

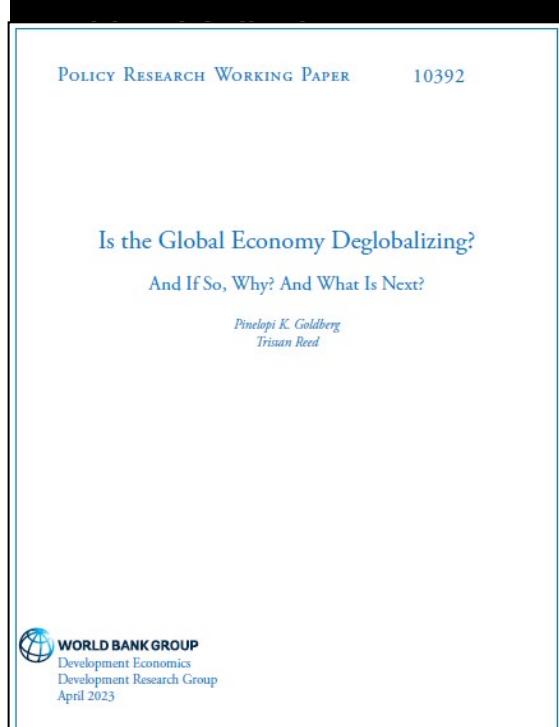
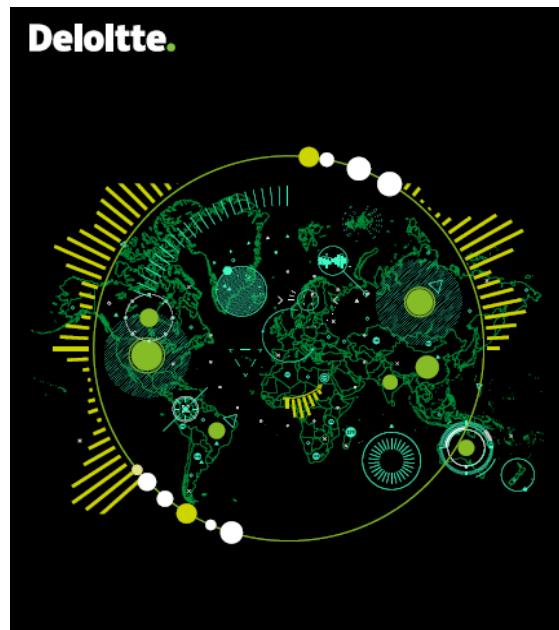
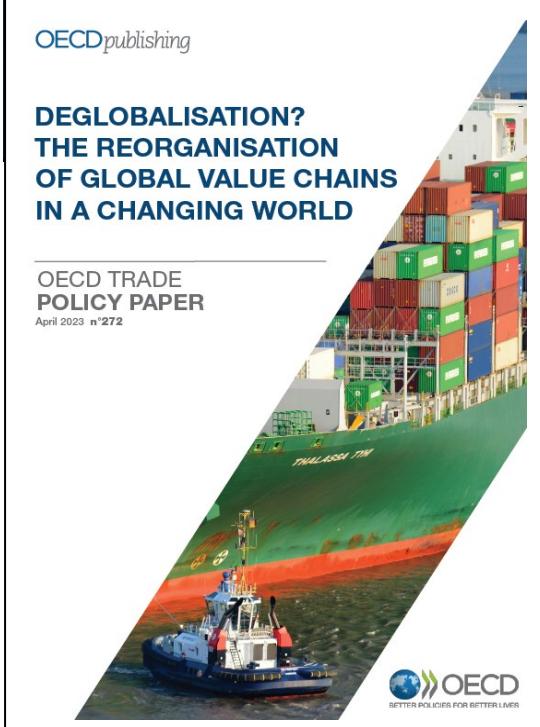
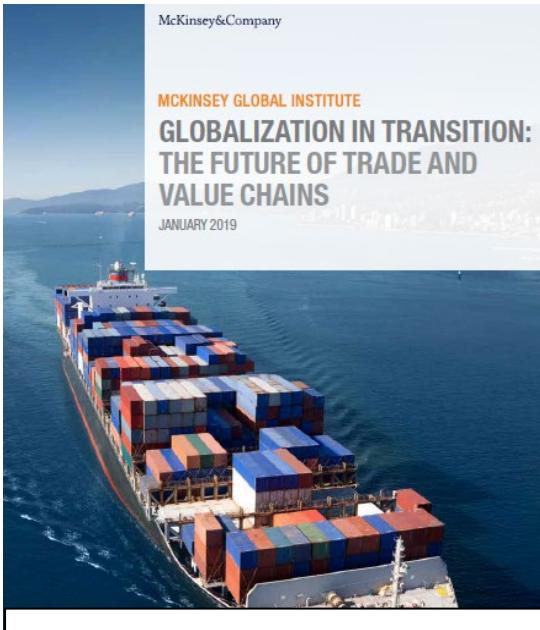
**UNIVERSITÄT
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Willy Brandt School of Public Policy

