

## C. DETAILED OUTLINE

### **Abstract (Approximately 150 words):**

- Provide a concise summary of the report's key points and findings.
- Highlight the main aspects of your analysis.
- Give a brief overview of your conclusions.

### **Example:**

- The Covid-19 pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in global supply chains, leading to a debate on the role of globalization and trade policies.
- This report assesses the protectionist measures taken during the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic, critiques the effectiveness of pandemic trade policies, explores the impact of globalization on supply chain vulnerability, evaluates global trade recovery post-pandemic, and suggests policies to enhance supply chain resilience.

### **1. Introduction (Approximately 200 words):**

- Introducing the topic of the report.
- Explain the relevance of discussing trade policies, globalization, and their impact on supply chains.
- Present a clear thesis statement or research question that the report aims to address.

### **Example:**

- The Covid-19 pandemic, with its widespread disruptions to supply chains, has reignited discussions about globalization, protectionism, and the resilience of international trade.
- This report delves into the dynamics of protectionism during crises, analyzes the duration and effectiveness of trade policies, and explores the complexities of global value chains (GVCs) in securing essential goods during pandemics.
- By the end, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of how nations responded to these crises and the implications for future trade strategies.

### **2. Protectionism in Global Crises (Approximately 250 words):**

- Describe the concept of protectionism.

- Analyze the trade policies/measures adopted by countries during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.
- Examine the trade policies/measures implemented during the recent global pandemic (Covid-19).
- Highlight any differences or similarities between the two crises in terms of protectionist measures.

**Example:**

- Protectionism, the practice of implementing policies to shield domestic industries from foreign competition, becomes particularly pronounced during economic crises.
- During the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, many countries resorted to protectionist measures such as tariffs and import restrictions. These policies aimed to safeguard domestic jobs and industries by reducing foreign competition.
- In contrast, the response to the Covid-19 pandemic featured a unique blend of protectionism. While some countries imposed export bans on medical supplies, others lowered trade barriers for essential goods.

**3. Duration and Critique of Pandemic Trade Policies (Approximately 200 words):**

- Evaluate the duration of trade policies/measures during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Provide a critique of these policies/measures, discussing their effectiveness and potential drawbacks.

**Example:**

- Trade policies adopted during the Covid-19 pandemic exhibited a varying degree of longevity. Several measures, like export restrictions on personal protective equipment (PPE), were implemented abruptly and lasted until immediate needs were met. However, others, such as tariff changes and trade facilitation measures, endured throughout the pandemic.
- Critiquing these policies, it's evident that the swift imposition of export restrictions on PPE may have hindered global collaboration and access to vital medical supplies. On the other hand, trade facilitation measures promoted the rapid flow of essential goods. Balancing protectionist instincts with international cooperation appears to be a more effective approach during pandemics.

**4. Globalization, GVCs, and Supply Chain Vulnerability (Approximately 300 words):**

- Explain the role of globalization and Global Value Chains (GVCs) in supply chains.
- Discuss whether globalization or GVCs can be blamed for insecure supplies of medical goods during the pandemic.
- Consider the arguments for reshoring or localization of production as solutions to supply chain vulnerabilities.

**Example:**

- Globalization, characterized by the integration of economies through increased trade and investment, has led to the formation of intricate Global Value Chains (GVCs). While GVCs offer economic benefits, they were tested during the Covid-19 pandemic, revealing vulnerabilities in supply chains. The pandemic underscored the challenge of securing essential medical goods, as production hubs were dispersed globally.
- This situation raises the question of whether globalization and GVCs are to blame for supply chain insecurity. Critics argue that overreliance on foreign production can create vulnerabilities. Still, others contend that the benefits of GVCs, such as cost-efficiency and innovation, outweigh the risks.

**5. Global Trade Recovery (Approximately 250 words):**

- Assess the pace and extent of global trade recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Identify factors that influence the recovery, such as changes in demand, policy shifts, and economic conditions.

**Example:**

- After the initial shock of the pandemic, global trade exhibited a resilient recovery, driven by increased demand for essential goods and the adaptation of supply chains. Factors influencing this recovery include the redirection of trade flows, policy shifts favoring local production, and pent-up consumer demand.
- However, several factors could affect the pace and sustainability of this recovery, including ongoing health concerns, potential shifts in trade policy, and the emergence of new supply chain strategies.

**6. Policies to Ensure Supply Chain Resilience (Approximately 200 words):**

- Propose alternative policies that governments can pursue to secure critical goods and enhance overall supply chain resilience.

- Discuss how these policies might prevent supply chain disruptions during future crises.

**Example:**

- To mitigate supply chain vulnerabilities during crises, governments should adopt a multifaceted approach.
- In addition to supporting local production, diversification of suppliers, and stockpiling essential goods, policies should focus on enhancing digital infrastructure for supply chain monitoring and fostering international cooperation in the production and distribution of critical goods.
- Moreover, incentives for research and development in pharmaceuticals and medical supplies can bolster long-term resilience.

**7. Conclusion (Approximately 150 words):**

- Summarize the key findings and arguments presented in the report.
- Restate the main thesis or research question and its implications.

**Example:**

- In conclusion, the Covid-19 pandemic has shed light on the interplay between globalization, protectionism, and supply chain vulnerabilities. While protectionist measures emerged as a response to crises, their effectiveness varied. Globalization and GVCs have their advantages but require prudent management to secure essential supplies. The recovery of global trade demonstrates resilience, yet uncertainties linger.
- Governments must adopt a comprehensive approach to ensure supply chain resilience in preparation for future crises. Balancing national interests with global cooperation is key to addressing the challenges posed by globalization and pandemics.

**D. TIPS & TRICKS**

**1. Research and Data Collection:**

- Start your research early and gather relevant data from reputable sources such as central banks, financial databases (e.g., Refinitiv Eikon), and international organizations (IMF, World Bank).
- Ensure the data you collect aligns with the years 2021 and 2022, and it's specific to your assigned country or countries (Vietnam and your assigned developed country).

- Use tables and charts to present data when it enhances the understanding of your analysis. Keep in mind that these should complement your text, not replace it.
- Ensure that tables and figures are appropriately labeled, with clear titles and sources cited.

## **2. Professionalism**

- Follow the provided structure and word count limits for each part of the report. Clear organization is essential for academic writing.
- Use headings and subheadings to break down your analysis into sections. Make sure your report is reader-friendly and easy to navigate.

## **3. Writing Tips**

- Write concisely and coherently. Avoid unnecessary jargon and ensure your writing is clear and understandable.
- Use proper grammar and punctuation. Proofread your work to eliminate spelling and grammatical errors.

## **E. FOOD FOR HUNGRY THOUGHTS**