

The Impact of Trade Policies on Global Supply Chains

Henry Emakpor Onoriode

Department of Economics, College of Education Mosogar, Delta State, Nigeria

Author's E-mail: onoriodehenry44@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper investigates the intricate connection between trade policies and global supply chains, with the emphasis on the significance of tariffs and trade agreements in international trade. The analysis discusses in detail the recent trade wars while focusing on US-China trade wars and their implications for technologically advanced fields, agriculture and manufacturing. Moreover, a series of case studies takes place examining how companies have adapted to the changing landscape created by new trade policies, adjusting the structure of their supply chains to minimize risks and take advantage of new opportunities. This particular study opens up the fact that trade policies while having negative effects, like the increase of costs or supply chain blocks, actually promote industries' development and diversification. All in all, the research explains how these changes not only impact businesses, but also in a broad sense, the way users shop by changing prices, types of available goods, and even the market as a whole.

Keywords: Impact, Trade Policies, Global Supply Chains

Accepted 1/1/2025

Published 19/1/2025

1.0: INTRODUCTION TO TRADE POLICIES AND GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

1.1. Overview of Trade Policies

The correct approaches to formulating and utilizing effective trade policies has been one of the international economic relations tools with which globalization of commerce and growth has been constructed. Trade policies target various economic national goals, for example, a balance of trade. These policies also have certain detractors, as the policies can cause a suitable framework to enter into an unfair competition. Trade policies can be referenced as a set of deliberate actions taken by a government with the intention of influencing the movement of goods, services and even investments across international borders (Bown and Bollyky, 2018), which trade agreements could alter.

Johnson (2018) mentions tariffs among the most effective trade policies, the tool surfaces on occasions where taxes are placed on imported goods. Tariffs are measured as a percentage of the value of the good, what makes this policy particularly efficient is the fact that it

directs makes significant intervention on the level of competitiveness regarding imported goods.

Koopman et al., (2014) define Quotas as policies which impose restrictions on markets and resources by placing a set quantity of either imports or exports that can be placed in the market. Similarly to the previous policy, this policy goal was and remains the same, the prevention of foreign competition targeting domestic produce.

A trade agreement summarizes the legal rights between two countries, these rights include but are not limited to, trade, investment and even economic collaboration (Gereffi and Fernandez-stark, 2016). FTA's, BTA's and RTA's are among the common trade agreements.

Trade policies as we know them today are a practice that began long ago in history, and traces of protectionist policy can be seen as far back as ancient history (Irwin, 2020). However, it is in the 19th century that development of the modern trade policies began. This development characterized the introduction of the gold standard, establishment of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and signing of the First trade agreements.

10. Glob. Educ. Res. J.

1.2: Historical Context of Trade Policies and Their Evolution

With the increase in global trade and international economic relations, policies regarding trade started becoming more intricate and complicated. In the post-world war 2 period a Bretton Woods system was developed which brought about a managed exchange rate system and this paved way for trade coordination (Hamada, 2017). But in the 1970s this system collapsed and there was a movement towards flexible exchange rates and liberal trade policies.

The GATT, established in 1947, sought to lessen trade restrictions and facilitate trade among its members. Current modern trade policies began taking shape with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. With the Tokyo Round (1973-1979) and the Uruguay Round (1986-1994) that came next, the GATT framework was beefed up even more.

Substituting the GATT framework in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) provided a more developed and systematized structure for international trade cooperation (Subramanian, 2017). The WTO has been instrumental in contemporary trade with respect to trade liberalization efforts, enhancing economic relations, and addressing trade issues.

1.3 Chains of Supply n the Global Scale

Global supply chains have emerged as increasingly important drivers of trade and economic development, technological advancement, and competitiveness. Global supply chain refers to the interlinked functions, activities, tasks and resources involved in design, manufacturing and selling goods and services to the end users (Gereffi & Fernandez-Stark, 2016).

1.4: A global supply chain is likely to be made up of the following elements:

- i. **Procurement::** Purchasing of raw materials, components, and other inputs from suppliers (Posner & Vermeule, 2020).
- ii. **Manufacturing::** The synthesized production of goods and services from a combination of local and foreign resources (Trefler, 2020).
- iii. **Logistics:** The distribution of goods and service transportation including storage and other services (UNCTAD, 2019).
- iv. **Marketing:** Advertising goods and providing customers with services and selling them goods (Rodriguez, 2017).