Neue Abhängigkeitsverhältnisse in der Weltwirtschaft

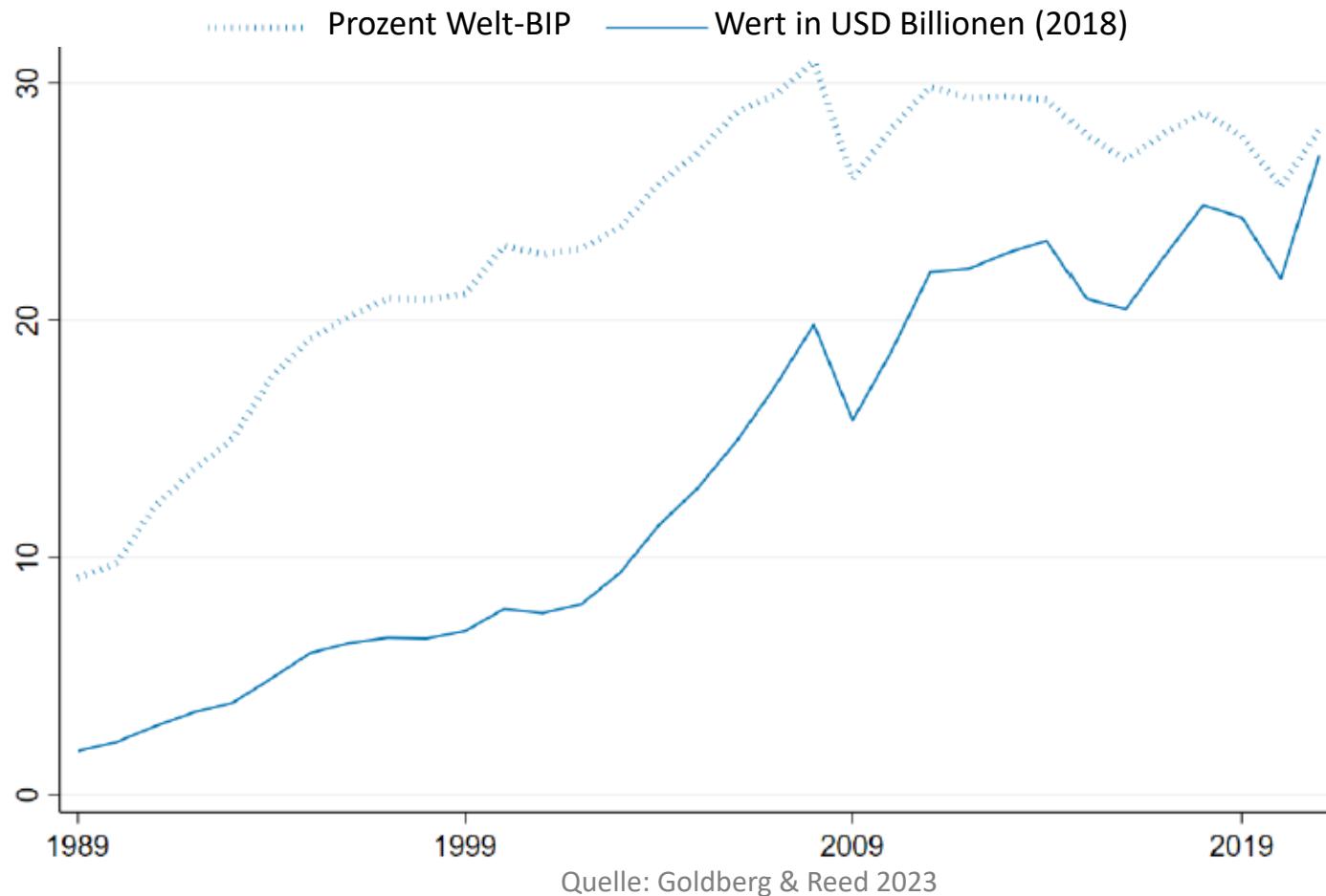
16. Thüringer Aussenwirtschaftstag

Prof. Dr. Andreas C. Goldthau
Franz Haniel Chair for Public Policy, Brandt School



