic and geopolitical impacts of Trump's policies, as well as the regional trade shifts that followed

- Bown, C. P. (2020). "The US-China Trade War and Phase One Agreement." Journal of Policy Modeling.
- Irwin, D. A. (2020). "The Trade War of 2018: A Political Economy Perspective." NBER Working Paper.
- Baldwin, R. (2019). "The Globotics Upheaval: Globalization, Robotics, and the Future of Work." Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (2020). "World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains."
- Kawai, M., & Wignaraja, G. (2021). "The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP): A New Paradigm in Asian Regional Cooperation?" Asian Development Bank.

Theoretical foundations of the study المنطلقات النظرية للدراسة

This study is grounded in Global Value Chain (GVC) Theory and Realism in International Political Economy, which together provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the economic and geopolitical dimensions of Trump's economic policies and their impact on global trade. GVC Theory explains how production processes are fragmented across countries and how value is added at each stage of the supply chain, highlighting the interconnectedness of global economies. This theory is particularly relevant for analyzing how Trump's tariffs and trade wars disrupted global supply chains, forcing businesses and governments to rethink their production networks and trade relationships. On the other hand, Realism in International Political Economy emphasizes the role of state power and national interests in shaping international economic policies. It provides insights into the motivations behind Trump's "America First" agenda, including the use of tariffs and trade wars to reclaim US economic sovereignty and counter the rise of China as a global economic power. By integrating these two theories, this study offers a holistic perspective on how Trump's policies reshaped global trade dynamics, triggered regional trade reconfigurations, and influenced long-term economic and geopolitical outcomes.

Methodology and research methods المنهجية وطرق البحث

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Data collection Secondary and Primary

Tools أدوات الدراسة

This research utilizes the following tools for writing, sourcing, and citation:

1. Google Docs:
 - Used for drafting, editing, and formatting the research paper. Its collaborative features allow for seamless sharing and feedback from advisors or co-authors.
2. Google Scholar:
 - Used to locate academic sources, including peer-reviewed articles, books, and conference papers, related to supply chain dynamics and economic systems.
3. ScienceDirect:
 - Used to access high-quality journal articles and research papers on topics such as global trade, supply chain resilience, and economic impacts.

Limitations of the study حدود الدراسة

1. Geographic Focus:
 - The study primarily focuses on the United States and China, given their central roles in global trade and the ongoing tariffs war. It also considers the broader global context, including regions like Southeast Asia and Europe.
2. Time Frame:
 - The analysis covers the period from 2018 to 2025, encompassing key events such as the US-China tariffs war, the COVID-19 pandemic, and recent developments in supply chain resilience.

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Kawai, M., & Wignaraja, G. (2021). "The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP): A New Paradigm in Asian Regional Cooperation?" Asian Development Bank.

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Liu, W., & Dunford, M. (2016). Inclusive globalization: Unpacking China's Belt and Road Initiative." Area Development and Policy, 1(3), 323-340

Zhang, J., & Chen, Z. (2020). China's supply chain resilience in the era of US-China decoupling." Journal of Contemporary China, 29(126), 1-17.

Nolan, P. (2014). Chinese Firms, Global Firms: Industrial Policy in the Age of Globalization. Routledge.

The US-China trade war: Tariffs, supply chains, and the .(Whalley, J. (2020 & ,Li, C The World Economy, 43(10), 2626-2653 ".global economy

Khandelwal, A. K. (2020 & ,Fajgelbaum, P. D., Goldberg, P. K., Kennedy, P. J The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 135(1), 1-55.The return to protectionism"

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Gereffi, G., & Lee, J. (2016). Economic and social upgrading in global value chains and industrial clusters: Why governance matters." Journal of Business Ethics, 133(1), 25-38.