1.5: Global Supply Chain Benefits

The following are global supply chain benefits that may be handy to a business expanding globally and those already in the market.

- i. **Productivity and Cost Viz Efficiency:** Cost reduction and improvement in productivity is possible by utilizing skills and expertise which quite adds value to a business.
- ii. **Market Demand Competitiveness:** With an increasing emphasis on global supply now businesses can respond to market changes and over the time in a given country self-differentiate.
- iii. **Investment Sustainability and Economic Growth:** With global supply chains increasing network of employment opportunities, making investments and paving the way towards economic sustainability carving a niche for themselves (Tamura, 2019).

1.6: Supply Chains Impact on Economic Growth

Supply chains assist cross border trade, enhance foreign relations and even encourage socio-economic growth and sustainability by allowing nations to focus on certain fields or even industries in a country where they possess comparative advantages to increase international trading and expansion for that country (Johnson, 2018).

1.7: supply chains enable economies Growth

- i. **Encouraging Innovation and Growth of New Firms:** Entrepreneurial culture can be nurtured through supply chains as well because they help provide resources, access to markets, and technological assistance.
- ii. **Economic Variety Support:** Single industry dependency can be done away with the help of supply chains in various countries thus guaranteeing an economically resilient country (Fajgelbaum & Khandelwal, 2016).
- iii. **Improving Economic Interaction:** Nations are brought together through supply chains enabling

1.8: Core Ideas

To comprehend the trade policies and the global supply chain structure, one should be able to explain the following concepts:

- i. **Trade Deficit:** For any nation, this is the difference of 'exports' and 'imports' (Wells, 1985).
- ii. **Economic Dependency:** The extent of which a country depends on other countries to include purchase of products and rendering of services (Posner & Vermeule, 2020).
- iii. **Global Trade:** A phenomenon whereby there is increased interaction and dependence of economies of the world through trade, investment, and technology (Mosse, 2019).

Once we understand these concepts alongside the mechanisms of trade policies and the global supply chains infrastructure, then the dysfunctions of economic diplomacy can be better understood alongside the issues facing the world's club of trade systems.

2.0: Possible Causes of Trading Arguments and How They Interconnect

2.2: Relations between the United States and China Economically

2.2.1: Trade Relations Overview from a Tariff and Trade Restrictions Point of View

Ever since 2018, the trade relation between America and china has been complicated by the political and economic disputes that erupted. This ever deepening trend started when america imposed tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of china exports alongside retaliatory restrictions targeting china. (Gallagher, 2018).n. The Trade Act of 1974 Section 301 saw the introduction of tariffs on about 370 billion dollars of Chinese goods by the US government. This act argued unfair practices like currency manipulation and property theft. In response China enacted their tariffs too, and aimed them towards around 110 billion dollars of US goods. Soybeans, automobiles and aircrafts were some of the goods targeted (Bhagwati, 2018) Tariffs like these imposed serious changes on how different sectors operated, which increased consumer prices alongside manufacturer costs. Due to tariffs on raw materials and intermediate goods increasing, businesses were forced to rethink their decision of where to source from, reevaluate their supply chains and switch up their pricing strategies (Coughlin, 2019).

2.3 Effects on Specific Industries

2.3.1: Technology Industry:

Electronic components being tariffed had very damaging impacts on the technology sector alongside the finished goods (Mann, 2017). Costs of imported parts saw an increase for companies like Dell and Apple which

forced them to consider relocating their manufacturing (Dicken, 2015). Strict export controls alongside a threat of retaliation impacted many Chinese markets and as a result businesses developed a more cautious outlook towards investing in the US.

2.3.2: Agriculture:

Due to countermeasures, the agricultural sector was heavily affected. Expensive tariffs imposed on American soybeans resulted in a significant fall in U.S. soybean exports to China, which in the past had emerged as one of the United States' largest markets (Bhagwati,2019). This created a new challenge for U.S. farmers who sought to export primarily to Europe or South America. The price of soybeans then witnessed a drastic fall in the US market as well (USDA,2020).