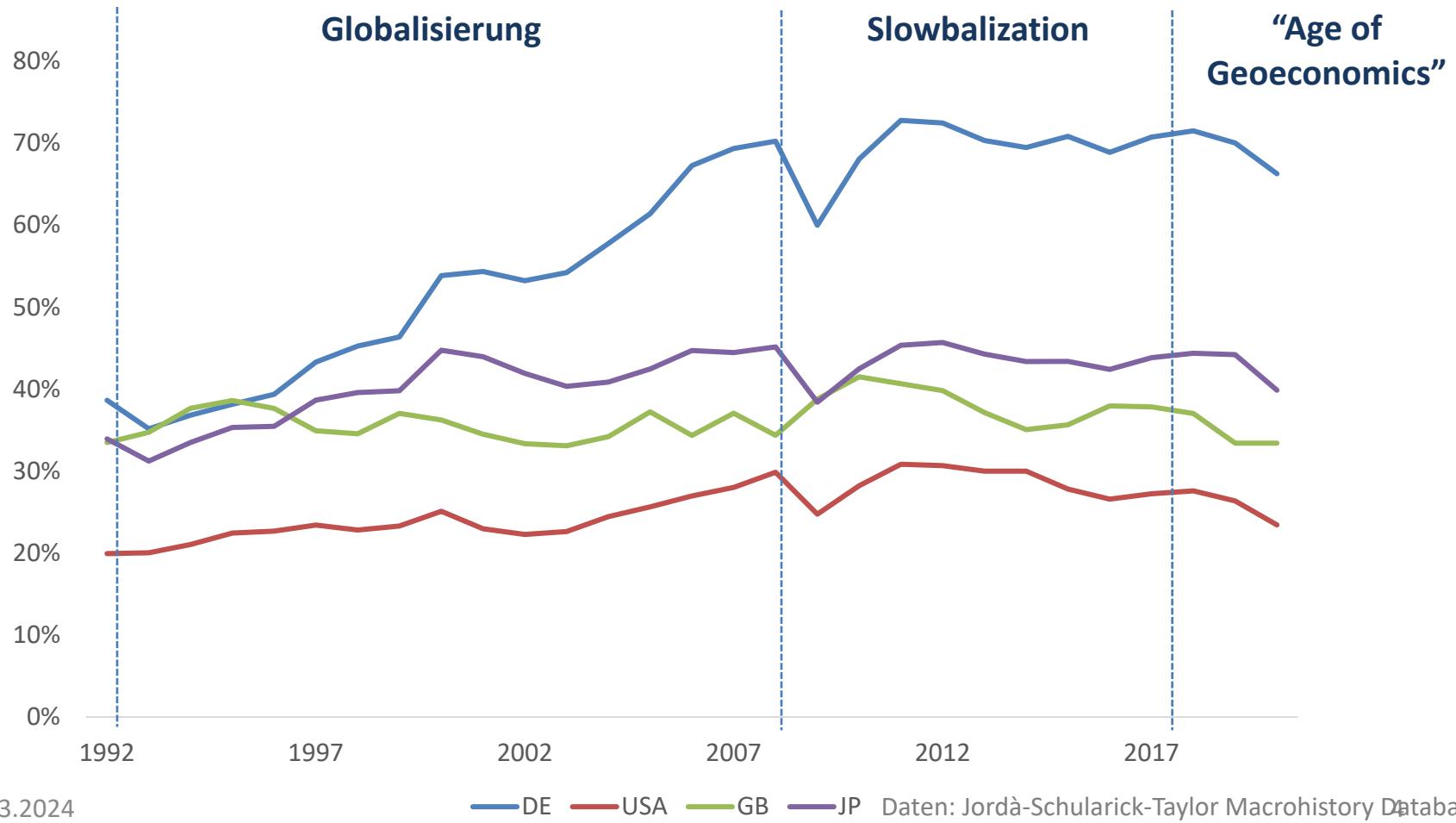
Seit der Finanzkrise sinkt der Welthandel, gemessen am Weltinlandsprodukt

Importe, Güter und Dienstleistungen, weltweit



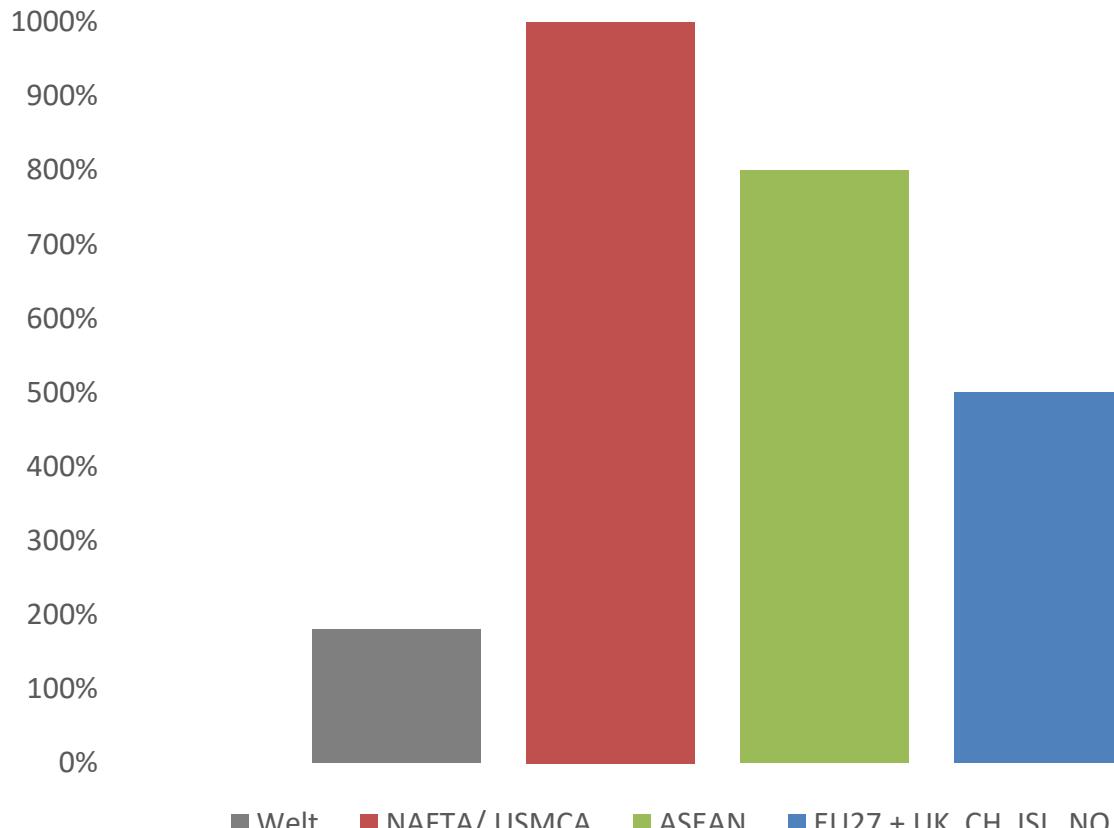
Offenheitsgrade stagnieren. Seit 2017 gehen sie zurück

