

While all countries can benefit from trade in theory, the benefits are not always shared equally among trading partners or participants within a country.

I do not believe trade benefits are shared equally among trading partners. The gains from trade depend on each country's competitive advantages and bargaining power. Some countries may benefit more due to favorable trade terms, lower production costs, high-demand exports, greater leverage in negotiations, and other asymmetric factors. The terms of trade can shift benefits towards one side.

I also do not think everyone within a country benefit equally from trade. The gains are often concentrated among exporters who can sell at higher world prices. Low-skilled workers may suffer job losses from import competition. Trade can create clear winners and losers, so the benefits are unevenly distributed. Income inequality can worsen if trade deals do not consider equity impacts.

While trade expands overall economic value, the distribution of benefits is not equal.

Competitive imbalances, bargaining power asymmetry, and equity considerations cause unequal outcomes between trading partners and domestically. Trade policies should acknowledge and address these imbalances through fair rules, adjustment assistance, and inclusive reforms so that aggregate gains also translate to broad-based, equitable progress.

References:

McConnell, C. R., Brue, S. L., & Flynn, S. M. (2012). *Macroeconomics* (19th ed.). McGraw-Hill.