2.3.3: Manufacturing:

For the manufacturing economy strongly felt the increased cost of production that steel and aluminum tariffs imposed (Lardy, 2019). Because these materials were usually subjects of increased cost, this led to a bitter experience with domestic manufacturers who used these resources. (Bhagwati, 2020). Many companies took the approach of relocating their manufacturing plants to countries with low labor costs or better trading climates as a strategy.

2.4: Shifts in Supply Chain Strategies Examination

Due to the trade conflicts, a profound change in global supply chains was rethought. Increase of resilience was among the diverse strategies many businesses employed as they sought to nearshore or to spread the suppliers across the globe (Kaminski, 2018).

- i. **Nearshoring:** In order to try and limit the risk of tariffs and lessen the cost of shipping, companies like Lardy (2019) have begun moving activities to places such as Mexico as a means to keep business close to the US.
- ii. **Supplier Diversification:**

In China and the US, as the trade war is getting more and more intense, many companies are considering moving their supplier resume filed to other countries¹, such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, and India, in order to lower the risk of future trade interruptions (Coughlin, 2019).

The business world's adaptation to the change of trade policies, mainly through its strategic model by finding the ways to protect their profits and keep their competitive advantages over their rivals, is made possible by this change as well (Gallagher, 2020).

12. Glob. Educ. Res. J.

3.0: BUSINESS ADAPTATION TO CHANGING TRADE POLICIES

3.1: Strategic Response to Trade Policies

3.1.1: How Businesses Assess and Mitigate Risks Associated with Changing Trade Environments

Consequently, the transformative trade is the main driver that compels businesses to forge their intervention that is all-inclusive, well-calculated to fully understand the intertwining risks (Monczka et al., 2015). A

A non-reactive orientation towards potential disruptiveness demands strategy setting, evaluation of risks, and economic modeling to construct possible disruption scenarios and to predict possible, perhaps harmful, effects on supply chains (Owen & Kinnunen, 2020).

Additionally, legal and compliance expertise currently receive more funding as they are the explanations to find solutions for the regulatory burden of rapidly changing global trade. To illustrate, companies may assemble teams from different backgrounds such as law, finance, and supply chain that will be responsible for at least the compliance with current trade terms and changes to the status (Harrison, 2019). This wideranging approach to the legal framework not only shields companies from unexpected sanctions but also makes them the fastest in taking advantage of legal loopholes if necessary.

3.1.2: Adjustments in Sourcing, Production, and Distribution Strategies

In their attempt to tackle the new trade policies, companies prefer to alter their production, sourcing, and distribution programs. Companies are looking for alternatives in sourcing, production, and transportation thus, minimizing the dependency from one particular geographical area especially the countries that are affected by tariffs (Kaminski, 2018). There are also the available new market options for the Asian electronics niche by the relocation of many electronics manufacturers from China which they traditionally sourced their materials to the ASEAN nations which are in Vietnam and Thailand, to receive the advantage of the non-tariffin (Coughlin, 2019).

Besides, some of the ways urban farms produce their food have been reconsidered, too. At present, flexible production systems that realize the right to the environment and ensure the efficiency of resources, are widely promoted by businesses. The use of production areas in different parts of the world can account for differences in tariffs, labor costs, or market demand and is quite a common practice (Kumar & Mannan, 2020). Enterprises such as Nike and Adidas have adopted the "just-in-time" philosophy to cut down on supply chain

costs and enhance the flexibility to the fluctuations in the market.

Logistics and transport systems have also changed. Businesses of every size are relying more on computer analytics and technology to get the most capacity from their fleets and provide a timely flow of their products. Data analytics when used to its utmost effect can anticipate demand shifts and reroute shipping, thus, mitigating cost escalations due to tariff perturbations (Vertinsky & Wang, 2020).

3.2: Innovation and Relocation

There are a lot of Examples of Businesses Increasing Resilience through Diversification or Relocating Supply Chains

The demand for resilience has prompted many companies to examine diversification or moving of their supply chains. The COVID-19 pandemic, for example, revealed the vulnerabilities of the supply chain, so the companies went from there to find the substitution locations. Apple Inc. has been diverting some of its investments from China to India and Vietnam as one of its components to decrease the full reliance on Chinese production (Cupertino, 2020). Also, the Ford Motor Company has informed the public that it intends to transfer some of its production to Mexico to avoid the taxes imposed on steel and aluminum imports. (Dyer, 2021).

