## Sanctions

# Implications for Trade, Globalization, and International Finance

Presentation to Dallas Association for Business Economics, May 13, 2021 by Sri Thiruvadanthai

### **Key Questions**

Can economics drive politics?

Can sanctions coordinate a superior equilibrium?

 Can it catalyze long-term shift toward a non-cooperative equilibrium (de-globalization)?

## Why Sanctions have been Effective?

Interdependent world—extensive trade links

 Interconnected global financial system, dominated by the dollar and controlled by western institutions

 Undergirded by rule of law and property rights—reflected in the dollar and Treasuries as the dominant safe assets

### Paradox

- Sanctions and freezing of reserves undermine
  - Political support for free trade by heightening the perception of insecurity
  - Support for capital flows
  - Safe asset characteristic

## Good Outcome: End of History Redux

 Sanctions discourage other countries from military adventures

 Are perceived as narrowly applicable and consistent with rules-based global order

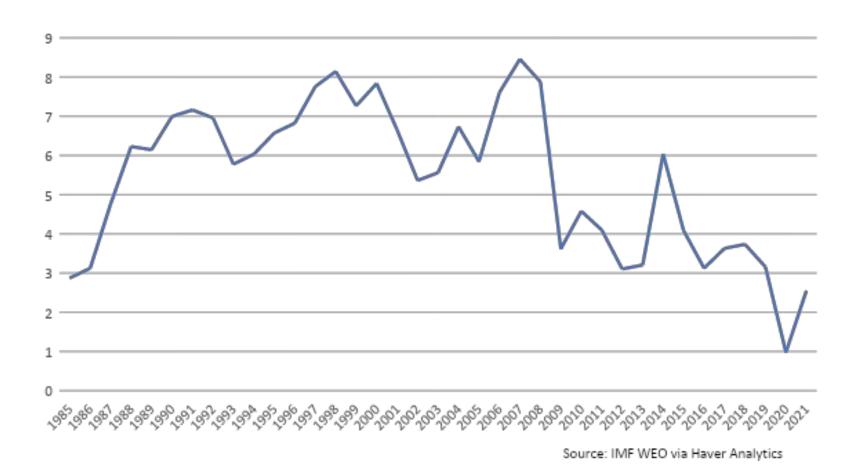
Foster peace and cooperation

# Is Globalization Carrot still Attractive?

- International trade had slowed sharply in the 5 years prior to COVID (slide 7).
- Capital flows have stagnated; FDI has declined (slide 8).
- Emerging economy capital markets have been stagnant (slide 9).

#### Anemic Trade Growth in Decade Before COVID

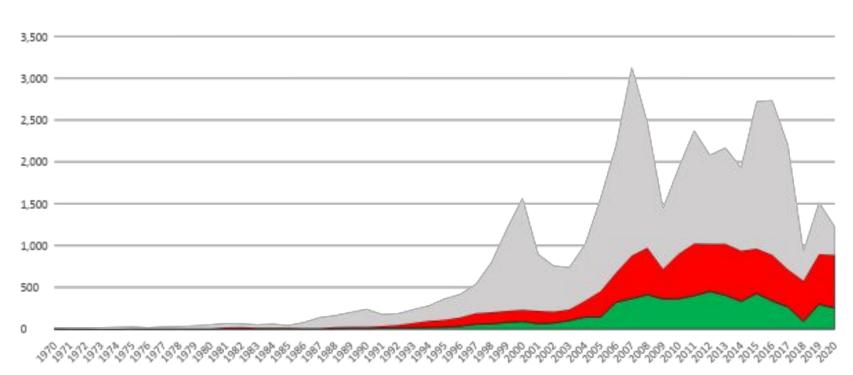
(5-year moving average, annualized % change)



### FDI Stagnating Since 2008

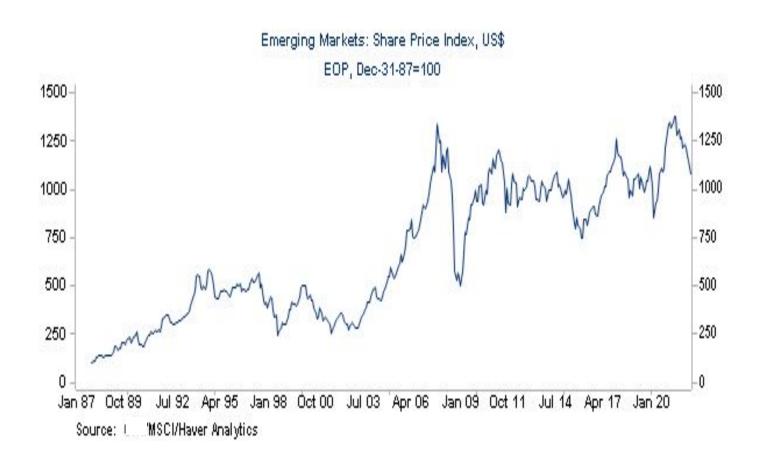
(In USD Billion)

■Developing Markets ■Emerging Markets ■Developed Markets



Source: World Bank-World Development Indicators, MSCI, and Citi Staff Calculation

### **Emerging Market Equities Flat Since 2008**



## Key Stakeholder Decisions

• Governments: "national" security vs. growth

• Businesses: resilience vs. optimization

Central banks: capital controls?

## **Potential Implications**

Partial localization of sourcing

Restrictions on international borrowing

Reducing the reliance of dollar reserves

 Fragmentation of global financial markets—lower returns on capital, increased benefits of diversification