Anteil Importe & Exporte am BIP



Verflechtungen schreitet voran, aber regional – nicht international

Verflechtungen laut Deloitte Geoeconomic Dynamics Index

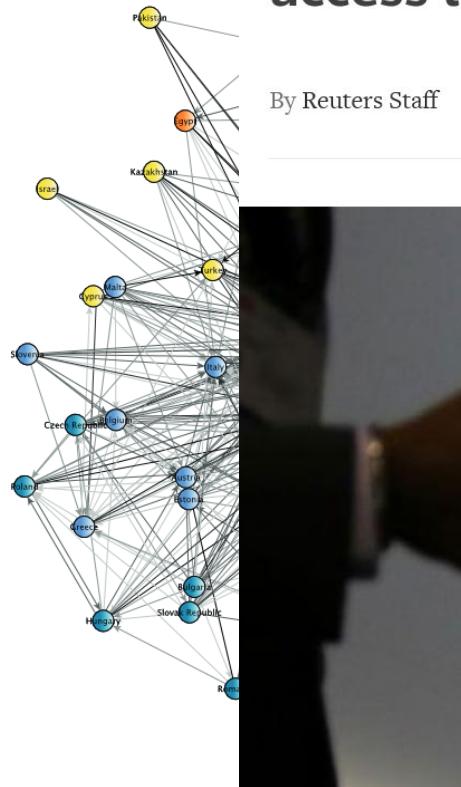


- *Regionalisierung:* FTAs statt WTO
- *Repolitisierung:* Konvergenz von Wirtschaft und Sicherheit (strategische Industrien)
- *Reorientierung:* „Handel mit Gleichen“

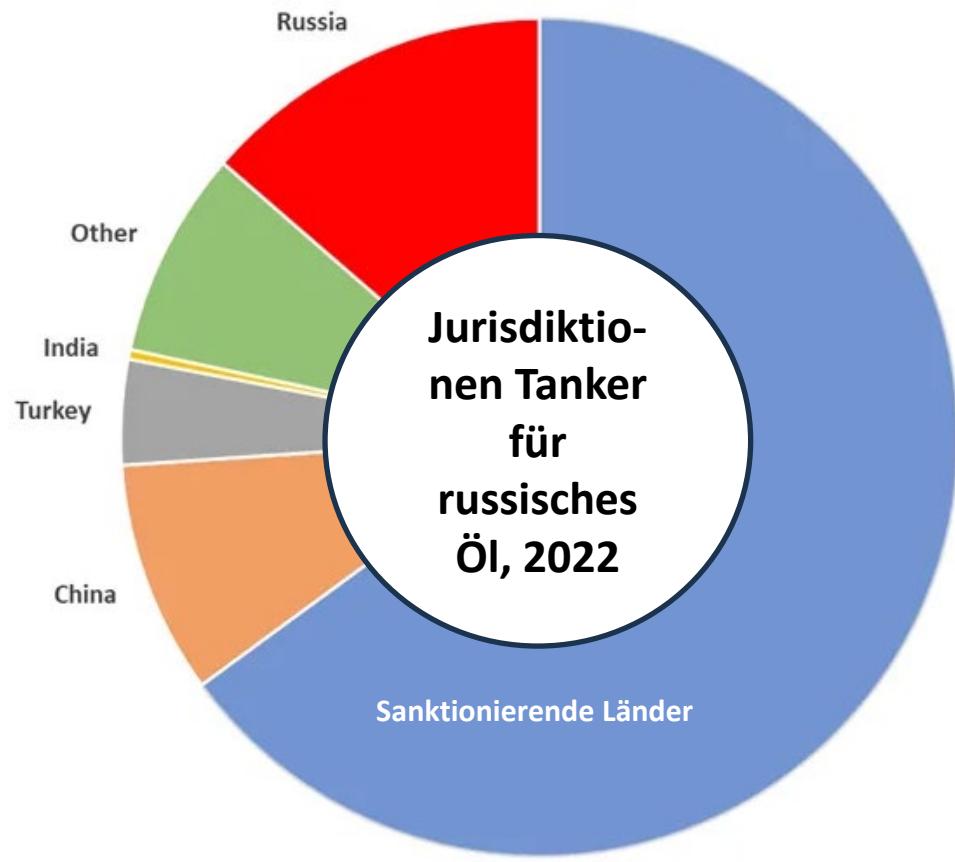
Interdependenz: einst Opportunität, nun ein Problem – und Instrument der Geoökonomie