Relocation should not only only mitigate the risks but also make the firms able to take advantage of favorable trade policies in developing markets. Some other companies, e.g. Samsung Electronics, follow the same path and make the most of such opportunities as they have set up new factories in Southeast Asia to tackle the problem of trade barriers by increasing their exposure to developing markets (Park, 2021).

3.3: Analysis of Technology and Automation Solutions as Responses to Trade Policy Shifts

The ongoing trade disputes have accelerated the integration of technology and automation into business operations. By adopting Industry 4.0 practices, manufacturers are increasingly using Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and robotics to enhance production efficiencies and reduce costs (Wright & Zawadzki, 2019). For example, automated assembly lines enable companies to shift production quickly in response to tariff changes without incurring the significant costs of manual labor (Mason, 2021).

Moreover, data analytics helps businesses monitor regulatory changes in real time, guiding them to make informed sourcing and production decisions. Firms that leverage technology for predictive modeling are better

positioned to navigate trade-related volatility and uncertainty (Kumar & Mannan, 2020).

3.4: Collaboration and Partnerships

The Role of Alliances and Trade Agreements in Adapting to Trade

Policy Changes. Of course, the essence of the issue with the time was the closer collaboration of companies. That is, companies joining together to exchange knowledge from across the business lines, which makes the firms more competitive, and at the same time, they also have new market users, which will decrease the risk of disputes [1] Link tekstas vaizde su mazyte ir be tasku zaideja (Feldman, 2018). On the other hand, is still the initial stage when firms can prepare for in-depth insights provided by local companies and the ease of their entry into foreign territories via technology use in the international business (Wang, 2019).

Also, companies are rigorously promoting electioneering to have a say in the commercial terms and agreements. The only way to have a voice in the development of international trade policies is through working with industry associations. Among its benefits is that it assists in the cooperative construction of policies that make the market more competitive, and at the same time, it opens up new opportunities for both local and foreign businesses (Harrison, 2019).still stumble

3.5: Case Studies of Successful Partnerships in Navigating Trade Challenges

There are several case studies exemplifying the effectiveness of collaborative approaches:

i. The North American Automotive Industry:

Leading car makers such as Ford, General Motors, and Toyota were the first to form partnerships that smartly maneuvered through the right direction. Through the combination of all the mentioned resources, the companies, then, led the negotiations table. They had successfully convinced the US government to reintroduce the Treaty of NAFTA (the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement) under which they could still retain easy access to the U.S. market and at the same time nail down the tariffs (Dyer, 2021).

ii. Food and Beverage Sector:

The producers such as Coca-Cola have entered into partnerships with local suppliers from many different regions in order to reduce tariffs and improve product sourcing within the region. By creating the cooperation with the regional suppliers, this has shown that Coca-Cola is becoming more resilient concerning the changes in

trade policies that the global supply chain is facing (Vertinsky & Wang, 2020).

Some of the companies' joint initiatives demonstrate the example on how businesses can effectively leverage trade to address trade challenges, and thus extending the point that adaptability and partnership are fundamental for sustaining competitiveness in a trade

4.0: Economic Implications for Consumers and the Global Market

4.1. Market Dynamics and Prices

Protectionist policies, particularly the tariffs, damage the market system by boosting consumer costs and this, in turn, reduces product availability until the market gets into a non-equilibrium position. It is a fact that when you attach a tax to an imported good, its price will rise promptly; therefore, the company will add these additional costs to the final customers who will pay in the end.

For example, Bown (2020) stressed that the introduction of tariffs on steel and aluminum by the United States not only hurt those domestic producers, but it also resulted in price hikes across the board e.g. automobiles and consumer goods. Thus, consumers found themselves paying more and having less variety of products to choose from in these industries. (Bown, 2020).

Moreover, the inflationary pressures established by the tariffs can weaken the economies. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2019) was of the opinion that the trade tensions between the U.S. and China were the chief cause of the increase in the inflation rates worldwide since enterprises had to increase prices and suffered from supply chain disruptions. This higher pricing squeezes the import-reliant sectors in a trickle-down manner, which slows down the consumption and hence the growth of the economy (OECD, 2019).

