

## Course: International Trade and Policy

### Week 13: The New Protectionism: Supply Chains and Trade Fragmentation

**Instructions:** Please select the best answer for each of the following ten questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

#### Question 1

What distinguishes the "new protectionism" from traditional protectionism?

- A) It relies exclusively on tariffs and quotas
- B) It uses national security arguments, export controls, and industrial policy
- C) It only applies to agricultural products
- D) It eliminates all forms of trade barriers

#### Question 2

According to the slides, what major shift in supply chain strategy occurred after COVID-19?

- A) From just-in-case (JIC) to just-in-time (JIT)
- B) From just-in-time (JIT) to just-in-case (JIC)
- C) From nearshoring to offshoring
- D) From dual sourcing to single sourcing

#### Question 3

What does the term "trade fragmentation" refer to?

- A) The expansion of global trade into new markets
- B) The splitting of global trade into rival regional blocs
- C) The reduction of all trade barriers worldwide
- D) The unification of trade rules under a single agreement

#### Question 4

Which of the following is an example of a US-led trade or economic network mentioned in the slides?

- A) RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)
- B) BRI (Belt and Road Initiative)
- C) IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework)
- D) RMB settlement system

**Question 5**

What did China restrict with its export controls in August 2023?

- A) Semiconductors and AI software
- B) Gallium and germanium (critical minerals)
- C) Agricultural products and textiles
- D) Oil and natural gas

**Question 6**

According to the slides, what is a key feature of the US semiconductor export controls imposed in October 2022 and 2023?

- A) They only apply to finished consumer electronics
- B) They target advanced chips, chipmaking equipment, and supercomputers to China
- C) They have no effect on foreign-made products
- D) They were immediately withdrawn after WTO protests

**Question 7**

What is the estimated IMF global GDP loss if trade fragmentation worsens?

- A) 0.2% to 7% of global GDP
- B) 10% to 15% of global GDP
- C) Less than 0.1% of global GDP
- D) No measurable loss

**Question 8**

According to the slides, which countries form the "neutral / aligned middle" bloc that trades with both the US-led and China-led networks?

- A) Germany, France, and the UK
- B) Russia, Iran, and North Korea
- C) India, Brazil, Turkey, Vietnam, and Indonesia
- D) Japan, South Korea, and Australia

**Question 9**

What is "friendshoring" as a resilience strategy?

- A) Sourcing only from the lowest-cost countries
- B) Sourcing from trusted allied or democratic nations
- C) Bringing all production back to the home country
- D) Relying on a single foreign supplier

**Question 10**

According to the slides, what is the likely future of global trade by 2030?

- A) Full decoupling into completely separate blocs
- B) A return to 1990s-style free trade multilateralism
- C) Contested globalization with permanent guardrails and no full decoupling
- D) The complete elimination of all trade barriers

**Answer Key**

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10.C