SWIFT's access to

By Reuters Staff

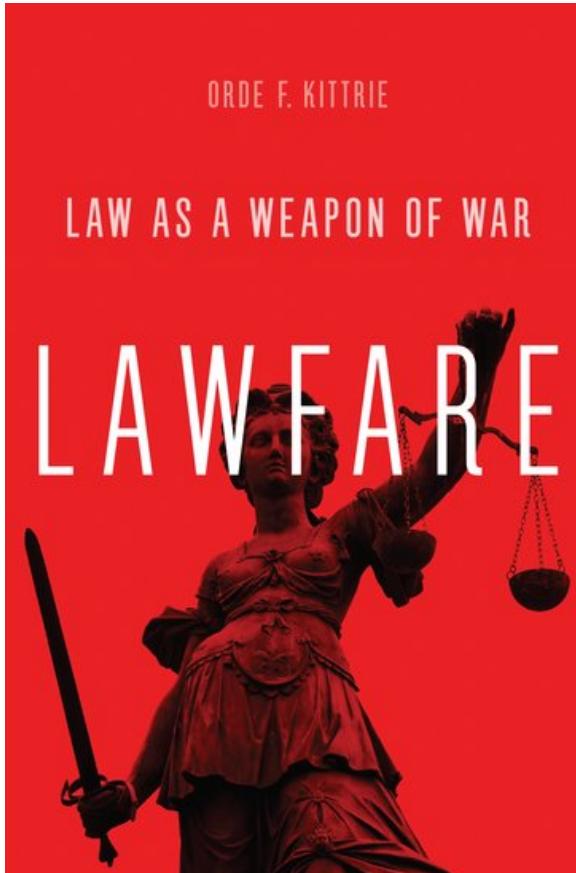
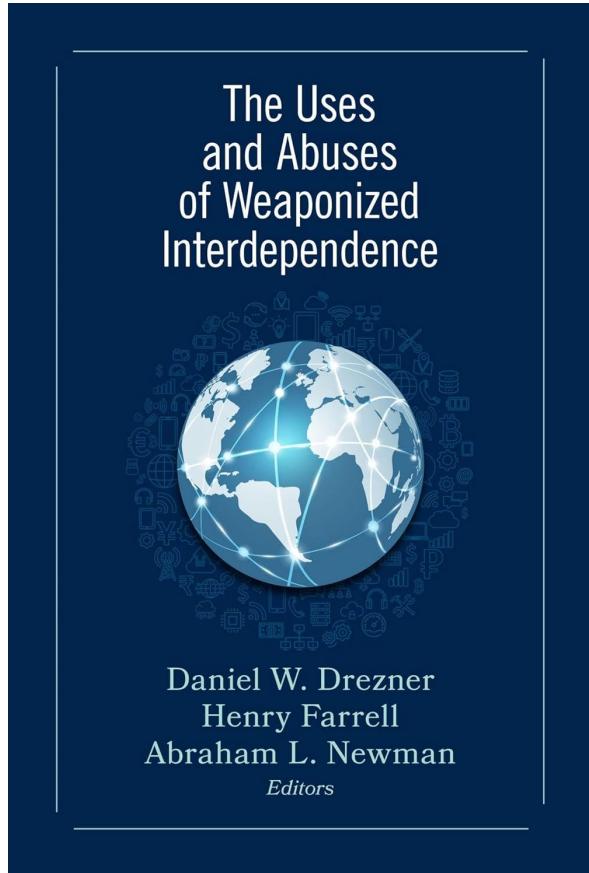


Quelle: Dette, Pauls & Rockmore 2011



Quelle: Kennedy 2022

Nodalitäten und Flussgrößen: „Interdependenz als Waffe“



Forschungsgruppe Sicherheitskapitalismus



Derek Gavy CC2.0

Was machen wir?

Die politischen Debatten um "Derisking", Sekundärsanktionen, ökonomische Resilienz und Handelskriege bringen die Geökonomie prominent auf die politische und wissenschaftliche Agenda. Die Forschungsgruppe zeigt mit dem Begriff Sicherheitskapitalismus die zunehmende Überlagerung von Sicherheit und Ökonomie an und verbindet damit die Richtungen Sicherheit (Prof. Hoffmann), Politische Ökonomie (Prof. Kessler), Recht (Prof. Riegner) und Public Policy (Prof. Goldthau). Das gemeinsame Forschungsinteresse fokussiert die Frage, in welchem Zusammenhang Sicherheitspolitik mit kapitalistischer Wertschöpfung steht. Dabei geht es unter anderem darum, das enge Zusammenwirken von privatwirtschaftlichen und staatlichen Akteuren in Bereichen wie z. B. Sicherheitsapparaten, Energiewirtschaft, globalen Lieferketten und Finanzmärkten besser zu verstehen, und dessen politische Motivationen und Auswirkungen zu analysieren.

