

Financial Markets as Propagators of Global Shocks

Impact of recent tariff and trade disruptions on emerging markets; short- and long-run implications; thoughts on EM policy responses.

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Impact of Recent Tariff and Trade Disruptions on Emerging Markets

- Hotel California moment in global trade: "You can check out any time you like, but you can never leave"
- Integration brings benefits during good times...
- ...but makes countries hostage to global disruptions during bad times.

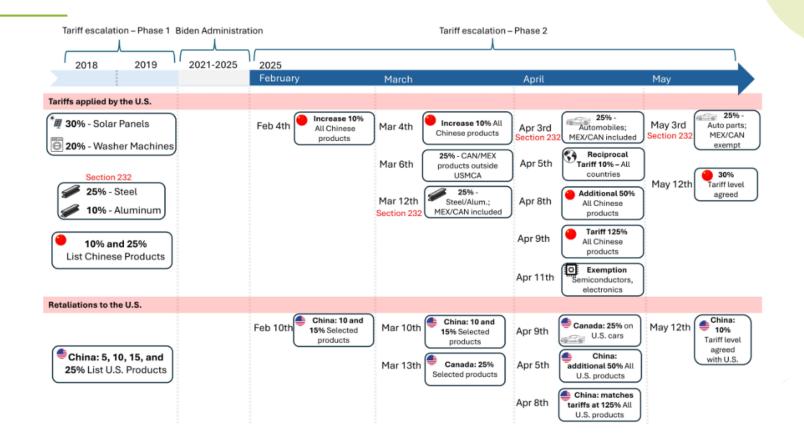
Nature of the Current Shock

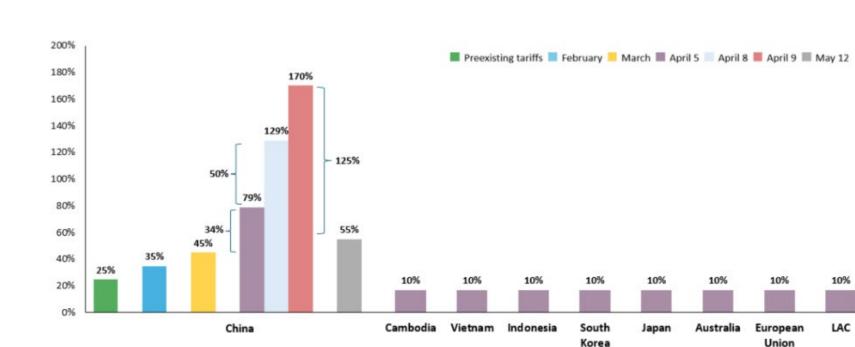
- This is a self-inflicted shock not like COVID-19 or the 2008/09 financial crisis.
- The real damage for EMs isn't always from the tariff itself
 it's from the **uncertainty** it generates.
- That uncertainty gets priced into exchange rates, credit risk, and investor sentiment. It tightens financial conditions even before trade volumes are affected.
- And more importantly, uncertainty itself becomes a drag on growth.

Fundamental Asymmetry

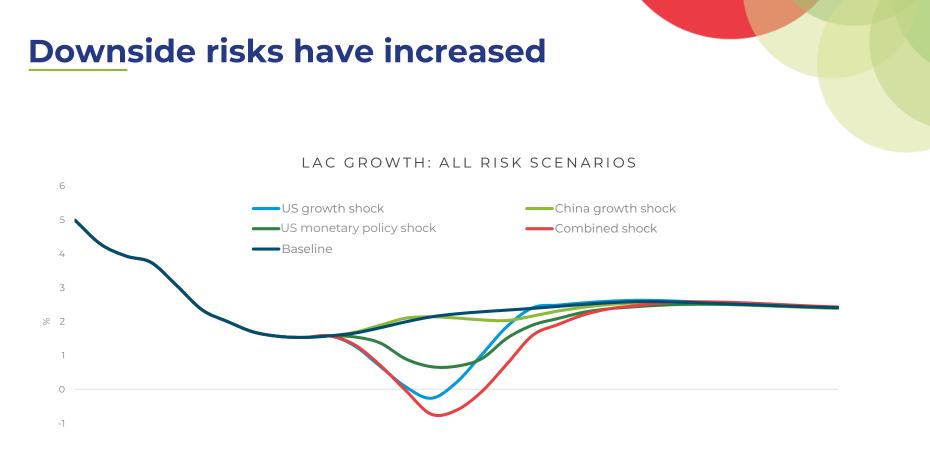
- For the U.S., tariffs act as a supply shock driving stagflation, while emerging markets primarily face demand shocks with growth slowdowns and complex price effects.
- Complex policy decisions for emerging markets:
 - Higher U.S. Interest Rates → Capital Flight
 - EM Currency Volatility (depreciation depending on channels)
 - Forced to stop policy easing despite weak growth
 - Rising debt service costs (plus already high yields because US Treasury levels)