4.2. Consumer Behavior and Preferences

Trade disputes are the main actors that cause consumptions vibrancy being Consumer feedback is the biggest source of an influence on the pattern of consumption, as buyers may react to the changes in product availability and prices. The findings of Thunberg et al. (2021) suggest that trade tensions might provoke consumers to buy national products rather than the foreign ones as their prices are rising, which can lead to changes in purchasing behavior that can be influenced by nationalism and economic protectionism. This has led to a reorientation in consumer choices towards the local brands especially in times of economic uncertainty, to rally the national industries. (Thunberg et al., 2021)

14. Glob. Educ. Res. J.

Furthermore, ethical and sustainability considerations are increasingly shaping consumer decision-making. Recent studies indicate that consumers are more inclined to purchase products from companies that demonstrate corporate social responsibility, especially during trade disputes that highlight labor practices and environmental concerns (Bertini et al., 2019). The intersection of trade and consumer ethics suggests that trade policies not only affect prices but can also catalyze broader shifts in consumer priorities towards sustainability and ethical production.

4.3. Broader Economic Implications

The ripple effects of trade policies extend beyond immediate consumer impacts and can have significant implications for global economic stability. According to the World Bank (2021), increasing trade barriers can lead to economic fragmentation, thereby reducing efficiencies in global supply chains and limiting access to essential goods. This fragmentation can particularly affect industries reliant on imports, such as agriculture and textiles, which have seen a surge in production costs due to tariff implementations (World Bank, 2021).

In the agricultural sector, sheathes, the impossibility to cattle herding. Consequently the power to correctly give farmers' access to the market versus consumers' ability to afford desired products get thereby jeopardized. Previous studies identify that variable trade policies bring about instability in agricultural markets, thus this worsens the food security and the lack of income from the small farmers' aspect (Martin et al., 2020). At the same time, the textile industry is also in a very bad situation because of the tariffs that rule out the competitively, which in turn cause the companies to evaluate the sourcing strategies that, in broader terms, complicate the environment of the global market (Pratap & Soni, 2021). The Tariff being arbitrarily raised can not only lead to changes in goods and consumer thinking but also have essential importance which extensively affects the global economy, demonstrating the vital linkages in world business webs.

CONCLUSION

In short, the influence of trade regulations on the world transportation webs is momentous and trenchant, being the first and a major course of the developments of international trades. Apart from the theory part, interpretations of tagged along of veers which are causing havoc in the set-up of different sectors are given in the cases analyses (Xu, 2008). Corporates are recommended to be agile in their operations, they need to develop new strategies to overcome the problems in the supply chain triggered mostly by fluctuations in the trade.1 As enterprises are reengineering their supply chains in

the wake of legislature alterations, shoppers are likely to feel the brunt of the new order, in terms of price changes, availability, and most of all quality. Ongoing scrutiny and adaptability are the two aspects that will be required as the globe trade landscape undergoes transformations; companies that wish to vie successfully in the intricate international market need to understand and update themselves with these changes. The lasting effects of trade regulations on the supply chain and consumer behavior should be the direction that follows the studies to the end and thus it would be a great stride toward a more integrated picture of the world economic systems

REFERENCES

1. Bertini, M., Burch, E., & Pan, S. (2019). Ethical Consumption: How Consumers Shape Corporate Social Responsibility through Collective Action. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 160(3), 505-520.
2. Bown, C. P. (2020). The WTO and the U.S.-China Trade Dispute: A Story of Unrequited Love. *World Trade Review*, 19(3), 301-309.
3. Bown, C. P., & Bollyky, T. J. (2018). *Trump's Trade Policy: The Good, the Bad, and the Unknown*. Council on Foreign Relations.
4. Bhagwati, J. (2018). *Free Trade Today*. Princeton University Press.
5. Bhagwati, J. (2019). *Trade Policy for a New Era: The Case for Enhanced Trade Agreements*. Columbia University Press.
6. Coughlin, S. (2019). *Trade Wars: Trump's Tariffs, Trade, and the U.S.-China Conflict*. Rowman & Littlefield.
7. Cupertino, A. (2020). Apple Plans Bigger Production in India & Vietnam. *Reuters*.
8. Dicken, P. (2015). *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy*. Guilford Press.
9. Dyer, J. (2021). Ford Shifts Some Production to Mexico to Address Tariff Impacts. *Automotive News*.
10. Fajgelbaum, P. D., & Khandelwal, A. K. (2016). Measuring the Unequal Gains from Trade. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(3), 1113-1180.
11. Feldman, S. (2018). Collaborative Approaches to Navigating Trade Policy Uncertainty. *Business Horizons*, 61(3), 389-398.