News



Von KI-Governance bis zur kritischen Mineralienversorgung: Eurasiens Top-Risiken 2024

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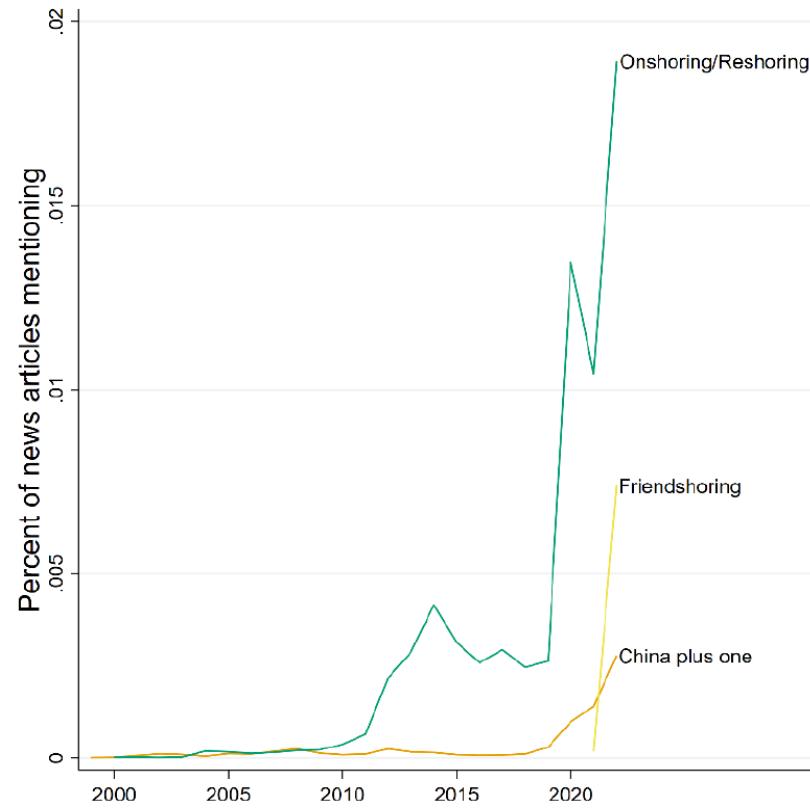
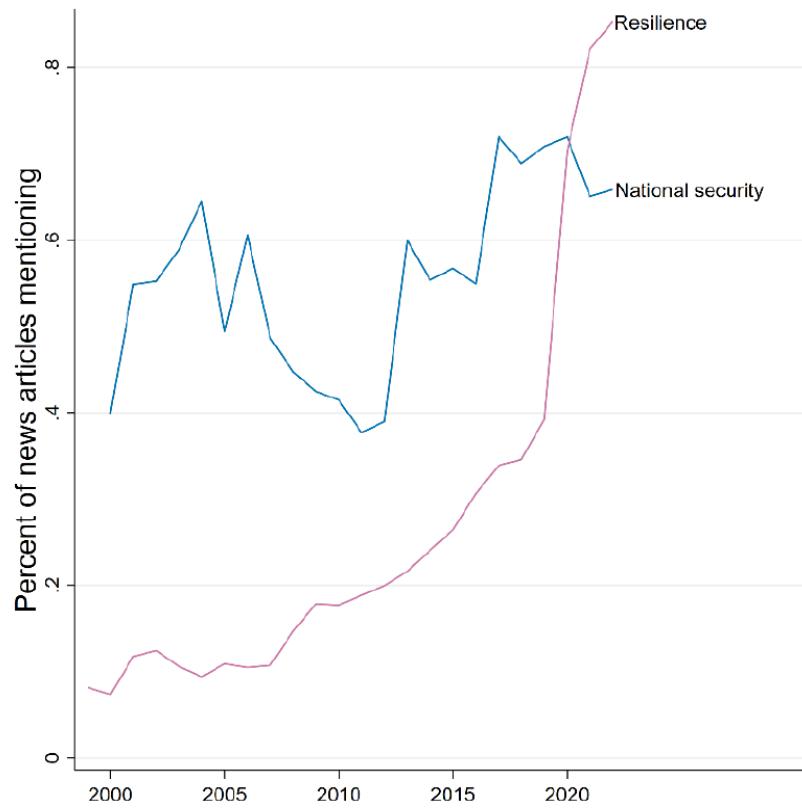


Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte vor Ort - Zum Lieferketten-sorgfaltspflichtengesetz in thüringischen Unternehmen

[Mehr lesen →](#)

Die Folge: Resilienz und „nation first“- Politiken als Prioritäten

**Zeitung-Erwähnungen von “Resilienz”, “Nationaler Sicherheit”,
“Onshoring/ Reshoring”, “Friendshoring” oder “China plus one”**