Tariffs increases





Tariffs increases

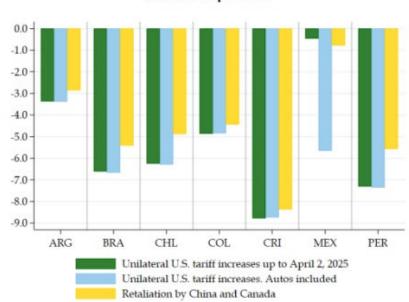


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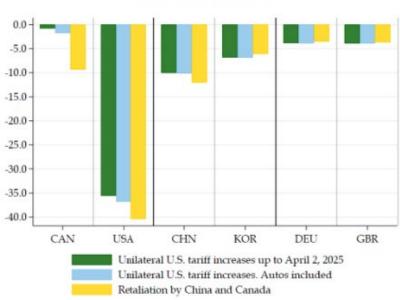
Jun-22 Jun-23 Jun-24 Jun-25 Dec-25 Dec-26 Jun-28 Dec-28 Jun-29 Dec-29 Dec-22 Dec-23 Dec-24 Jun-26 Jun-27 Dec-27



Trade values are expected to fall significantly



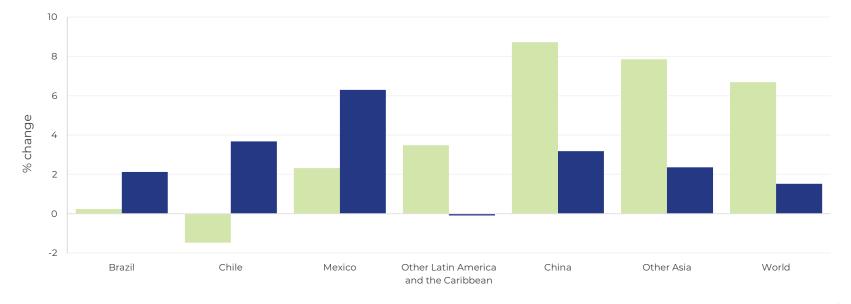
Total exports



Total imports

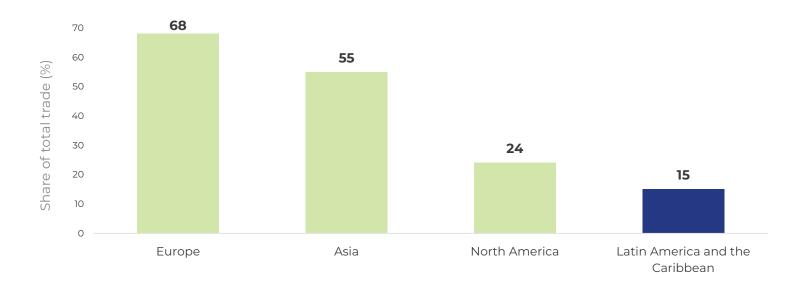
FDI shifts: Supply Chain Realignment An opportunity for LAC

U.S. INVESTMENT POSITION



Countries should focus on boosting intraregional trade

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE IN 2023



Never let a good crisis go to waste

• Unlike the Hotel California, there is a way out – not by returning to the past, but by building more resilient, regionally integrated, and adaptable economies.



THANK YOU