12. Gallagher, K. P. (2018). **China Rules: The Future of Global Business**. PublicAffairs.
13. Gallagher, K. P. (2020). **The China-Pick: The Future of The Global Business and Politics**. PublicAffairs.
14. Gereffi, G., & Fernandez-Stark, K. (2016). **Global Value Chain Analysis: A Primer**. Duke University Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness.
15. Hamada, K. (2017). Trade Policy and the Future of Globalization. **Global Economic Review**, 46(3), 195-209.
16. Harrison, B. (2019). Resilient Businesses: Navigating The Changes in Trade Policy. **Harvard Business Review**.
17. Johnson, R. C. (2018). The Price of Trade: The Role of Transition in The Global Supply Chains. **Journal of Economic Perspectives**, 32(2), 149-170.
18. Kaminski, M. A. (2018). **The Great Trade Disruption: How America's Trade Policies Are Changing the Global Economy**. Oxford University Press.
19. Kumar, V., Mannan, S. (2020). Impact of Global Trade Tensions on Supply Chain Management. **Journal of Business Research**, 114, 383-392.
20. Lardy, N. R. (2019). **The State Strikes Back: The End of Import-Dependent Growth**. Peterson Institute for International Economics.
21. Martin, W., Swinnen, J., Van der Mensbrugge, D. (2020). The Global Economic Impact of Trade Disputes. **World Bank Economic Review**, 34(4), 647-663.
22. Mason, R. (2021). The Role of Automation in Enhancing Manufacturing Resilience in Response to Trade Policies. **International Journal of Production Research**.
23. Mann, C. L. (2017). China's Challenge to US Trade Policy. Peterson Institute for International Economics*.
24. Monczka, R. M., Handfield, R. B., Giunipero, L. C., Patterson, J. L. (2015). **Supply Chain Management: A Strategic Perspective**. Cengage Learning.
25. Mosse, J. (2019). **Globalization and the Challenges of the 21st Century**. Routledge.
26. Nordström H., R. Vaughan (2017). Trade Policy Review: Toward More Effective GATT/WTO Mechanism. **Journal of World Trade**, 51(3), 363-383.
27. OECD. (2019). **Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India 2020: Enhancing Regional Ties**. OECD Publishing.
28. Owen, T., Kinnunen, M. (2020). Trade Policy Risk Management: Practical Approaches for Business Adaptation. **Journal of International Business Studies**, 51(6), 1007-1025.
29. The Case of Asia: Samsung's Diversity in Business Continuity is on full Display. "Globalization and the volatility of the international financial system" **Asia Pacific Business Review**.
30. Posner, E. A., & Vermeule, A. (2020). **Transnational Law: A Redesign**. Harvard University Press.
31. The complexity of the relationships in the global supply chain and the problematical area that are largely due to the dependency of SMEs. It was concluded in somebody's paper called the "review", that the relationship between global supply chains and the consequential survival of the SMEs is an indication of how fragile the systems are. **International Journal of Production Economics**, 195, 116-129.
32. Subramanian, A. (2017). The Institutional Evolution of Global Trade Governance. World Trade Organization Economic Research and Statistics Division.
33. Tamura, K. (2019). Globalization, Trade Policy, and Economic Development. **The World Economy**, 42(3), 721-740.
34. Trefler, D. (2020). Trade and Inequality: A Theory of the Effect of Trade on Income Distribution. **Journal of International Economics**, 124, 103301.
35. UNCTAD. (2019). **Trade and Development Report 2019: Financing a Global Green New Deal**. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
36. Vertinsky, I., & Wang, Z. (2020). The Impact of Trade Policy on Supply Chain Resilience: Lessons Learned from the Food and Beverage Sector. **Supply Chain Management: An International Journal**, 25(6), 709-725.
37. Wang, Y. (2019). Strategic Alliances and Trade Policy: The Role of Collaborative Networks. **Journal of Business Strategy**, 40(3), 44-52.
38. Wright, L., & Zawadzki, J. (2019). Industry 4.0: Manufacturing in the New Era of Technology and Trade. **Journal of Manufacturing Systems**, 48, 226-233.