Quelle: Goldberg & Reed 2023

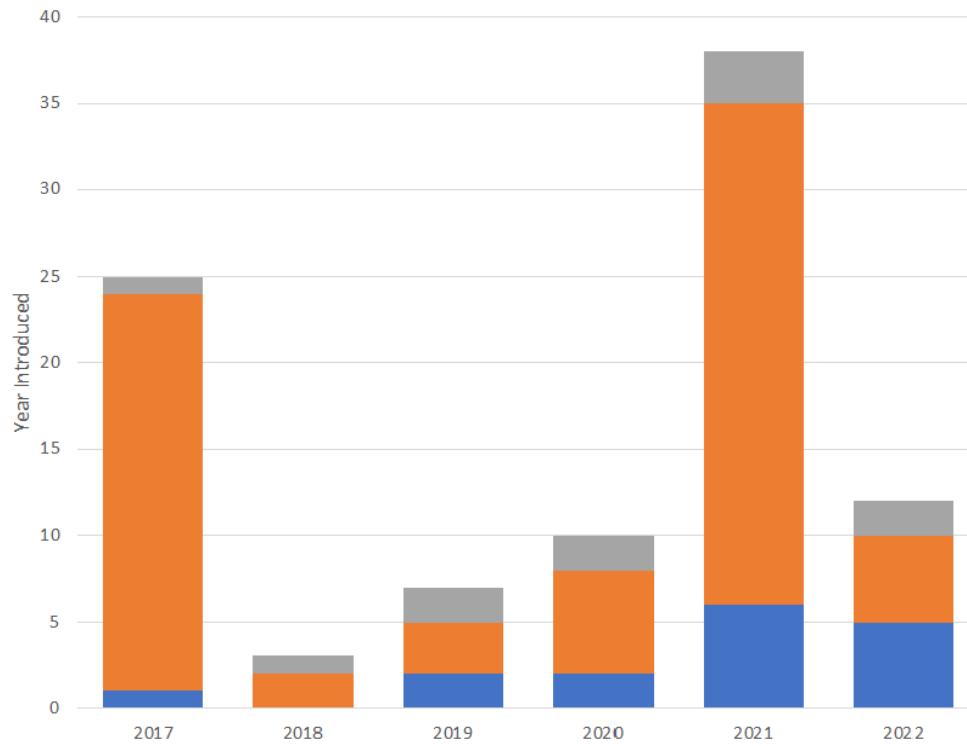
Reshoring: Beispiel *clean tech*

United States Politikmaßnahmen (2011-2022)

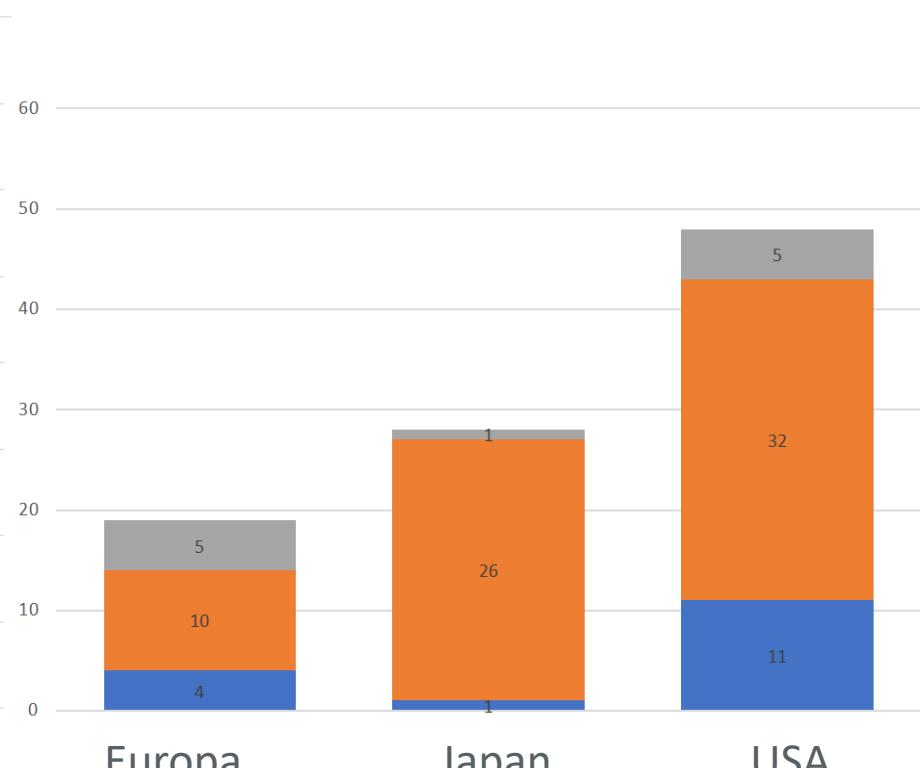
Year	Initiative/Policy	Types of initiative/policy	Targeted countries				
2011	SunShot Initiative	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2011	National Offshore Wind Strategy	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2011	2011 Strategic Plan	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2011	Blueprint for a Secure Energy Future	Industrial policy I	Several countries mentioned as possible energy partners				
2012	American Energy Manufacturing Technical Corrections Act	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2013	Clean Energy Manufacturing Initiative	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2013	Climate Action Plan	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2014	Presidential Make it in America Awards Act of 2014 (introduced)	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2014	All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy as a Path to Sustainable Economic Growth	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2015	North American Energy Security and Infrastructure Act of 2016	Industrial policy II/diversification	Mexico, Canada				
2015	Clean Energy Investment Initiative	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2017	Solar and Wind Energy Rule	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2017	Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2017	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2017	Executive order on Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth (revoke Industrial policy II)	Industrial policy II	Not specified				
2017	Executive order on Implementing an America-First Offshore Energy Strategy (revoke Industrial policy II)	Industrial policy II	Not specified				
2018	2018 Trade tariffs on solar modules	Industrial policy II	China				
2019	Executive order on Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2020	Global Economic Activity and Recovery (GEAR) strategy	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2020	Economic Prosperity Network	Diversification	China				
2020	RAM Act of 2020 (introduced)	Reshoring	China				
2020	America LEADS Act (introduced)	Industrial policy I	China				
2021	Endless Frontier Act (introduced)	Industrial policy I & II (mostly I)	China (mentioned in Sections 9, 10, 11)				
2021	Strategic Competition Act of 2021 (introduced)	Diversification	China				
2021	National Manufacturing Guard Act of 2021 (introduced)	Industrial policy II	Not specified				
2021	To ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Diversification	China				
2021	Readout of the White House CEO Summit on Semiconductor and Supply Chain Resilience	Industrial policy II	Not specified				
2021	Readout of the White House Convening on Expanding Federal EV Infrastructure	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	The American Jobs Plan	Industrial policy I	China				
2021	Chair's Statement on Principles for Supply Chain Resilience	Diversification	Not specified				
2021	US-EU Trade and Technology Council Inaugural Joint Statement	Diversification	Not specified				
2021	Executive order on Addressing the Threat from Securities Investments that Finance Certain Companies of the People's Republic of China	Diversification	China				
2021	Up to \$30 mn investment in research related to domestic supply chains of clean energy tech	Industrial policy II	China, DR Congo				
2021	Solar Supply Chain Traceability Protocol	Diversification	China (not explicitly mentioned)				
2021	Executive order on America's supply chains	Industrial policy II/diversification	Not specified				
2021	Executive order on Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2021	Reshoring	Not specified				
2021	Reshoring American Manufacturing Act of 2021	Reshoring	China				
2021	Inflation Reduction Act of 2022	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	Solar Energy Manufacturing for America Act (introduced)	Industrial policy II	Not specified				
2021	Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022	Industrial policy II	China "or any other foreign country of concern"				
2021	RAM Act of 2021 (introduced)	Reshoring	China				
2021	To establish an expansion awards pilot program as a part of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and for other purposes	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	Innovative Energy Manufacturing Act of 2021 (introduced)	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	National Institute of Standards and Technology for the Future Act of 2021	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2021	United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021 (passed Senate)	Industrial policy II	China mentioned throughout, Russia				
2021	Executive order on Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2022	Securing Semiconductor Supply Chains Act of 2022 (introduced)	Reshoring	Not specified				
2022	SBIR and STTR Extension Act of 2022	Diversification	China, Iran, Russia, North Korea				
2022	Facilitating the Reshoring of Energy Grid Component Manufacturing Act of 2022 (introduced)	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2022	CHIPS and Science Act	Industrial policy II	China "or any other foreign country of concern"				
2022	Executive order on the Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act	Industrial policy I	Not specified				
2022	Executive order on Ensuring Robust Consideration of Evolving National Security Risks by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States	Diversification	A country of special concern that has demonstrated or declared strategic goal of				
2022	Declaration of Emergency and Authorization for Temporary Extensions of Time and Duty-Free Importation of Solar Cells and Modules from Southeast Asia	Diversification	Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam				
2022	Executive Order on the Implementation of the CHIPS Act of 2022	Industrial policy II	China				
2022	America's Strategy to Secure the Supply Chain for a Robust Clean Energy Transition	Diversification	China				
2022	National Strategy for Advanced Manufacturing	Industrial policy I	Not specified				

Reshoring: Beispiel *clean tech* in USA, EU und Japan

Industrie-, Diversifizierungs- und Re-shoring-Politiken 2017-2022 nach Jahr (n=95)



Industrie-, Diversifizierungs- und Reshoring-Politiken 2017-2022, nach Region (n=95)



Resilienz & Interdependenz, Industrie-politik und *Friendshoring*: Implikationen

- Deglobalisierung? Eher: Fragmentierung
- Lieferketten werden Sujet politischer Rationale
- *Versicherheitlichung* verstärkt Regionalisierung
- Peripherie der großen Wirtschaftsblöcke profitiert
 - IRA: Mexiko/ Nordamerika
 - NZIA: EU Eastern Neighborhood, FTAs/ Zollunion (Nordafrika, Türkei)
 - Japan vs. China: Südostasien
- Geökonomie muss Teil des unternehmerischen Risikomanagements werden

Herzlichen Dank

Andreas C. Goldthau

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